

SOCIAL CONFLICT IN OLIVIE BLAKE'S *THE ATLAS SIX*

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
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SOCIAL CONFLICT IN OLIVIE BLAKE'S *THE ATLAS SIX*

THESIS

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(S.S)

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "**Social Conflict in Olivia Blake's *The Atlas Six***" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person responsible for it.

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MOTTO

وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا ۖ وَيَرْزُقْهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَا يَحْتَسِبُ ۚ وَمَنْ يَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ فَهُوَ حَسْبُهُ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ
بَلِّغُ أَمْرَهُ ۖ قَدْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدْرًا

Artinya:

"Whoever has faith in Allah, surely He will provide for him a way out. And give him sustenance from a direction he does not expect. And whoever puts his trust in Allah, Allah will surely fulfill (his needs). Indeed, Allah carries out the affairs that He (wills). Verily, Allah has made provision for everything."

(QS At-Talaq 2–3)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated with pride to: My dearest parents,
My father, Bapak Muhammad Laili, and my mother, Ibu Karlina, who never stop
hoping for the best, and provide every kind of assistance.

My dearest brother,
Ahmad Arif Rabbany. To all my family, uncles, aunts, grandmothers,
grandfathers, cousins, and friends, I am grateful for everything you do to make my
path simpler. This accomplishment would not have been possible for me without
all of you.

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Sifani Syarifatul Jannah, who always accompanies and helps me in every step
and process.

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Finally, I want to thank myself most of all for managing all of these challenges very well. I sincerely realize that this thesis is far from ideal and still has some shortcomings. Suggestions and positive criticism are welcome to reinforce this thesis. In the future, I hope this thesis serves as a source of inspiration for readers and a guide for improved literary analysis

Malang, December 6th, 2025
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ABSTRACT

Maulana, Febry (2025). Social Conflict in Olivie Blake's *The Atlas Six*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Hafidhun Annas, M.Hum.

Keywords: *Social Conflict, Georg Simmel*

This study aims to examine the forms of social conflict experienced by the main character, Nico de Varona, and how these conflicts are resolved in the novel *The Atlas Six* (2020). This study uses a social structuralist approach to analyze the novel. In this study, Georg Simmel's theory of social conflict is applied using a qualitative descriptive method. The results of the discussion reveal three forms of social conflict experienced by Nico de Varona: antagonistic conflict, legal conflict, and conflict of interest. Nico experiences conflict with his colleagues at the Alexandria institution as he competes with them for the highest position in society. Although he is known as a problematic candidate who often experiences conflict with other characters, he resolves these conflicts in two ways, namely, compromise and reconciliation. By revealing the forms of social conflict experienced by the main character, Nico de Varona, and how he resolved them, this study provides an understanding of social conflict in society, as represented through a novel.

ABSTRAK

Maulana, Febry (2025). Social Conflict in Olivie Blake's *The Atlas Six*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Hafidhun Annas, M.Hum.

Kata Kunci: *Konflik Sosial, Georg Simmel*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji bentuk-bentuk konflik sosial yang dialami oleh tokoh utama, Nico de Varona, serta cara penyelesaian konflik-konflik tersebut dalam novel *The Atlas Six* (2020). Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan strukturalis sosial untuk menganalisis objek novel. Dalam studi ini, teori konflik sosial Georg Simmel diterapkan dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil pembahasan menemukan tiga bentuk konflik sosial yang dialami oleh Nico de Varona: konflik antagonistik, konflik hukum, dan konflik kepentingan. Nico mengalami konflik dengan rekan-rekannya di institusi Alexandria untuk bersaing dengan mereka dalam mendapatkan posisi tertinggi di masyarakat. Meskipun ia dikenal sebagai kandidat yang problematis yang sering mengalami konflik dengan karakter lain, ia menyelesaikan konflik tersebut dengan dua cara, yaitu kompromi dan rekonsiliasi. Dengan mengungkap bentuk-bentuk konflik sosial yang dialami oleh tokoh utama, Nico de Varona, dan cara menyelesaikannya, penelitian ini memberikan pemahaman tentang konflik sosial dimasyarakat, yang diwakili melalui sebuah novel.

مستخلص البحث

مولانا، فيبري (2025). الصراع الاجتماعي في أعمال أوليفي بليك. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية في مالانج. المشرف: حفيظون أناس، ماجستير في الآداب

الكلمات المفتاحية: الصراع الاجتماعي، الرواية

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة أشكال الصراع الاجتماعي التي يواجهها الشخصية الرئيسية، نيكو دي فارونا، والطرق التي يتم بها تستخدم هذه الدراسة نهجاً بنوياً اجتماعياً لتحليل الرواية. في هذه. *The Atlas Six* (2020) حل هذه الصراعات في رواية الدراسة، يتم تطبيق نظرية جورج سيميل حول الصراع الاجتماعي باستخدام طريقة وصفية نوعية. تكشف نتائج المناقشة عن ثلاثة أشكال من الصراع الاجتماعي الذي يواجهه نيكو دي فارونا: الصراع العدائي، والصراع القانوني، وتضارب المصالح. يواجه نيكو صراعاً مع زملائه في مؤسسة الإسكندرية حيث يتنافس معهم على أعلى منصب في المجتمع. على الرغم من أنه معروف بكونه مرشحاً إشكالياً غالباً ما يواجه صراعات مع الشخصيات الأخرى، إلا أنه يحل هذه الصراعات بطريقتين، هما التسوية والمصالحة من خلال الكشف عن أشكال الصراع الاجتماعي التي عاشها الشخصية الرئيسية، نيكو دي فارونا، وكيفية حلها، توفر هذه الدراسة فهماً للصراع الاجتماعي في المجتمع، كما تم تمثيله من خلال رواية

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS COVER.....	i
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iv
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	vii
ABSTRACT	ix
ABSTRAK	x
مستخلص البحث.....	xi
CHAPTER I.....	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Problem Of the Study.....	8
C. Significance Of The Study.....	9
D. Scope And Limitation.....	9
E. Definition Of Key Term	9
CHAPTER II.....	10
A. Social Structuralism	10
B. Social Conflict.....	13
C. Forms of Social Conflict by Georg Simmel	15
a. Antagonist conflict	16
b. Legal Conflict.....	17
c. Conflict of Interest.....	17
d. Conflict of an intimate Relationship.....	18
B. The Resolution Of Social Conflict	19
a. Victory.....	19
b. Compromise	19
c. Reconciliation.....	20
CHAPTER III	21
A. Research Design.....	21

B. Data Source.....	21
C. Data Collection	22
D. Data analysis	22
CHAPTER IV.....	24
A. The Forms of Social Conflict Experienced by Nico de Varona.....	24
1. Antagonistic Conflict.....	25
2. Legal conflict.....	28
3. Conflict of Interest.....	30
B. Ways of resolving social conflict by Nico De Varona.....	35
1. Compromise	35
2. Reconciliation.....	38
CHAPTER V	41
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	41
A. Conclusion	41
B. Suggestion.....	43
REFERENCES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CURRICULUM VITAE	45

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The researcher goes over the introduction in this chapter, which covers the research background, research difficulties, research importance, study scope and constraints, and definitions of important words.

A. Background of the Study

Massive protests have occurred in many Indonesian cities since late August 2025, sparked by public dissatisfaction with the policies of the political elite, including the issue of high allowances for members of the House of Representatives (DPR) amidst economic hardship. These demonstrations escalated to demands such as police reform and an end to corrupt practices. Various groups (students, workers, online motorcycle taxi drivers, and the general public) participated in the initially peaceful demonstrations, but later clashed with security forces in many locations. Violence by the authorities, including the use of tear gas and water cannons, and reports of civilian casualties caused by police tactical vehicles, became the main issue and further escalated the conflict.

According to Simmel, conflict arises from social disagreements stemming from differing interests and unequal social structures (Simmel, 2009). In this case, the inequality between the people (especially the younger generation) and the political elite created tensions that exploded into mass collective action, not

simply violence, but social interactions reflecting broad conflicts of interest and identity. Conflict helped clarify the boundaries between social actors (the people vs. the state or rulers) and became a way for groups to renegotiate power relations.

Society in everyday life cannot be separated from social conflict, both between individuals and groups, so the statistics on the occurrence of conflict are very large. Conflict is often viewed as a negative aspect, despite being a natural part of society. Meanwhile, negative and positive assessments of conflict depend on the perspective of the assessor. The emergence of conflict starts because there are differences. Meanwhile, the meaning of separate differences is the essence that humans possess, whether genuine or not. Pure differences are evident from birth, such as gender and skin color. Social conflict, an extension of individual conflict, generally comes in fights or wars between two or more groups. This often happens repeatedly in society (Suparlan, 2014).

The reality is that conflict often begins with a disagreement between two or more people who feel they have a certain goal but are overwhelmed by thoughts, feelings, or actions that are inconsistent with it. Natural conflicts are produced by individuals or ethnic groups, both intra-ethnic and inter-ethnic, that differ in attitudes, beliefs, values, and needs (Satya, 2020). Therefore, it is not surprising that conflicts occur anywhere, anytime, and with anyone.

As social creatures, humans frequently encounter social conflict; a person's personality response typically affects the difficulties they encounter

when resolving issues in their social context. Social conflict is often depicted and emerges in a work of literature. According to Damono (2009), literature presents a picture of life, and life is a reality (Annas, 2021). Thus, all depictions of human life as social creatures, including the social conflict they face, can be illustrated in a work of literature. This is similar to the social conflict of Nico de Varona depicted in *The Atlas Six* by Olivie Blake. This is experienced by Nico de Varona as one of the main characters in *The Atlas Six* by Olivie Blake.

The novel *The Atlas Six* by Olivie Blake tells the story of a secret institution known as the Alexandrian Society. In it, six extremely talented young magicians compete to become elite members of the group by using their magical abilities. Presenting the most recent round of six: Nico de Varona and Libby Rhodes, the unwilling parts of an incomprehensible whole, who have a remarkable amount of influence over every aspect of physique. Naturalist Reina Mori can decipher the language of life itself. Parisa Kamali is a telepath who can navigate realms inside the human mind by going deep into the subconscious. Callum Nova, a commonly misidentified empath. Callum Nova, an empath commonly mistaken for a cunning illusionist, can influence the intimate workings of a person's inner psyche.

Lastly, Tristan Caine possesses a rare ability that neither he nor his peers can completely comprehend: the ability to see through illusions to a new structure of reality. Recruited by the enigmatic Atlas Blakely, the candidates are informed that they will have a year to meet the requirements for initiation, during which they will be given early access to the Society's archives and

evaluated on their contributions to time and space, two impossibilities. Life and death, luck and thought. They are informed that five will be initiated.

The topic is driven by distinctive social personalities; Nico and Libby each advocate for change in their own unique ways and are frequently contentious in doing so, even when doing so goes against social conventions. Then, the researcher is interested in making *The Atlas Six* novel an object of inquiry by connecting pertinent theories and subjects. Since conflicts between human interactions are at the heart of the tale and what occurs in *The Atlas Six* novel, the researcher decided to focus on social conflict. Thus, *The Atlas Six* novel can be examined using Georg Simmel's social conflict theory.

Olivie Blake is the author of the fantasy novel *The Atlas Six*. Six strong teenage magic users who have the opportunity to join the exclusive Alexandrian Society are the focus of this first of three books. Early in 2020, the book was self-published on Kindle before being purchased by Tor Books following a seven-way auction. Olivie Blake's modern fantasy novel *The Atlas Six* blends elements of dark academia, science fiction, and psychological drama, making it appealing to readers who enjoy both intellectual and character-driven narratives. The novel not only explores the magical world and philosophical questions about power and knowledge, but also focuses heavily on the social conflicts among the main characters, rooted in rivalry, distrust, ambition, and personal insecurities. These conflicts manifest in strained relationships, shifting alliances, and moral dilemmas that each character faces throughout the competition.

The social conflict that Nico de Varona encountered when engaging with his social surroundings may be examined using George Simmel's (2014) research on social interaction. Simmel was a German sociologist who held that people are impacted by social contact in a certain way. The social struggle of the primary character, Nico de Varona, is examined in this study using George Simmel's social interaction studies. The goal is to understand how Nico de Varona's resolution of his social conflicts occurred in a secret institution known as the Alexandrian Society.

Additionally, because the object of *The Atlas Six* novel has not yet been investigated, the researcher chooses the object and theory to be the research material in this thesis based on the extensive discussion of social conflict. What is interesting about *The Atlas Six* to study is how conflicts between individuals reflect structural tensions in a closed elite system, revealing power struggles, inequality of access to resources (knowledge), social alienation, and micro power dynamics in small groups. Moreover, Research on Georg Simmel's social conflict theory is thought to be a research gap that needs to be addressed. As a result, the researcher attempts to investigate societal strife in the novel *The Atlas Six*.

Furthermore, because the subject of the characters in *The Atlas Six* by Olivie Blake is Libby Rhodes, Nico de Varona, Reina Mori, Parisa Kamali, Callum Nova, and Tristan Caine, who have not previously been investigated, the researcher chooses one of the main characters to analyze in this study, that is, Nico de Varona. among the six gifted young mages selected for initiation

into the Alexandrian Society. As a scientist, he has the power to control even the tiniest physical particles and alter reality. Nico is Libby Rhodes' primary adversary and a fellow scientist who possesses comparable abilities. Their fierce rivalry pushes them both to the limit of their magical prowess. The researcher also chooses the object and theory to be the research material in this thesis based on the extensive discussion of social conflict. Furthermore, there remains a research void regarding social conflict theory, which can be addressed through further study. As a result, the researcher attempts to conduct some research on social conflict in novel.

In this study, the researcher draws on several previous studies relevant to Georg Simmel's social conflict theory. This is because *the Atlas Six* novel has never been the focus of prior research. By looking over earlier studies, the researcher seeks to offer updates and identify fresh research opportunities and gaps on the selected subject. The first, Ardan (2024), examines *The Main Character's Social Conflict In Burton's Wednesday Film Series (2022)* through Georg Simmel's theory. The movie reveals four forms of social conflict. Second, *The Conflict of Source water Springs in The Short Story Sumur: A Story by Eka Kurniawan Perspective Georg Simmel*, Widyasari (2023). It examines Simmel's theory and finds three causes and four ways to resolve the conflict.

Third, Hapsari (2023) examines *Social Conflict of Cassie Sullivan in Rick Yancey's The 5th Wave*. It uses Georg Simmel's theory that finds three forms of social conflicts and two ways of resolution. Putri (2020) examines

Social conflict in Salla Simukka's novel As White As Snow (2015). It uses Simmel's theory. Umami Hasanah (2023), *Social Conflict In The Novel Sangkakala Di Langit Andalusia By Hanum Salsabila And Rangga Almahendra*. It uses Georg Simmel's theory and finds three types of social conflicts and four conflict resolutions. research written by Makarim, (2022) represents class struggle in the film *Miracle in Cell No.7* with a Marxist perspective. Then, a research written by Hafiezd et al., (2021) identified the reflection of social class in the film *Scarface* with Marxism.

Then the following previous studies are based on social conflict from many experts. Siahaan (2022) analyzes *The Reflection of Social Class Conflict in The Notebook by Sparks*. It uses the theory of sociology with experts Max Weber and Karl Max that identifies differences in social class are measured by power or wealth, privileges, and prestige that affect the position, lifestyle, habits, and behavior. Seventh, Azizah (2023). Analyzing *Social Conflict And Social Change In Colson Whitehead's The Nickel Boys*. Ralf Dahrendorf's conflict theory is applied in literary criticism. This research resulted in two findings. First, the social conflict in the novel is represented through several acts of discrimination that occur at Nickel Academy.

Then, Kirana (2022) presents research about *Social Conflict in The Years of The Voiceless Novel by Okky Madasari*. Conflict between social classes is a type of conflict that occurs because of differences in interests between social classes. Ninth, Tombiling, et al. (2021) present *Social Conflicts in William Faulkner's Novel Light in August*. The results of the research show

that there are two categories of social conflict in the novel, namely: conflict between individuals and conflict between individuals and the group. Research written by Rahmawati (2021), *The Social Conflict and Its Impacts on Marianne Portrayed in Sally Rooney's Normal People*. It uses Lewis Coser's Social Conflict Theory. Lutfiana I.M.P., (2020), using Simmel's theory, found three forms of conflict in the novel *As White As Snow*. Then, research written by Rahayu (2021) found power dynamics between characters in a collection of stories using Fairclough's CDA.

After reading these previous studies, nothing is discussed about Social Conflict in the novel *The Atlas Six* by Olivie Blake. Therefore, the researcher conducted a new study entitled *Social Conflict in Olivie Blake's The Atlas Six* to explore the forms of social conflicts as represented in Olivie Blake's *The Atlas Six*. In conducting a new study focusing on social conflict, using the novel *The Atlas Six* by Olivie Blake in conjunction with social Structuralism, Georg Simmel's social conflict theory is the main character in the novel. The next part of analyzing this novel is to demonstrate to the reader how the main character resolves the social conflicts presented in *The Atlas Six* Novel.

B. Problem of The Study

Based on the arguments explained in the research background above, the research problem can be formulated as follows:

1. What are Nico de Varona's social conflicts depicted in the novel *The Atlas Six* by Olivie Blake?
2. How does Nico de Varona resolve social conflicts depicted in the novel

The Atlas Six by Olivie Blake?

C. Significance of The Study

The importance of this research is expected to benefit literature generally, particularly by providing a fresh insight into George Simmel's theory of social conflict in *The Atlas Six* novel (2022). Furthermore, by offering fresh perspectives or concepts to address or improve the limitations of this study, it is expected that this research serves as a representation of an analysis method for implementing social conflict theory in the future.

D. Scope and Limitation

In this research, the researcher sets limits to focus on the social conflict experienced by the main character and analyzes in depth how the main character resolves the form of social conflict in the novel *The Atlas Six*. The scope of this research is the novel entitled *The Atlas Six* by Olivie Blake (2022).

Experts have produced numerous conflict theories, which are often depicted in novels. However, this study specifically uses the novel written by Olivie Blake entitled *The Atlas Six*. The researcher limited their usage of Georg Simmel's social conflict theory in the novel *The Atlas Six* by Olivie Blake.

E. Definition Of Key Term

a. Social Conflict.

It encompasses both individuals and organizations with disparate

interests and objectives, and social conflict is the most dynamic and lively type of human interaction (Simmel, 2009).

b. Sociology

Sociology is the study of human social actions, where these actions have meaning related to the perceptions and interpretations that individuals have (Max Weber, 2023).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter aims to discuss some of the relevant literature reviews used in this study. The research can use theoretical studies as a basis. The theories include social structuralism and social conflict theory. The purpose of this discussion is to describe the theories used in the research.

A. Social Structuralism

Currently, literary sociology has garnered considerable attention to help people understand human life. A microcosm of human life, literature captures many facets of social phenomena and events. Auguste Comte coined the name "sociology" in 1839, and it is recognized as a discipline that examines society as a whole. Aside from that, human beings and society are frequently the objects of life story literature. Because they both focus on the same subject, human sociology and literature can be merged into a single scientific field. Additionally, according to Damono, sociology and literature can be integrated because they both focus on the same subject human in society.

Literary sociology is derived from two linked scientific disciplines: literature and sociology. In *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing*, Roberts and Jacobs (1995: 1) define literature as

works that narrate tales, dramatize events, express emotions, analyze, and suggest ideas. Literature is a reflection of society. Through literary works, authors can reveal life's problems. Literary works are influenced by society and are also able to have an impact on society. Sociology can be interpreted as a systematic science or knowledge about the lives of human groups in their relationship with other humans, which is generally called society.

The sociological discussion of literature on literary works do not examine or explain anything other than the social components of the literary work because humans in society are the subject of examination. According to Santosa and Wahyuningtyas (2011), Soemarjo (1979) claimed that this study addresses human interactions in society and how these ties might be formed. Accordingly, several sociologists, including Ian Watt and Wellek & Warren, categorize the issues covered in sociological literature as follows:

Literary sociology is divided into three categories by Wellek & Warren: 1) Author sociology, which examines the social dimensions of writers as authors of literary works. 2) Literary sociology, which examines elements of the text itself. 3) The sociology of readers, which examines readers and how literary works affect them (Santosa & Wahyuningtyas, 2011).

I Watt (2000) classifies sociological literature into three parts: 1) The author's social context, which discusses the author's position in

society, including the author's work, the author's professionalism, and the reader as intended by the author. 2) Literature as a reflection of society, discussing how the reflection of society described by the author in literary works represents reality in a certain period. 3) The social function of literature, which discusses the social values that contribute to literary values in literary works and how these values contribute to social change in society.

A researcher can determine that the notion of sociological literature will address three primary aspects: authors, literary works, and readers, based on the categorization of people in sociological literature. However, aside from the scholarly work itself, the researcher does not examine these three factors in this study. Literary sociology, also known as the sociological-purpose paradigm of literature, examines the sociological aspects of scholarly works in connection to

Methods and Application of Sociology of Literature explains that sociological literature always discusses literary works that refer to people's lives as the main focus of reference in their analysis. Therefore, investigative research includes three aspects: 1) the social structure of literary works, 2) the social community as intended, and 3) the social relationship between literary works and social facts.

The social structure of literary works discusses everything from the intrinsic elements of literary works, such as characters, setting, and plot. The characters are the subjects of the story, their lives in society, which

we can analyze socially, such as how they relate to the social conditions in the story. After that, the analysis continues with the phenomena that occur in the setting of the story, so that we can find out the representation of social facts built by the author in the story.

B. Social Conflict

In general, conflict arises when different objectives such as needs, expectations, values, interests, and societal ideologies do not align (Wahyudi, 2021). The foundation of human existence is conflict. Tension over time and space always exist, no matter where or when. Disagreement over laws or principles pertaining only to status, power, and resource ownership is called conflict (Wirawan, 2013). Simmel claims that conflict does not pose a dangerous threat to communal cohesion in Faruk (2013). Conflict, on the other hand, can serve as the foundation for interpersonal social contact, enabling long-lasting and sustainable social engagement. He contends that avoidance or disengagement that results in a full cessation of social connection, rather than disagreement, is what undermines communal cohesion.

Born in the heart of Berlin in 1858, Georg Simmel was a German philosopher and sociologist who wrote extensively in a variety of disciplines, including sociology and philosophy. In his sociological work, he has examined several topics, including interactions in social conflict, as the theory the researcher wishes to use in this case; Simmel goes into further detail around microsociology. where his research focuses on Simmel's

personality and occasionally uses social interactions to relate it to society and people (Widyanta, 2002). The social interactions between different types of people and groups that behave collectively are the main emphasis of the sociological perspective. Simmel argues that society is nothing more than the sum of its members.

According to Wahyuni (2017), the person, not society at large, is the true subject of sociology. In essence, society is essentially a phrase used to describe a collection of people who have interacted with one another. Additionally, this process of contact may be referred to as association, and it encompasses forms and patterns that allow people to relate to and engage with one another. Simmel goes on to say that one type of social interaction is conflict.

According to sociology, conflict is a component of human interaction that involves social relations and influences social interaction patterns involving both individuals and community groups. Tensions and divergent interests give rise to conflict, which is actually an attempt to resolve these tensions (Simmel, 2009). Individuals make up society, and while interpersonal ties might lead to conflict, this isn't always the case. In essence, no society in the actual world has a single objective, and individuals constantly coexist peacefully as social existence requires disagreements and conflicts as a means of social growth.

According to Simmel, conflict can result from antagonistic impulses as well as conflicts of interest (H. Turner, 1974). Furthermore, conflict may

also result from mutual domination and collaboration; in fact, conflict itself is a type of cooperation, as demonstrated by the games of war and competitiveness. Because of the prior disagreement, harmony arises. People will be grouped based on their social classes and interests as a result of this conflict (Schermer & Jary, 2013).

Social interaction frequently takes many different forms and includes both people and communities. Relationships in social interactions can lead to conflict, as was previously said. Conflict in social interactions may also give rise to individuals or organizations. As a result, social interaction styles may also affect how conflict manifests, what causes it, and how it is resolved. This is due to the fact that conflict and social contact are linked and have an impact on one another. Thus, from Georg Simmel's point of view, the explanation that follows list several types of social interaction that influence social conflict.

C. Forms of Social Conflict by Georg Simmel

According to Georg Simmel, conflict is not inherently harmful; rather, it might make it more difficult for people and groups to work together. For relationships between people and groups to continue evolving, conflict is a fundamental form of interaction. Simmel contends that rather than destroying unity, conflict is necessary to maintain social interaction patterns.

Social contact ceases if there is no conflict. According to Simmel, fighting really contributes to social cohesiveness (Faruk, 2013). Based on Georg

Simmel's conflict theory, the following four categories of social conflict will be further discussed below.

a. Antagonist Conflict

Antagonistic conflict is a form of social conflict that humans try to avoid both physically, psychologically, and socially. This conflict occurs when two or more parties are at odds and attempt to prevent one another from achieving their objectives. In an antagonistic dispute, the parties have 14 distinct objectives and obstruct each other's progress toward those objectives. As a result, hostile conflict should be avoided in human existence since it frequently results in strong opposition. (Simmel, 2014)

Conflict that involves competing to accomplish a common objective is known as antagonistic conflict. There is no uniting factor and no limit to violence in this conflict because its goal is to kill or destroy the other side; yet, if there is a limit to the violence, then collaboration exists, even if it is merely as a prerequisite for using violence. The desire to control or enslave the other side, even via the use of force, if necessary, is what fuels antagonistic conflict.

According to Simmel, the unmet basic physical, emotional, and social needs of people are the root cause of hostile conflict. However, the antagonistic struggle ends if it has achieved a particular degree of pleasure due to the realization that fighting is pointless or that it is boring (Soekanto & Yudho, 1986).

b. Legal Conflict

Legal conflict is holding people legally responsible and acknowledging that judgments must be supported by reasonable grounds. A disagreement over a legal matter between two or more parties' results in a legal conflict. Since the parties' claims are deemed reasonable and supported by substantial evidence, the conflict of laws is unchangeable, absolute, objective, and pure.

Legal conflicts are unadulterated disputes free from the impact of extrajudicial elements like personal grievances or emotional considerations. Because all parties are equally subject to and acknowledge the applicable law, legal disputes arise, necessitating judgments to be made fairly or objectively based on the information at hand. Thus, pure legal conflicts occur because of a violation of the law or disagreement over the application of legal regulations (Simmel, 2014).

c. Conflict of Interest

When a person or party has a connection to a decision that is opposed, there is a conflict of interest. This can occur in two situations: first, when an individual has to decide on behalf of another party, and second, when subjective judgment in a relationship may be hampered by personal interests. The idea revolves around four main components: the appropriateness of the behavior, the judgment, the interests, and the relationship (Davis & Stark, 2001).

When there are divergent interests, a conflict of interest arises. It is crucial to understand that personal problems are not the root cause of every disagreement. Occasionally, disagreements are limited to topics unrelated to personal problems. However, disagreements can also touch on the parties' subjective sides without affecting their shared objective interests (Soekanto & Yudho, 1986). Dislike between people can be decreased if we can keep objective interests and private matters apart. However, in a larger perspective, this alienation may also heighten animosity. Fundamentally, a conflict of interest arises when divergent interests cause disagreement. Highly subjective personal factors are frequently the main cause of this dispute (Soekanto & Yudho, 1986).

d. Conflict of an Intimate Relationship

This sort of dispute involves several persons or intimate connections, including friendships and marriages. This disagreement demonstrates that even the most intimate relationships may lead to significant conflict. According to Simmel (2014, p.39), confrontations between close friends might be more devastating than those with strangers. Significant connections often lead to conflict. Conflict in this core connection poses a higher risk due to its small group size (often two people) and intensity. The disagreement stems from a shift in one party's attitude or behavior, which results in the relationship between the two being different.

B. The Resolution of Social Conflict

The researcher uses Georg Simmel's social conflict theory, which is broken down into many categories, to describe how social conflict is resolved in this part. Below is further information about dispute resolution.

a. Victory

The best and most efficient approach to put an end to war and bring about peace is via victory. One party's supremacy is not enough to bring about victory; the opponent's submission is also necessary. The opposing side undoubtedly prevail if the opponent surrenders. Even when there is very little hope of altering the situation, the belief that it is better to withdraw than to fight to the end might serve as motivation for the choice to surrender. Furthermore, it may also result from a desire to put oneself in a humble position and concede defeat to give the other side the triumph. Giving up is viewed as a sign of weakness and loss (Simmel, 2014).

b. Compromise

Conflict can be resolved by compromise rather than through triumph. When disputing parties decide to exchange viewpoints or offer compensation in order to resolve their differences, compromise takes place. Another way to reach a compromise is to substitute a different value for the object of the disagreement, allowing the losing party to benefit even if the object is on the other side. Mutual consent between the parties is necessary for compromise, not the gift's objective equality in value. Since it prevents conflict by transferring

property rights without using force, compromise is a major accomplishment in the evolution of civilization. Objective interests, not subjective preferences, are needed for the transaction. Conflicting interests can be resolved without resorting to violence by exchanging a valued item for one of equal worth in another form. Therefore, by resolving the representation of the object of disagreement in conflict, it is possible to prevent or end the conflict before the forces involved decide it (Simmel, 2014).

c. Reconciliation

Reconciliation is a subjective process that depends on one's inner desire or mood to resolve the disagreement. Regardless of the outside causes that led to it, this capacity for reconciliation originates inside. Even when the dispute has escalated to a very violent and brutal stage, there may still be an illogical and basic desire for reconciliation (Simmel, 2014). Avoiding confrontation altogether or showing weakness in the face of it are not the same as reconciliation. It is also interchangeable with peace. Reconciliation is a proactive effort to resolve a problem after it has already arisen and reached its zenith. In this way, before the desire to resolve the problem emerged, there was complete dedication to it. In the process, attempts to mend connections that were shattered by the dispute are crucial to reconciliation.

It does this by allowing the disputing parties to freely discuss their thoughts and feelings; this allows strained relationships to be repaired and trust to be rebuilt (Simmel, 2014).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research investigates the procedures utilized by the researcher to conduct this investigation. This chapter provides four sub-categories: research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study employs a literary criticism. Literary criticism is part of qualitative descriptive research which is based on an understanding that explains the chronological process of an event in terms of the flow of occurrences, as well as characterizes and evaluates a case using data gathered by witnessing literary works. This method entails gathering information from conversations, with a particular emphasis on linguistic expressions and words used in relation to the research topic (Huyler & McGill, 2019). Meanwhile, the approach adopted in this study is Social Structuralism.

B. Data Source

The primary data source was obtained from the novel *The Atlas Six* (2020) by Olivie Blake. *The Atlas Six* is written by Olivie Blake and published by Tor Books, Pan Macmillan in 2020 with 416 pages and 8 chapters. Meanwhile, secondary data sources are references that provide information about the novel *The Atlas Six*. Data is obtained from the dialogue, monologue, or even in forms of words, phrases, and sentences.

C. Data Collection

This data collection technique tries to obtain items that are relevant to the subject under investigation and can be accounted for. As a result, gathering data relevant to the research object contributes to the study's success. The data gathering technique employed in this study is a literature review, with the novel *The Atlas Six* by Olivie Blake serving as the source of research data. The data collection process consists of several parts. First, read the text to learn about the societal strife experienced by the major characters. Second, take notes and underline essential points that are relevant to the inquiry. Third, arrange the data according to the study questions.

D. Data Analysis

The data analysis technique that the researcher uses is a qualitative descriptive technique, namely research that emphasizes quality scientific aspects, because it involves understanding concepts, values, and characteristics inherent in other research objects. The approach used is a structural approach, namely an approach that examines constructive elements to find the full meaning of the work in question. There are also four steps of Georg Simmel's method. Structural analysis, which aims to describe as accurately as possible the function and relationship between various elements of a literary work, which together produce a whole.

The data analysis technique is carried out using the following steps:

- a. Determine the source of the data studied, namely the novel *The Atlas Six* by Olivie Blake.
- b. Do the reading from the beginning, then continue by determining the title of the research that has been discussed.
- c. Determine the focus of the problem according to the research title.
- d. Collect data according to the approach chosen in the research.
- e. Describe all the data that has been obtained.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussions about the first and second research questions are presented in this chapter. Two parts make up this chapter. The first sub-chapter answers the forms of social conflict experienced by the main character, Nico de Varona. These forms are antagonistic, legal, and a conflict of interest. The last sub-chapter is about how the main character resolves the conflict. There are solutions with compromise and reconciliation.

A. The Forms of Social Conflict Experienced by Nico de Varona

According to Georg Simmel, Conflict is inevitable in interactions and requires the participation of others, as one person cannot accomplish it alone (Simmel, 2014). This statement refers to Nico's experience of social conflict with his peers in Alexandria Society. Nico de Varona, as the main character of *The Atlas Six* novel, experiences social conflict with several characters in the novel.

This section presents the findings from the first problem formulation of the study on the forms of social conflict the main character encountered. The study's findings indicate that the novel *The Atlas Six* features three types of social conflict: antagonistic, legal, and conflict of interest. The result of forms of social conflict is explained

below.

1. Antagonistic Conflict

A conflict that aims to oppose the opposite party is known as an antagonistic conflict. Simmel (2014) asserts that this conflict terminates when it reaches a particular level as a result of saturation or realization. The hindrance of something that one party needs for another party is the root cause of this dispute. This party intentionally seeks to escalate the disagreement to that level. In the novel *The Atlas Six*, the researcher found some data that shows the antagonistic conflict experienced by the main characters, named Nico and Libby. Nico faces off directly with fellow Society candidates (Reina, Libby, Tristan, Callum) in a competition marked by ego clashes and mutual suspicion.

In the novel *The Atlas Six*, the antagonistic conflict appears in chapter 4, page 81, and this conflict begins with Nico and Libby, despite their intense mutual dislike are placed in every class together for years. Because of the power dynamics created by their equal skill levels, or "*prowess*," their rivalry is fueled by a personal and direct antagonism that is typical of antagonistic conflict. This can be seen in the data below.

"For four long, torturous years, they'd been shoved into every class together without respite, the extent of their prowess matched only by the force of their mutual antipathy." (p.15)

The data above reveals that Nico and Libby were consistently pitted against each other academically, were in the same class together, and harbored a mutual antipathy towards each other. This conflict was antagonistic in nature, characterized by strong negative feelings, and was not merely neutral competition.

Because of their equal skill, Nico and Libby develop a relationship of mutual admiration and competitiveness in which they are constantly compared to and in contrast to one another. In this way, their "*antipathy*" transcends simple emotional distaste and becomes an organized social interaction that influences their identities and propels their growth. In the instance of Nico and Libby, their continuous rivalry becomes a defining and sustaining aspect of their relationship. Simmel contended that such antagonism might paradoxically establish a kind of bond—conflict not only separates but also binds.

"You're good, Rhodes," he reminded her leaping to cut her off before she got needlessly defensive. "You're good, okay? Just accept that I wouldn't bother hating you if you weren't." (p.65)

Nico admits that he hates Libby, but not because of any personal wrongdoing on her part, but rather because of her abilities, which make him feel threatened or competitive. There is recognition of her abilities, and there is hostility because of those abilities. It highlights how their competitiveness stems from respect rather than disdain. According to Simmel, conflict frequently occurs between people who are similar in status and ability, and in these kinds of

relationships, antagonism turns into a form of interaction, even a means of validating the other person's worth.

By recognizing Libby as an equal, Nico's antipathy toward her is not dismissive but rather acknowledging, which unintentionally reveals the emotional and social purpose of their battle. Instead of merely separating them, their animosity for one another unites them in a competitive yet personal dynamic where conflict serves as a bridge for understanding. According to Simmel, social conflict—particularly between equals—is not only destructive but also formative, reshaping the parties and establishing their relationship through constant communication and mutual impact (Simmel, 2014).

The relationship between Nico and Libby in *The Atlas Six* is characterized from the start by a violent, aggressive energy that is consistent with Georg Simmel's idea of antagonistic conflict. According to Simmel, conflict is a potent kind of contact that can create intricate, profound bonds between people rather than just a breakdown of social interactions (Simmel, 2014).

“It was the kind of look that reminded him she’d set him on fire the first time she’d met him without even batting an eye.” (p.78)

The data shows their animosity that is fundamental rather than incidental, as the sentence above demonstrates. From their initial meeting, Libby's aggressive response to Nico is shown as both recognition and aggression. According to Simmel, this immediate and

mutual animosity frequently arises between peers who share structural similarities, such as shared goals, skills, or social roles. The fact that Nico recalls it clearly and that Libby does not think twice about asserting dominance shows how conflict between them is an important interactional medium.

Intimate, combative, and mutually defining, their animosity develops into a structured, continuing relationship in which competitiveness and violence paradoxically expose dependence and respect. According to Simmel, this kind of disagreement brings people together via frequent, intense interaction rather than separating them. It's metaphorical, but it shows the competition and emotional antagonism from their first meeting. Libby does something that "*ignites*" a reaction in Nico, and their relationship is built on that initial antagonism.

2. Legal conflict

Conflicts intersect with rules, norms, legitimacy, rights, or promises. The parties in dispute are not only concerned with interests, but also with who is "entitled" or who has authority within the system of rules. A legal conflict is pure and unaffected by variables that are not directly related to the law. Personal feelings or disappointments are two examples. When both parties acknowledge and are bound by the relevant law, this type of conflict might occur. Therefore, the resolution of legal conflicts must be carried out objectively and fairly,

based on existing evidence, without being influenced by certain interests or motives (Simmel, 2014).

The researcher finds several data points of Nico de Varona in the novel *The Atlas Six*. The researcher's focus is on the main character who experienced conflict with his peers. As a candidate in the secret society, he had to negotiate positions, agreements, and commitments between members, as well as rules for the division of power and responsibilities. He refused to submit without guarantees as the data below;

*"I won't do it," said Nico de Varona, breaking the silence.
 "Not unless I have some assurances moving forward." ...
 "I refuse to be part of this Society unless I know I have your support." (p.98)*

This is a legal conflict because Nico demanded assurances from members of the Society to participate. Some conditions had to be met before he committed himself; the legitimacy of his participation depended on the consent of others. This statement implies that Nico wants the rules of the game or legitimacy (assurances, support) before he agrees. Conflict arises because there are no clear rules or certainties within the structure of the Society, and Nico tries to negotiate them through his own power. In this conflict, Nico's opponents (Parisa, etc.) refuse or demand their own terms; they are also negotiating for legitimacy, not just brute force.

According to Georg Simmel's theory of social conflict, the tension between Nico and Callum in *The Atlas Six* can also be understood as a type of legal conflict. When disagreements are resolved by formal or semi-formal frameworks—such as laws, moral duties, or collective commitments—instead of through unbridled passion or violence, legal conflict results.

"I want Rhodes back. And I want your word you'll help me find her." (p.443)

The quotation above presents Nico's dissent as a conditional rejection of the group's authority, depending on whether or not his peer agrees with him. "Either you're with me or you're not," he says. Instead of going straight after Callum, Nico asks for a promise from the other members that they have to help him find Libby (Rhodes). This is a demand for certainty from the norms between members of the Society—an informal social contract that can be considered part of the group's rules.

3. Conflict of Interest

Conflict of interests between the disputing parties may give rise to conflicts. This kind of dispute arises when there are shared interests or goals that the parties wish to accomplish together. They disagree, nevertheless, on how to go about accomplishing these objectives. Conflicts of this type are brought on by divergent interests, which eventually result in

issues that originate from the most subjective personal elements (Soekanto & Yudho, 1986).

Georg Simmel would describe a conflict of interest as a form of social conflict that occurs when people vie for the same limited resource, and Libby's animosity toward Nico over the NYUMA research grant is an example of this.

“But she’d wanted the research fellowship at NYUMA, and that, of course, had gone straight to Nico.” (p.32)

The data above shows structural tension where equal competence results in uneven rewards. According to Simmel, conflict of interest does not often show out as overt animosity but rather as quiet rivalry, when resentment and dissatisfaction stem from perceived unfairness or repeated defeat in competitive situations. Libby hoped to get the fellowship, but it went to Nico — this is a conflict of interest: Libby's ambition versus what happened in reality, access to prestige.

Nico received the fellowship, which suggests a pattern or expectation and raises the possibility of institutional prejudice, partiality, or possibly a more profound hierarchy in their academic community. Simmel's argument that competing over common goals not only splits people but also creates enduring, frequently tense social ties is supported by this, which feeds Libby's sense of exclusion and competitiveness. In this instance, the conflict of interest not only distorts Libby's opinion of Nico but also casts a lingering shadow of comparison and envy in their

relationship.

"You do realize your obsession with my boyfriend is childish, don't you, Varona? It's beneath you." (p.392)

According to Georg Simmel's theory of social conflict, "*It's beneath you*" is an example of a personal conflict of interest. At this point, Libby frames Varona's actions as improper and socially inferior to defend herself against a perceived romantic threat. Conflict of interest, in Simmel's perspective, occurs when people work for a common good or service; in this instance, romantic ownership and emotional attention serve as the limited resource. Despite being presented as a moral judgment (*childish, beneath you*), the dispute is actually a deeper struggle for relational stability and societal supremacy, with Libby claiming her partner and humiliating Varona in the process.

Simmel also pointed out that these kinds of interpersonal disputes frequently serve to uphold social hierarchies: Libby tries to improve herself by portraying Varona as weak and emotionally erratic. As a result, this scene illustrates how emotional interests are intricately linked to social status and power dynamics in group situations, going beyond a romantic argument to become a socially charged struggle for dominance, influence, and recognition. Conflict itself resolves the tension between the contrasts. The fact that it aims at peace is only one, and indeed a particularly obvious, aspect of it (Simmel, 1903).

"I need this to work." ... "Rhodes, spare me the lecture. I need access," he told her. "Specific access, though I don't know what specifically yet. I just need to make sure I can get into as many of the Society's archives as possible." (p.239)

The data above shows that Nico expresses a personal agenda to obtain special access to the Alexandrian Society's archives, demonstrating a desire for unique knowledge that transcends the group's objectives. Conflicts of interest arise, in Simmel's view, when members of a social system vie over limited or unequal resources, whether they be symbolic or material. Nico's claim of right to the archive shows a readiness to push institutional boundaries, which in this context serves as symbolic capital, a gate to power and influence. His contemptuous tone toward Libby ("spare me the lecture") further suggests that he views procedural or ethical concerns as subordinate to his own objectives. This illustrates the basic conflict between the limitations of group identification and the autonomy of the individual, as Simmel put it in 1904.

Simmel argues that conflict is not only destructive but also a kind of contact that explains perspectives, defines connections, and even fosters unity among people via resistance (Simmel, "Conflict," 1903). At this point, Nico is recognizing Libby's worth as a competitor rather than just voicing outright hostility, as the data below.

"You're good, Rhodes ... Just accept that I wouldn't bother hating you if you weren't." (p.457)

Simmel's theory that conflict frequently occurs between people of

similar standing, particularly when they are in proximity and fighting for shared responsibilities or recognition, is shown in the fact that his "hatred" is conditional on her competence. Instead of keeping them apart, this antagonism turns into a paradoxical kind of intimacy in which one person acts as a motivator and mirror for the other.

According to Simmel, these kinds of relationship especially between equals can create a "dualistic unity" where resistance does not break the social bond but rather fortifies it through frequent, intense interactions. In this sense, Nico and Libby's competition is an organized social dynamic that both unites and defines them within the group, rather than merely being a personal hate. Nico's "hate" serves as a kind of backhanded affirmation, demonstrating how essential Libby's influence and presence are to his own feeling of status and direction.

Libby observed how Nico received special treatment (due to his family's social background, wealth, and talent) while she herself felt she had to work harder and was still "measured" by different standards.

"Nico de Varona would never know what that felt like ... Nico was handsome, clever, charming, rich. Libby ... had worked twice as hard ... only for that effort to be dismissed in favor of Yes, that's very good, Libby ... and now Nico, how about you try?" (p.211)

The quotation, which is told from Libby's internal point of view, emphasizes the difference in recognition between herself and Nico. This difference is based on charisma and social advantages rather than aptitude. Nico is presented as easily gaining approval because of his

good looks, prestige, and innate brilliance, but Libby presents herself as someone who has worked hard to achieve her goals. This tension supports Simmel's theory that rivalry for scarce symbolic resources, like respect, attention, or social legitimacy, frequently leads to conflict. In this case, Nico's undeserved advantages make Libby's labor underappreciated, and the "resource" is institutional acknowledgment. As Libby's annoyance turns from the system to Nico personally, the passage also shows the emergence of hostile conflict in addition to this structural dynamic.

B. Ways of resolving social conflict by Nico de Varona

The researcher uses George Simmel's social conflict theory to describe how Nico de Varona's protagonist resolves social conflict in *the Atlas Six* novel. But according to the researcher's examination of *the Atlas Six* novel, societal problems can be settled in two ways: through reconciliation and compromise.

1. Compromise

Conflict resolution through compromise entails discourse among the parties involved in the conflict. The value of the thing that both parties agree on determines the compromise decision. Compromise can be viewed as a beneficial conflict resolution approach since it entails an exchange of viewpoints or discussion about the issues confronting the disputing parties (Simmel, 2014). Conflict resolution in this manner is also present in various types of conflict.

In Olivie Blake's novel *The Atlas Six*, the dynamics between characters especially between characters such as Libby Rhodes and Nico de Varona, are often marked by tension, competition, and ambiguous emotional dependence, as the data below:

"Inseverable ... one of those if-then calculations, right? We met, so now we can't detach. We're just going to always play a weird game of ... what's the word? ... the mirror game." (p.77)

The data above represents a sort of deterministic interaction that is unavoidable and represents an unbreakable psychological bond following the initial meeting. This is consistent with Georg Simmel's theory of social conflict (1955), which highlights that conflict can be an integrative force in human relations rather than just a danger to social cohesion. Through a process of compromise, where disagreements and inconsistencies are continually discussed within the connection rather than being permanently resolved, conflict can, in Simmel's view, build bonds (Simmel, 2009).

Within the novel's framework, Libby and Nico's *"mirror game"* might be interpreted as a latent form of conflict. This dynamic sustains relationships by reflecting one another's feelings, identities, and strengths. Instead of causing them to drift apart, this friction actually strengthens their connection by fostering an unconscious yet effective compromise. According to Simmel, the connections in *The Atlas Six* thus demonstrate how conflict and compromise serve as the foundation for the continuation of social engagement in addition to reflecting individual attachments.

The difference between Nico and Libby is described as complementary, like the right and left hands. Although they have different approaches, they learn to work together and respect each other's differences, creating balance in their relationship.

"She wasn't at all surprised when she discovered one was right-handed (Nico) and the other left (Libby)." (p.279)

The data above delicately conveys the reflected antithesis and symbolic duality that characterize Nico de Varona and Libby Rhodes' relationship. Their greater thematic tension—opposite in orientation yet fundamentally connected—is furthered by this particular element. This dynamic is a type of relational structure that is preserved through contrast when viewed through the prism of Georg Simmel's theory of conflict and compromise. Conflict can serve as a means of social integration, according to Simmel (2009), in which opposed individuals or groups are held together by the act of disagreement.

The idea that Libby and Nico are opposites, left-handed and right-handed, shows complementarity, a balance of forces that maintains their interaction, in addition to difference. Their connection endures in a condition of negotiated tension, exemplifying what Simmel refers to as "unity through opposition," rather than settling their differences through dominance or separation. Instead of negating one another, their opposing personalities and reflected skills create a dynamic system of compromise in which each defines and reacts to the other's presence while preserving

balance without erasing distinctiveness. Simmel's theory that compromise does not end conflict but rather transforms it into a stable relational form—where tension itself serves as the basis for continued connection—is thus best shown by the quote.

2. Reconciliation

Reconciliation, according to Simmel, is a form of conflict resolution in which former conflicting parties not only resolve their issues but also develop a new relationship that is stronger than the conflict itself. Nico not only accepts the existence of conflict between him and Libby. (Simmel, 2014)

Conflict resolution in the form of the first reconciliation is found in Chapter 2 of the novel *The Atlas Six*. This kind of resolution from Nico answers the conflict in legal and antagonistic conflict with Libby. As the data below;

“If not for her, Nico might not have noticed most of the things he did, and probably vice versa. A uniquely upsetting curse, really, how little he knew how to exist when she wasn't there.” (p.80)

Illustrates the profound psychological dependency between Nico de Varona and Libby Rhodes in Olivie Blake's *The Atlas Six*. This text shows that their identities are mutually constitutive—each serves as a reference point through which the other observes, acts, and defines the self—despite their continuous conflict and struggle. This dynamic can be compellingly interpreted through Georg Simmel's theory of reconciliation through conflict. In his 1955 book *Conflict and the Web of Group-Affiliations*,

Simmel makes the case that conflict may be both a unifying and reunifying force. He explains that by requiring reciprocal awareness and interaction, conflict can help people enter a deeper relational structure.

In this instance, the quote's description of emotional reliance represents a reconciliation that does not occur by harmony, however, by internalizing the other as an essential opposing energy. Although Libby and Nico's relationship is not harmonious, it is coherent because of their ongoing conflict, which leads to understanding, development, and eventually a form of emotional reunion based on difference rather than similarity. According to Simmel, reconciliation can arise from the ongoing presence of the other within oneself, where even conflict becomes a place of integration and connection, rather than from the eradication of antagonism. The "curse" of not understanding how to live without the other, then, turns into the precise symbol of reconciling interdependence that is created via enduring effort.

Conflict resolution in the form of the second reconciliation is found in the eighth chapter of *The Atlas Six* novel. This conflict resolution from Nico answers to an antagonistic conflict. Nico states that Libby's presence as a "fire" gives him purpose and zest for life. Despite frequent conflicts, Nico sees Libby as an important element in his life, showing reconciliation between his feelings and the reality of their relationship, as the following data below

"The day you are not a fire, is the day the earth will fall still for me." (p.492)

The data represents the depth of Nico and Libby's relationship, which is shaped by ongoing existential and emotional conflict rather than concord. Libby is frequently presented in Olivie Blake's book *The Atlas Six* as a difficult, vivacious, and even destructive character—an untamed "fire" that is impossible to ignore. Nico finds purpose and inspiration in life from Libby's presence as a cause of conflict. Georg Simmel's theory of conflict-based reconciliation is consistent with this idea. Simmel (2009) highlights that in social interactions, conflict serves as a tool for mutual recognition and intimacy as well as a form of opposition.

According to Simmel, reconciliation does not always entail uniform union but is possible when two people maintain their differences while coming together through constructive conflict. In this instance, Nico's reference to "fire" represents the struggle that genuinely keeps them connected, rather than just Libby's personality. Nico admits that the conflict he has with Libby is not something to be avoided but rather something that is fundamental to the meaning of his own life when he says that the world would cease spinning if she were no longer the "fire." As a result, their bond—which is not based on harmony or resemblance—represents a type of Simmelian reconciliation.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The conclusion of this chapter includes suggestions and results. In accordance with the research problem, the conclusion is divided into two parts. The researcher begins by summarizing the various social conflicts Nico de Varona, the main character in *The Atlas Six*, encounters. The researcher then provides an overview of Nico de Varona's strategies for resolving the several social conflicts he encountered. Additionally, researcher offers recommendations for additional study.

A. Conclusion

According to Georg Simmel's social conflict theory, Nico de Varona, the main character in the 2020 novel *The Atlas Six*, experiences various forms of social conflict. Antagonistic conflict, legal conflict, and conflict of interest are the various forms of conflict. First, antagonistic conflicts occur between Nico and Libby, who becomes his rival. The relationship between Libby Rhodes and Nico de Varona is one of the most prominent sources of social and interpersonal conflict among the Alexandria Society candidates. Libby Rhodes is described as someone who comes from a more conventional and structured academic background. She works hard to achieve success and relies heavily on rules, logic, and discipline.

Nico de Varona, on the other hand, comes from a more free-spirited

and non-conformist background. He has extraordinary abilities without following many formal rules, and often defies authority. Nico also experiences legal conflict with Callum, he negotiates positions, agreements, and commitments between members, as well as rules for the division of power and responsibilities. and Nico tries to negotiate them through his own power. Nico experiences a conflict of interest because Libby hoped to get the fellowship, but it went to Nico. Libby's ambition versus what happened in reality. Libby tries to improve herself by portraying Varona as weak and emotionally erratic.

As George Simmel said in his theory, the researcher found two ways of resolving social conflicts carried out by Nico de Varona, namely, compromise and reconciliation. A compromise is reached by Nico with Libby. The idea that Libby and Nico are opposites, left-handed and right-handed, shows complementarity. Instead of negating one another, their opposing personalities and reflected skills create a dynamic system of compromise in which each defines and reacts to the other's presence while preserving balance without erasing distinctiveness.

Reconciliation occurs between Nico and Libby, Nico sees Libby as an important element in his life, showing reconciliation between his feelings and the reality of their relationship. Although Libby and Nico's relationship is not harmonious, it is coherent because of their ongoing conflict, which leads to understanding, development, and eventually a form of emotional reunion based on difference rather than similarity. According to Georg

Simmel's theory, conflict can positively impact and unite people in society.

B. Suggestion

The Atlas Six Novel and Georg Simmel's social conflict theory provided the researcher with a wealth of information. The researcher exclusively concentrates on Nico de Varona, the protagonist of *The Atlas Six* 2020, in order to apply this social conflict theory to the investigation. Since no prior studies have examined the subject of *The Atlas Six*, the researcher anticipates that people will analyze the book in future studies.

This novel can be analyzed using a variety of theories and methods, such as a semiotic approach that can be used to analyze the symbols in the novel, Feminism theory can be used to analyze how women are portrayed in this novel, and psychoanalysis theory can be used to examine the psychological elements, inner conflicts, and subconscious experiences of other major characters in the novel. Of course, many other theories and methods can be used to analyze this novel. As a result, the researcher expects that this study serves as a reference and material for future research.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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