

CHAPTER II

REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter describes the review and related literature of the present study. This chapter consists seven subchapters: previous study, definition of conflict, kinds of conflict, definition of social conflict, the concept of social conflict, the kinds of social conflict, and the effects of social conflict.

2.1. Previous Study

1). Theresia N. I. Diaz, 2014, in her thesis entitles "An analysis of family conflict seen in James Ene Henshaw "The Jewels of The Shrine", University of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya. In her thesis, the problem are about the causes of the conflict of the family that occurs in Okorie's family. The effects of conflict of family to Okorie and his grandsons, then how okorie overcomes the conflict of his family. Based on these problems, the thesis writer wants to find out the conflict in Okorie's family and its development. The thesis writer adopts a qualitative research and applies a descriptive method in the study. In the case, the drama The Jewels of the Shrine serves as the primary data. The thesis writer also uses intrinsic approach and extrinsic approach.

2). Irma Suryani, 2016, in her thesis entitles "Class Conflict in Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People", University of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya. The thesis writer investigate the actions of the character that cause class conflict in the drama The Enemy of the people by Henry Ibsen. To achieve the study, a sociological approach is used. In addition, qualitative describe method is applied in the analysis. As result of the analysis, the author presents three main points to determine the class conflict that occur in the drama. The first point is to describe the class conflict that belongs to elite group in the drama they are mayor and media. The next point is to find and describe the member of subordinate groups in the drama. They are doctor and citizen. The last point is to look for the cause and explain how class conflict occur.

2.2. Definition of Conflict

Conflict is doubt or question, opposition, inappropriate behaviour, controversy or interaction and antagonistic disputes are one of a series of events that considers as conflicts. A dispute can be said to exist when a claim or statement is made by one party is rejected by the other party and the rejection is not accepted. "This shows that disputes are more likely to occur when the conflicting parties show actions or arguments against controversy" (Jaffar, Thamrin, and Shuib, 2011: 194). Conflict is a relationship between opponents who share some cultural references in words. Simmel mentions, "conflict is a combination of elements, opposition, which are included in a combination under a higher conception" (Simmel in Wieviorka, 2010: 3). Conflict is also not identical with a crisis that is a situation where individuals and groups react and not relationships between actors. Moreover, conflict is also not always violent but it can occur between the relationship between violence and clarification of conflict requests. In certain phases of a conflict, it can cover aspects of violence but if the violence goes on and goes on or if it loses all capacity to become the main tool and is therefore controlled and limited in cases, this certainly erodes the conflict and pushes it towards another rational, pure break, war and terrorism. In addition, "violence that occurs specifically in conflict, even if extreme, does not prevent the coexistence of clandestine forms of agreement" (Wieviorka, 2010: 3).

Conflict has many definitions, and many of them are problematic. Dictionaries often define conflict in the sense of struggle or fighting and thus focus on the behaviour of participants. Such definitions have no place for withdrawal or constructive negotiation and problem solving. "Some define conflict as a collision of aspirations and thus focus on preceding conditions" (Pruitt & Rubin in De Dreu, 2015: 985).

According to Karl Marx's Conflict, "conflict theory defines it as one of the points of view in sociology that sees society as a structure. It has components and parts that have totally different advantages in which one part try to beat alternative parts to meet their individual interests." According to Marx, "conflict does not only result in changeable interactions inside existing social structures, however, the full structure underneath transformation through conflict" (Coser in Wiley, 2013: 200). Internal conflicts and between groups among a community

can forestall daily accommodation and relationships from lack of power. "Conflict of values and interests, tensions between individuals, and what some teams feel, conflicts between personal interests, strata and new teams that may demand power, wealth, and standing have created vitality" (Coser in Wiley, 2013: 197).

Conflict theory explains regarding crime. Evil can contend with social variations, category and race, and strength. A socioeconomic class that has power through the criminal justice equipment usually utilizes crime. "Conflict theorists say that conflict comes from variations in wealth, status, ideas, and faith. Conflict does not solely occur in capitalist societies that may manufacture very massive variations in wealth however also wealth that may management massive corporations, money establishments and business have. By having wealth and power, certain parties can influence people who have political power to induce the law they need "(Lanier and Henry, Bystrova and Gottschalk, 2015: 4). Conflict theory may be a perspective in" sociology that may be a distinction in social, political aspects, or material from a group "(Seron and Munger in Bystrova and Gottschalk, 2015: 4). "Crime is born from conflicts that occur between numerous levels of society triggered by a system of domination supported difference, alienation, and justice. Crime may be a loss that comes from variations in power"(Lanier and Henry, Bystrova and Gottschalk, 2015: 4).

According to Petrocelli, conflict is "an elementary human process. Certain groups' area unit fashioned by competition for the interests of social groups who fight for dominance to create or maintain the system that is most helpful to them" (Bystrova and Gottschalk, 2015: 4). "Social conflict theory additionally view financial crime as perform of conflict in society "(Siegel in Bystrova and Gottschalk, 2015: 2). This theory states that category conflict causes crime in any society, and people in power produce laws to protect their rights and interests (Bystrova and Gottschalk, 2015: 2).

2.3. The Kinds of Conflict

According to Lewis A Coser, conflict is divided into two types; there are internal conflict and external conflict. Types of conflicts can see, among others:

2.3.1. Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is a conflict that happens within the mind of a personal who has necessary that attain a planned goal. Internal conflict provides an abnormal or balanced basis in achieving positive results in the community. People who select aspects of the outside surroundings to match groups inside themselves cause this imbalance. The public can observe those people who have internal conflicts can repeat these negative aspects. The purpose of internal conflict is to know about themselves, it aims at higher results. "Internal conflict have participation to elucidate that groups can maintain their cohesion and stability, their participation is not concerning values and basic principles. It depends on awkward actions or on the structural flexibility of the system that may arise from frequent conflicts, low intensity and violence. Conflict come and go, so conflict can promote versatile structures"(Turner in Al Hourani 2019: 141). According to Summer and Brewer, "internal conflicts are issues or mistakes faced by individuals; issues that need a private decision. These tough choices summarize in conclusion choices "(Sumner and Brewer in Shaleva, 2011: 2).

The nature of compact of internal conflict makes characterize a variety of external conflict, especially, through joint collective action between players during a grouping (Choi, Chowdhury and Kim, 2014: 3). "There are two completely different typical questions about the correct one. It explains how every cluster that has internal conflict can influence the chance to win in associate external conflict. There is a read that state is a group with internal conflict has no profit in external conflict with rival groups"(Deutsch in Choi, Chowdhury and Kim, 2014: 3).

2.3.2. External Conflict

External conflict may be a conflict that happens once a personal is concerned during a world problem or misery. External conflicts have many examples, including communities in society, the globe of nature, government and alternative people. External conflict manifests itself as a human being who can fight alternative humans, nature, and society or social groups. External

conflicts can act with world misery. Individual life shows a struggle to fight the state of external conflict; the community can suffer with internal conflicts. It can cause a problem of external conflict. According to the hypothesis of purposeful theory, "external conflict encompasses a reference to actions like emotion, humiliation, and hostility towards outside groups these actions can correlate with positive thinking in groups quickly "(Sumner and Brewer in Shaleva, 2011: 2).

2.4. Definition of Social Conflict

According to Coser and Simmel social conflict is “an important and unavoidable part of human relations. Social conflict is defined as an interaction relationship between two or more parties who pursue mutually exclusive or incompatible goals”. Lewis A Coser argues that the closer the relationship is and the more participants are involved in it, the more opportunities for conflict. The more frequent interactions, the more opportunities for hostile interactions (Coser in Al Hourani, 2019: 141). Karl Marx sees “society as an arena of social conflict. To him, the function and role of social institutions can be best understood by its economic system” (Omar and Jabeen, 2016: 196).

Social conflict as a tension between what reality is and what should be in accordance with the views of certain social groups or individuals. Then, social conflict as “a struggle for values and claims for certain status, power and resources, struggles where the aim is to neutralize opponents, damage or destroy opponents” (Coser in Pethukov, 2015: 3). In any society, there are unavoidable inequalities, permanent psychological dissatisfaction from its members, interpersonal and inter-group tensions such as emotions and psychological disorders that lead to social conflict. Social conflict as a mismatch between the reality and ideas of various social groups or individuals about how it should be. And social conflict as “a struggle for values and pretence towards certain status, power, and resources, where antagonists aim to neutralize, destroy, or eliminate opponents” (Yurevich, Oregovich, Mivhailovic and Yasilievich 2018: 1055).

Social conflict arises when individuals and groups depend on each other for valuable results and eliminate each other's valued results through their independent or coordinated actions. Interpersonal conflict arises when an

individual attributes egoistic deprivation, personal results that are below a reasonable standard for the actions or slowness of another individual. “Intergroup conflicts arise when one of a group attributes fraternalistic deficiencies to the results of a group of people, organizations, or countries that are below a standard that is reasonable for other groups' actions or actions” (Pruitt in De Dreu, 2010: 985). Social conflicts can also hinder and facilitate or strengthen the functions of individuals, groups, and larger social systems. Social conflict occurs “when citizen groups, civil society groups, governments and companies express confidence that they have inappropriate goals related to technology or policy options” (Cuppen, 2018: 28). Social conflict requires two or more conflicting parties with at least visibility and minimal reciprocal contact. Conflict has a tendency to occur between two, not many, opponents. This bipolarization tendency is thought to originate from a high level of attention and energy that must direct at the opponent (Mack, Snyder, and Tyrell in Husemann and Luedocker, 2013: 356).

2.5. The Concept of Social Conflict

Modern social science literature provides a classification of the categories of conflicts according to many reasons and ideas. From the purpose of read of the themes concerned in a conflict, four kinds of conflicts may be seen, including: first, interpersonal conflict / conflict of role happens once needs, obligations or conflicting rules to force somebody, regarding the results of employment or obligation. Interpersonal conflict happens because of a pair between job requirements, individual desires and values. Second, social conflict that may occur within the style of chaos towards people who have character, views, and values. Social conflicts embrace the most common conflicts in society. Third is conflict that happens between people and groups. This conflict arises once people take completely different positions from group positions. Finally, conflicts between teams must classify that according to the fields of activity, such as socioeconomic, national-ethnic, political, and others (Yurevich, Orogovich, Mivhailovic and Yasilievich 2018: 1054).

Furthermore, the construct of social conflict in line with the Lewis A Coser is divided into three parts, including: 1). The community teams all over,

groups that have inevitable gaps, psychological disorders that cannot be accepted by members of community teams or organizations, emotional, or psychological disorders produce social and Intergroup tensions. 2). Social conflict as a pair between realities and concepts from varied social groups or people regarding what ought to be, and 3). Social conflict as an action or interaction with values and pretensions surely standing, power, and resources, where antagonists aim to neutralize, destroy, or eliminate opponents (Yurevich, Oregovich, Mivhailovic and Yasilievich 2018: 1055).

2.6. The Kinds of Social Conflict

According to Lewis A Coser, social conflicts are divide into three types. Types of social conflict types include Social Conflict of Role, Social Conflict of Position and Social Conflict of Interest.

2.6.1. Social Conflict of Role

According to Katz and Kahn, role conflict arises from the presence of a rule or requirement for someone who has a position or role. These requirements come together; it causes work to be more difficult and irregular. According to Fisher, conflict of role makes a decision that can cause a sense of unkindness, making other requirements difficult to fulfil. Then Lee decided that a requirement or obligation on individuals who have a role is a pressure (Lee and Fisher in Palomino and Frezatti, 2015: 167). According to Montgomery in 2011, he explained that a situation could cause role conflict for individuals who have high social classes such as managers. These situations include: 1). First, the feeling of performance is examined by a method different from other individuals 2). Second, seeing that checking work results is influenced by the involvement of a designer, it can be related to expertise to work with something new. 3). Third, assume that the results and work processes can be influenced by how many rules or job requirements are positioned by more than one leader on who can fulfil the report (Palomino and Frezatti, 2015: 167).

According to Fanani, role conflict has a negative effect on someone. Some world researchers suggest that there are some positive effects of the conflict of roles, these impacts include gathering new energy, increasing the dignity of individuals, and a good impression of oneself. In one's own person, the hidden impact of role conflict is very vulnerable to individuals, and a group in emotional influences, such as large work disruptions, freedom, and success at work, discomfort in the work environment, and reduce motivation at work. These situations and conditions have negative effects, especially in the results of work. (Amilin, 2017: 239).

2.6.2. Social Conflict of Involving Position

According to Kristina, social position is the position of individuals in the protection of society and local culture. A group of people can create social classes and social circles. A person's social position can be included in categories such as work and family. Social conflict is caused by interference between individuals and other people who have social positions; this can lead to the conflict of positions (Kristina, 2007: 54-64).

Karl Marx is created a common source of conflict. According to Marx, the lack of groups comes from class or position in society. The feeling of deprivation is lead to groups about class awareness, creating conflict and social change. Dahrendorf mentions that difference in authority define the class structure. He also believes that domination, or control over the behavior of other by groups is a power, the mechanism that can encourage to conflict of social classes (Wodtke, 2016: 4-5).

2.6.3. Social Conflict of Interest

Conflicts of interest are things that often occur in society. The conflict reaches a level of concern when the researcher or expert thinks that conflict of interest has the purpose of competing in motivating the individual's behavior or judgment. Competition is a form that does not always mean about mistakes. (Ferris and Fletcher at Stieglitz, Mirbabaie and Milde, 2018: 2).

2.7. The Effects of Social Conflict

According to the concept and definition of social conflict from Lewis A Coser, social conflict has an effect or impact on individuals and groups of people. There are three effects of social conflict. Its effects include Violence, Anger, and Murder.

2.7.1. Violence

According to Colombijn, violence is a reaction that uses physical actions geared toward destroying, injuring, raping and killing bound people or object. Wild violence uses exhausting physical strength to get resources, property or wealth. Wild violence has examples like rape, thieving or robbery against opponents or victims. Acts of violence produce to recreation for self-interest or freedom, such as surely sports or diversion (Black, Conney and Phillips in Zahn, Brownstein, and Jackson, 2015: 146). According to Zahn, Brownstein, and Jackson, acts of violence have bound forms, such as beatings, killings, fights, and physical attacks that occur between people, and area unit collective in nature, like disputes, executing while not judicial proceeding, terrorism, and war. Violence is the most visible way to manage conflict. Violence happens unexpectedly in most identified communities, (Zahn, Brownstein, and Jackson. 2015: 146).

Modern violence can understand the conditions required in order that each behavior associate degree activity within the social community is delineated as an act of violence. According to Wainer, Zahn, and Sagi, violence could be a method, an endeavor to threaten by using one individual or more physically.

Violent efforts may result in physical or non-physical injury to one or more other people. Generally, violence does not only act with activities or behavior. However, violence conjointly has bound characteristics or parts. Violence is related to a symbolic social behavior, activity, or activity that uses strength, and threats. Besides physical strength, acts of violence additionally lead to visible or invisible injuries. Such behavior is often personal, social, or collective (Zahn, Brownstein, and Jackson. 2015: 6).

2.7.2. Anger

According to Spielberger, he explained that situation of anger is a condition that is temporary universal. Anger consists of subjective feelings that vary in intensity and duration. Duration of anger can produce physiological reactivity that can increase with the intensity of subjective anger. Anger defines an eternal type of a personality; it can make individuals experience anger. It occurs when compared to individuals who do not have high levels of anger (Spielberger Jacobs, Russell, and Cranes in Quinn, Rollock, Purdue, and Vrana, 2014: 2).

2.7.3. Murder

Reinhardt mentions and describes the expression of serial killers in the form of killing and leaving victims. (Reinhardt in Sharma, 2018: 6). Robert Ressler explains that serial killers are someone who can kill two or more people in society. Then, Dyer emphasized that serial killings have traits. The nature of serial killings is in the form of a murder case that continues, has the variation and continuation of the previous suspect, and each action or episode has time (Sharma,2018:6)

