

Social Pathology in Susan Arisanti's Novels and Their Relevances with Social Reality

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Abstract

The novels by Susan Arisanti were chosen as research object because the stories presented are interesting which tell about the social conditions of society and in the novels, there are allegations of the existence of social pathology phenomena. The aim of the research is to analyze forms, causal factors and impacts of social pathology in Susan Arisanti's novels and to analyze the relevance of social pathology in Susan Arisanti's novels with social reality. The design of this research is qualitative research with a literary sociology approach. The Research data is in the form of text fragments which are suspected to containing forms, causal factors and impacts of social pathology. The data source for this research is novels by Susan Arisanti. The results of this research found forms of social pathology in Susan Arisanti's novels including (1) crime/criminality; (2) prostitution; (3) gambling; (4) corruption; (5) mental confusion; (6) juvenile delinquency. The factors that cause social pathology found are (1) internal factors and external factors; (2) obsession and bad family conditions; (3) situational factors; (4) needed; (5) the wrong way of maturing the mind so that a feeling of betrayal arises; (6) lack of self-control, negative disposition, and lack of supervision. The impact of social pathology that were found are (1) conflicts, material losses, loss of mutual trust, legal proceedings, non-material losses; (2) the destruction of the foundations of family life; (3) unstable economic conditions and disturbed mental health; (4) impact of corruption is imprisonment and unprofessional work; (5) hurt feelings; (6) growing into a bad person, being rebellious, and feeling ostracized by the environment. This research has relevance with social reality with reference to the author's residence in Lampung Province and more broadly in Indonesia and the news of social pathology before the novels was published.

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INTRODUCTION

Literary works are basically a description of how social reality is developed by the author into the form of literary work. Literary works can also be referred to as humanitarian fact, which means that literary works are created to develop human relations with the world (Goldmann, in Faruk: 2020). In creating his work, an author tells life phenomena that give rise to conflict and tension so that a literary work can be created from events and even world problems stored in the author's memory (Sari dan Nuryatin, 2017). Studying literature and society as social documents and as portraits of social reality is generally carried out as an approach to understanding the relationship between literature and society (Wellek and Warren, 2016).

One form of literary work that is popular with readers is the novel. A novel is a literary work which tells various problems of human social life which are inspired by social realities that occur in society. Novel can also be said to be messages created by the authors to readers or society with the aim of understanding the situation and providing new insight into condition in certain social group in society (Rezk and Deen, 2020).

An example of a problem that occurs in society is the phenomenon of social pathology. Social pathology is a form of behavior that is contrary to norms of goodness, local stability, patterns of consciousness, morals, family solidarity, living in harmony with neighbors, discipline, kindness and formal law which is caused by social factors of more simply, social pathology can be called a form of social disease in society (Kartono, 2020). Social pathology is a new concept that emerged in the nineteenth century which discusses social diseases in society that cause social chaos (Shafiei, 2017). Social pathology arises because society of individuals lack understanding of the norm that apply in society, which results in violation and the organization of community behavior (Thompson, 2018). The theory used in this research is the social pathology theory according to Kartono (2020) which classifies form of social pathology

are (1) crime/ criminality; (2) prostitution; (3) gambling; (4) corruption; (5) mental confusion; (6) juvenile delinquency.

This is the situation that Susan Arisanti wants to describe through her work in the form of a novel which will be studied by researchers in this research. Susan Arisanti is a writer who comes from East Java, specifically in the Blitar area, but she grew up in Sumatra, specifically Lampung Province, and already has more than 72.000 followers in the Wattpad community. The novels that the researchers chose as research object were four novels, of which the novels has been printed in physical form and had ISBN. These novel include a novel entitled *Yang Tenoda* (2017); *Luka yang Kau Tinggal Senja Tadi* (2017); *Tsani & Athaya* (2018); *Sangiang Pandita* (2019). The novels by Susan Arisanti were chosen because the stories presented are interesting which tell about social condition of society in certain community groups and there are allegation of social pathological phenomena occurring in them.

The relevant research carried out by researchers regarding the relationship between literary works and social was carried out by oleh Megawulandari, Rafli, dan Rohman (2019) entitled *Social Pathology in the Novel Rembulan di Wajahmu* by Tere Liye. The results of this research were the discovery of forms of social pathology in the form of crime, gambling, prostitution, drinking and corruption. The relevance of this research is that it examines social pathology in the novel. What is different is that the focus of the problem studied is not only limited to forms of social pathology and the research objects used.

Another relevant research from Syawal, Rahmad, dan Amir (2022) with the title *The Social Problems in Charles Dicken's Novel "A Tale of Two Cities"* (Pre-Revolution of French Context). The results of this research are the social conditions at the time of the French Revolution, people experienced poverty and the exploitation of poor people by nobles. Apart from that, famine hit every corner of the city due to abuse of power. The relevance of this research is that it has similarities in researching social

problems. The difference is the focus of the problem studied and the research object used.

Based on the description above, the aims of this research is to analyze the forms, causal factors and impacts of social pathology in Susan Arisanti's novels and to analyze the relevance of social pathology in Susan Arisanti's novels with social reality.

METHODOLOGY

In this research, the research approach used is a theoretical approach and a methodological approach. Theoretical approach in this research is a literary sociology approach which is used to reveal the social conditions of society regarding social pathology in literary works in the form of novels. Literary sociology approach can be used in the study of literary works by looking at social aspects because in literary science, when it is linked to social conditions or class conflicts, literary sociology can be used (Ardias, Sumartini, dan Mulyono, 2019). Methodological approach in this research is a qualitative approach by utilizing interpretive methods and presenting them in the form of descriptions (Ratna, 2021).

Data in this research are text fragments in the form of words, phrases, sentences which are thought to contain forms, causal factors, impacts of social pathology and the relevance of social pathology in Susan Arisanti's novels with social reality. The research data source is novels by Susan Arisanti. There are four novels chosen as research objects. The first novel entitled *Yang Ternoda* (2017) published by Diva Press; second novels entitled *Luka yang Kau Tinggal Senja Tadi* (2018) published by Pastel Books PT Mizan Pustaka; third novels entitled *Tsani & Athaya* (2018) published by Andalusia PT Bumi Semesta Media; fourth novels entitled *Sangiang Pandita* (2019) published by Diva Press.

Data collection technique in this research is a heuristic technique. The heuristic technique is a first level reading technique for collecting data on novels that are studied based on linguistic rules (Supriyanto, 2021). Data validity technique in this research is the triangulation method is

conducting discussions with experts, in this case the supervisors to validate the data found and triangulation of data sources, which according to Mamik (2015) is used to utilize other sources in the form of news from reports in various media. Data analysis technique for this research is the hermeneutic technique is the second stage of reading technique which is carried out by giving meaning or interpreting the data by presenting analysis in the form of descriptions accompanied by evidence of text fragments (Agustina, Supriyanto, and Setyaningsih, 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results and discussion will be presented based on the problems in this research. The problems of this research are as follows (1) the forms, causal factors, and impacts of social pathology in Susan Arisanti's novels; (2) the relevance of social pathology in Susan Arisanti's novels with social reality. The novels used as objects of this research are novels entitled *Yang Ternoda* (2017) with coding **YT**; *Luka yang Kau Tinggal Senja Tadi* (2017) with coding **LYKTST**; *Tsani & Athaya* (2018) with coding **TA**; *Sangiang Pandita* (2019) with coding **SP**.

1. Forms, Causal Factors, and Impact of Social Pathology in Susan Arisanti's Novels.

Forms, Causal Factors and Impact of Crime/ Criminality

Forms of Crime/ Criminality

Forms of social pathology of crime/criminality is all forms of actions that conflict with and violate applicable norms and rules which result in losses. Forms of social pathology of crime/criminality found in Susan Arisanti's novels with a total of 78 data. These data consist of 25 data on the form of social pathology of crime/criminality in the novel entitled *Yang Ternoda*; 12 data on the form of social pathology of crime/criminality in the novel entitled *Luka yang Kau Tinggal Senja Tadi*; 9 data on the form of pathology social crime/criminality in the novel entitled *Tsani & Athaya*; 32 data on

forms of social pathology in the novel entitled *Sangiang Pandita*. The form of social pathology of crime/criminality found was 28 types of blue-collar crime; 2 types of white-collar crime data; 34 types of organized crime data; 9 types of corporate crime data; There are 5 types of victimless crime data.

The following is an excerpt of data on forms of social pathology of crime/ criminality in the form of blue-collar crime and organized crime found in Susan Arisanti's novels along with their analysis.

a. Blue Collar Crime

Blue collar crime is crime/criminality that generally exists in society. Blue collar crime can also be said to be a conventional crime. The following is a quote that shows blue collar crime found in Susan Arisanti's novels.

*"...Baiklah, begini saja, **kau harus segera meninggalkannya ketika sudah bosan**. Kau ini penerusku. Menikah dengannya sama sekali tak memberikan keuntungan pada perusahaan. Dan kau... katakan **berapa uang yang kau butuhkan agar kau meninggalkan anakku?**" (TA, 2018:52)*

Data in the quote in bold above shows a form of social pathology of blue-collar crime in the form of domestic violence in the form of verbal abuse. This was marked by an incident when the marriage between Tsani and Athaya was not approved by his father because it was considered unprofitable for the company. What was painful for Tsani was when Athaya's father told Athaya to leave Tsani when he was bored. Apart from that, Athaya's father also thought that his son's marriage was only because Tsani needed money from Athaya because Athaya's father offered money so that Tsani could leave Athaya. Verbal harassment is said to be a blue-collar crime because this crime still often occurs in society.

b. Organized Crime

Organized crime is a crime/criminality committed by more than one person with the main aim of committing criminal acts in an organized manner. The following is a quote that shows the organized crime found in Susan Arisanti's novels.

*"**Target terdeteksi.**" Lelaki tak dikenal itu berbicara dengan menggunakan alat komunikasinya*

berupa belly buster yang terpasang di telinga, mendengar instruksi lanjutan akhirnya berbicara. "Siap melaksanakan." (YT, 2017:73)

Data in the quote in bold above shows a form of social pathology of organized crime in the form of surveillance. This was marked by the incident where Asha was dragged into Mandala's life. Asha becomes a victim of surveillance as a form of organized crime carried out by Mandala's enemies. Asha becomes the target of surveillance by Mandala's enemies when Asha is not beside Mandala. Other data that shows the form of social pathology of organized crime/crime is also found in the following quote.

Cousing Factors of Crime/ Criminality

Cousing factors of crime/criminality according to Puspitosari, Indrawati, dan Simangunsong (2021) consist of internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that originate from humans themselves. This means that these internal factors are not influenced by environmental conditions. Internal factors that cause crime include a person's mental state, emotional strength and mental state, while what is meant by external factors that cause crime are factors that come from outside the perpetrator, for example the family environment, economy, and so on. The factors that cause crime/criminality found in Susan Arisanti's novels are influenced by internal and external factors of the characters.

Impact of Crime/ Criminality

Impact of crime/criminality according to Purwanti (2018) among them are societal instability, the emergence of suspicious attitudes, disruption of security, prone to conflict, legal proceedings, divisions, loss of mutual trust, detrimental to the state, detrimental to society, both material and non-material losses. The impact of crime/criminality found in Susan Arisanti's novels is non-material loss; the emergence of a suspicious attitude; the occurrence of conflict; loss of mutual trust; mariel loss; legal proceedings.

Form, Causal Factors, and Impact of Prostitution

Forms of Prostitution

Forms of social pathology of prostitution is a form of offering services carried out by men or women who violate societal norms, such as in the form of sexual services to obtain agreed-upon rewards.

The data found in the form of social pathology of prostitution in Susan Arisanti's novels were 7 data. These data consist of 4 data in the form of the social pathology of prostitution found in the novel entitled *Yang Ternoda* and 3 data in the form of the social pathology of prostitution found in the novel entitled *Sangiang Pandita*. Meanwhile, data was not found relating to the social pathological form of prostitution in the novel entitled *Luka yang Kau Tinggal Senja Tadi* and the novel entitled *Tsani & Athaya*.

The following is an expert from data on the social pathology of prostitution found in Susan Arisanti's novel and the analysis.

*"Kamu tahu, saat **Rio menjebakmu**, dia sama saja sudah menginjak-injak harga dirimu. Dia suamimu, tapi membuat kesepakatan dengan orang lain dan akhirnya kamu tidur dengan pria lain..."* (YT, 2017:328)

Data in the quote in bold above shows a form of social pathology of prostitution which is characterized by an incident when Asha, Rio's wife, was exploited for profit. Asha was framed as a victim of prostitution, which resulted in her unknowingly sleeping with someone other than her own husband. The prostitution that occurred in the data excerpt above was prostitution that was carried out unconsciously because Asha was a victim of her own husband. Other data that shows the social pathology of prostitution is also found in the following quote.

Cousing Factors of Prostitution

Cousing factors of prostitution according Kartono (2020) among them are economic pressure to maintain survival, abnormal sexual appetite, high curiosity, especially during puberty, rebellion, persuasion to get something you want, lots of sexual stimulation such as blue films or pornographic images, bad family

conditions, ambition to get a better social status, invitations from people around you. The factors causing the social pathology of prostitution found in Susan Arisanti's novels are obsession with getting something that is desired, and poor family conditions.

Impact of Prostitution

Impact of prostitution according to Kartono (2020) among them are the emergence of venereal and skin diseases, damage to family life, moral damage in the environment, especially adolescent children during puberty, correlation with crime and addiction to narcotics such as marijuana, morphine, heroin and others, damage to moral principles, morals, law and religion. The impact of the social pathology of prostitution contained in Susan Arisanti's novels includes the destruction of family bonds, the destruction of moral, ethical, legal and religious principles.

Forms, Causal Factors, and Impact of Gambling

Forms of Gambling

Forms of social pathology of gambling is a game played by two or more players using money, property or, more extreme, humans as betting material to obtain greater profits but has high risks because there are two possibilities, namely profit and loss, and the game can be said to be as an illegal game because it violates morals, religion and decency.

There are 16 forms of social pathology of gambling in Susan Arisanti's novels. These data consist of 2 data in the form of a form of social pathology of gambling found in the novel entitled *Luka yang Kau Tinggal Senja Tadi* and 14 data in the form of a form of social pathology of gambling found in the novel entitled *Sangiang Pandita*. Meanwhile, data was not found relating to the social pathology of gambling in the novel entitled *Yang Ternoda* and the novel *Tsani & Athaya*.

The following are forms of social pathology of gambling found in Susan Arisanti's novels and their analysis.

"Sopan? Apa itu makanan lo? Apa lo udah sopan sama gue yang enggak tau apa-apa, tapi lo

dengan tega jadiin gue taruhan.” (LYKTST, 2017:34)

Data in the bold quotation above shows a form of social pathology of gambling in the form of betting. The bet in question is not in the form of money but rather uses humans as betting material. This was marked by an incident when Nawaila was angry because she found out that she had been used as a bet by Harris and Kintan.

Cousing Factors of Gambling

Cousing factors of gambling according to Jamaludin (2021) among them are economic factors, namely low economic conditions so that people think that gambling is a quick way to improve their standard of living, situational factors are factors that originate from environmental pressures, both individual and group pressure to take part in gambling because of the feeling of discomfort towards individuals and groups, factors Curiosity comes from curiosity about what is being discussed in society about gambling, which assumes that anyone who gambles can win, including himself, and can do it repeatedly because of curiosity, and the wrong perception of winning because they think the chances of winning are always big, so that when they don't win, they he is not ready and will give rise to new problems. The factors causing the social pathology of gambling found in Susan Arisanti's novels are situational factors, namely pressure from the surrounding environment.

Impacts of Gambling

Impacts of gambling according to Jamaludin (2021) among them are a lack of enthusiasm in living life due to the emergence of the desire to always gamble and the desire to win or get rich in a short time, work becomes neglected, easily provoked to commit immoral acts, mental health is disturbed, unstable economic conditions even change drastically, ostracized in the family and community environment. The impact of the social pathology of gambling contained in Susan Arisanti's novels is disturbed mental health.

Forms, Causal Factors, and Impact of Corruption

Forms of Corruption

Forms of social pathology of corruption is a form of abuse of authority and power for personal or group interests in order to obtain instant sources of wealth or profit which can harm the interests of other people and even society.

There are 4 forms of social pathology of corruption in Susan Arisanti's novels starting from the data. These data consist of 3 data in the form of a form of social pathology of corruption found in the novel entitled *Luka yang Kau Tinggal Senja Tadi* and 1 data in the form of a form of social pathology of gambling found in the novel entitled *Tsani & Athaya*. Data was not found relating to forms of social pathology of corruption in the novel entitled *Yang Ternoda* and the novel entitled *Sangiang Pandita*. The following is an excerpt of data on forms of social pathology of corruption found in Susan Arisanti's novels along with their analysis.

“Setelah menyelidiki, uang tersebut memang dikorupsi oleh manager keuangan.” (TA, 2018:173)

Data in the bold quotation above shows a form of social pathology of corruption characterized by an incident when Athaya was shocked when checking his company's reports. Athaya found that in the report his company had lost money. After investigation, it turned out that the perpetrator was the financial manager at his company.

Cousing Factors of Corruption

Causing factors of corruption according to Jamaludin (2021) among of them are greed, opportunity, need and the weakness of existing laws or exposure. The factor causing the social pathology of corruption found in Susan Arisanti's novels is need.

Impact of Corruption

Impacts of corription according to Aunilah (2021) these include questionable work professionalism, damage to the legal order, breakdown of discipline, imprisonment, chaos, difficulties in business licensing, God's wrath and social hatred. The impact of the social pathology

of corruption found in Susan Arisanti's novels includes imprisonment and questionable work professionalism.

Forms, Causal Factors, and Impact of Mental Confusion

Forms of Mental Confusion

The social pathology form of mental confusion is a combination of thoughts, behavior and feelings that affect a person's mental health in social and work relationships.

There is only 1 form of social pathology of mental confusion in Susan Arisanti's novels. This data is contained in the novel entitled *Sangiang Pandita* by Susan Arisanti. Meanwhile, the form of social pathology of mental confusion is not found in the novel *Yang Ternoda*, the novel *Luka yang Kau Tinggal Senja Tadi*, and the novel *Tsani & Athaya* by Susan Arisanti. The following is an excerpt of data on forms of social pathology of mental confusion found in Susan Arisanti's novels along with their analysis.

"Mengapa aku menyeret Guntur dan Agung? Pandangan Tatita beralih pada dua orang pria yang masih tak sadarkan diri. Ah, aku tidak mau Pradigta saja yang menderita, berikut juga pria-pria bajingan ini. Guntur, bajingan tengik ini sayangnya adalah suamiku. Dia mengkhianatiku berkali-kali." (SP, 2019:296)

Data in the bold quotation above shows a form of social pathology of mental confusion which is characterized by the occurrence of anesthesia. Tatita in that incident did anesthetize Sangiang. Tatita also anesthetized Guntur and Agung. Guntur himself is Tatita's husband, but his husband often betrays Tatita, who is his own wife.

Cousing Factors of Mental Confusion

Causing factors of mental confusion according (Kartono, 2020) influenced by a person's mental or weak personality, the occurrence of social conflicts that can affect a person's mentality, excessive reactions to social life that originate from the wrong way of inner maturation. The factor causing the social pathology of mental confusion found in Susan Arisanti's novels is excessive reactions to social

life which originate from the wrong way of inner maturation resulting in a feeling of betrayal.

Impacts of Mental Confusion

Impacts of mental confusion according to Griffin (2011) including the emergence of a sense of trauma or loss, difficulty feeling happy or excited, unstable emotional conditions, hurt feelings, carelessness at work, difficulty concentrating, lack of energy, decreased concentration, unable to control negative thoughts, isolating oneself, and being isolated. The impact of the social pathology of mental confusion found in Susan Arisanti's novels is the emergence of feelings of hurt.

Forms, Causal Factors, and The Impacts of Juvenile Delinquency

Forms of Juvenile Delinquency

Forms of social pathology of juvenile delinquency is all forms of behavior carried out by teenagers in the form of aggressive or violent behavior and other violations because at this time the emotional condition is still unstable which can harm themselves or others because it is not in accordance with the norms that apply in public society.

There are 18 forms of social pathology of juvenile delinquency in Susan Arisanti's novels. These data consist of 5 data in the form of social pathology forms of juvenile delinquency found in the novel entitled *Yang Ternoda*; 11 data in the form of social pathology forms of juvenile delinquency found in the novel entitled *Luka yang Kau Tinggal Senja Tadi* and 1 data each in the form of social pathology of juvenile delinquency found in the novel entitled *Tsani & Athaya* and the novel entitled *Sangiang Pandita*. Forms of social pathology of juvenile delinquency found in Susan Arisanti's novels include bullying, provocation, anarchic acts, skipping school, hunger strikes and sulking, threats, immoral acts and verbal violence against parents.

The following is an excerpt of data on forms of social pathology of juvenile delinquency found in Susan Arisanti's novels along with their analysis.

“Tak perlu menunggu hitungan menit sebab beberapa pemuda yang berkumpul di halaman rumahnya sudah melemparinya dengan batu.” (YT, 2017:162)

Data in the quote in bold above shows a form of social pathology in adolescent behavior in the form of anarchic actions. This was marked by an incident when Asha's house was pelted with rocks. The perpetrators of throwing the rocks were a group of young men who were in their yard.

Causal Factors of Juvenile Delinquency

Causal factors of juvenile delinquency according to Simandjuntak (in Jamaludin, 2021) influenced by (1) internal factors which include negative traits, imbalance in meeting needs, lack of self-control, not having healthy hobbies, (2) external factors include lack of education, lack of supervision from parents, teachers and leaders. society, lack of talent channeling facilities, family ignorance in handling juvenile delinquency problems. The factors causing the social pathology of juvenile delinquency found in Susan Arisanti's novels are lack of self-control, lack of supervision from parents, negative disposition, and lack of supervision from teachers.

Impact of juvenile delinquency Terjadinya Kenakalan Remaja

Impacts of juvenile delinquency according to Susi (2019) among them are (1) growing into a bad person, (2) being ostracized by the environment, (3) family's good name being threatened, (4) gloomy future, (5) crime, (6) disturbing public peace and order, (7) damage to public facilities, (8) use of illegal drugs, (9) feeling low self-esteem, (10) rebellion. The impact of the social pathology of juvenile delinquency contained in Susan Arisanti's novels includes growing into a bad person, being rebellious, and feeling ostracized by the environment.

2. The Relevance of Social Pathology in Susan Arisanti's Novels with Social Reality

Social pathology in Susan Arisanti's novels has relevance with social reality. References used to determine the relevance of social pathology in

Susan Arisanti's novels include reporting on social pathology before the year of publication of the research object used, the year of publication of Susan Arisanti's novels is 2017-2019; The author's residence is in Lampung Province and more broadly in Indonesia. Findings related to the relevance of social pathology in Susan Arisanti's novels with social reality are: First, the social pathology of crime/criminality was found in news related to the increase in the number of crimes/criminals in Lampung Province in 2015 with a total of 9,218 crimes and placing Lampung Province in ninth position (*webapi.bps.go.id*). Second, the social pathology of prostitution was discovered in the news about the arrest of an online pimp who had 19 subordinates in Bandar Lampung City by the Lampung Regional Police in 2016 (*regional.kompas.com*). Third, the social pathology of gambling was discovered in the news about the arrest of a mother and child managing a lottery gambling business with a turnover of tens of millions by the Bandar Lampung City Police in 2013 (*nasional.kompas.com*). Fourth, the social pathology of corruption was discovered in the news about the suspect being named the Head of the South Sumatra Public Works Service in the corruption case of the Wisma Atlet project amounting to IDR 54.7 billion by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Prosecutor in 2015 (*cnnindonesia.com*). Fifth, the social pathology of mental confusion was found in the news of the DIY Bina Karya and Laras Social Rehabilitation Center regarding the high number of mental health cases based on the DIY Health Service report of 10,993 people in 2015 (*brsbkl.jogjaprov.go.id*). Sixth, social pathologies of juvenile delinquency were found in the KPAI's report on the increase in juvenile delinquency cases with a total of bullying cases and 103 brawl cases in 2015 (*megapolitan.kompas.com*).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on Susan Arisanti's novels, it can be concluded that the forms of social pathology found in Susan Arisanti's novels include (1) crime/criminality

including the type of blue collar crime, the type of white collar crime, the type of organized crime, the type corporate crime and types of victimless crime with the number of data found being 78 data; (2) prostitution with 7 data; (3) gambling totaling 16 data; (4) corruption of 4 data; (5) mental confusion amounting to 1 data; (6) juvenile delinquency totaling 18 data includes bullying, provocation, anarchic acts, skipping school, hunger strikes and sulking, threats, verbal violence and immoral acts. The factors causing social pathology found in Susan Arisanti's novels are as follows: (1) causing factors of crime/criminality is internal factors from within the character and external factors outside the character such as environmental conditions; (2) causing factors of prostitution is obsession with getting something you want, and poor family conditions; (3) causing factors of gambling is situational factors such as environmental pressure; (4) causing factors of corruption is needed; (5) causing factor of mental confusion is the wrong way of maturing the mind so that a feeling of betrayal arises; (6) causing factor of juvenile delinquency are lack of self-control, negative disposition, and lack of supervision from parents and teachers. The impact of social pathology in Susan Arisanti's novels is as follows: (1) the impact of crime/criminality is the occurrence of conflicts such as fights, the emergence of suspicious attitudes, material losses in the form of destruction of buildings, loss of mutual trust, legal proceedings, non-material losses in the form of physical and psychological disorders; (2) the impact of prostitution is the destruction of the foundations of family life; (3) the impact of gambling is unstable economic conditions and disturbed mental health; (4) the impact of corruption is imprisonment and working unprofessionally; (5) the impact of mental confusion is hurt feelings; (6) the impact of juvenile delinquency is growing into bad, rebellious individuals and feeling ostracized by the environment. Furthermore, there is relevance between social pathology in Susan Arisanti's novels and social reality with reference to reporting from various news related to social pathology before the novel used as a research

object was published, the author's residence was in Lampung Province and more broadly what happened in Indonesia.

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