

THE CONFLICT OF SOURCE WATER SPRINGS IN THE SHORT STORY SUMUR: A STORY BY EKA KURNIAWAN PERSPECTIVE GEORGE SIMMEL

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Abstract: The villagers' main problem was the difficult search for a water source during the protracted drought, which lasted for as long as eleven months. This study examines the various manifestations and underlying factors of conflicts related to springs as depicted in the short story "Sumur: A Story" by Eka Kurniawan, employing George Simmel's theoretical framework. Additionally, it explores the methods employed in resolving conflicts over springs, also from the perspective of George Simmel. This study employs sociological literature analysis, drawing upon George Simmel's conflict theory. The data collection methods employed in this study involved intense reading and note-taking procedures to discern and document instances of social tension within the novel. The study's analysis employs methodologies for data reduction, data display, and conclusion. The study's findings indicate the presence of four distinct forms of social conflict. These include antagonistic comparative conflicts, which were observed through clandestine meetings. Interpersonal conflicts were identified through various data findings, such as quarrels, maintaining distance, experiencing tension, and expressing anger. Conflict of interest was also identified as a form of conflict, with one data finding indicating a struggle. Intimate relationship conflict was observed, with two data findings indicating the presence of tension and anger. Furthermore, the study categorized conflict resolution into seven types. One data finding supported these, which include coercion or the use of force. Arbitration, with two data findings, was also identified as a form of conflict resolution. Tolerance, negotiation, avoidance, compromise, and conversion were each identified as separate types of conflict resolution, with one data finding supporting each category.

Keywords: Conflict, George Simmel, Short Story Sumur: a Story.

INTRODUCTION

Social conflicts often occur in people's lives and become a concern and a problem that often turns into protracted violence without efforts to resolve it from the parties concerned. Conflict is a part of social life and a driving force for socio-political change. Conflicts often occur due to differences of opinion, interests, and social changes, creating fear, anxiety, loss, and destruction (Ahmadin, 2017). Many found in social life the effects of protracted conflicts, such as the inability of the community to carry out their respective activities as they should earn a living, go to school, and other activities.

In an ideological concept, humans as social beings are concepts in which humans interact with each other (Fuadi, 2018). It can be interpreted that humans cannot live alone; they will always need the help of other humans around them to meet their needs. Conflict can occur in society from this concept alone because the interaction between individuals will bring up differences in various aspects. The emergence of conflict in society often creates long-lasting problems between related individuals without any consideration of the consequences.

Social conflicts often occur in society and are accompanied by a settlement from the parties concerned to avoid protracted conflicts. The success in resolving a conflict is seen from several aspects, including the loss of power of one party, the loss of conflict motives, giving gifts to the losing

party, and the presence of a neutral third party. According to Susan (2019), resolving conflicts wisely and thoughtfully will positively impact social change in society.

Literary works result from a dialectic of thought that reflects the reality of society, that is, Alan Swingewood (Maghfiroh & Zawawi, 2021). The object of study in this research is the short story *Sumur: A Story* by Eka Kurniawan, who won the 2016 Man Booker International Prize nomination and the 2018 Prince Clause Laureate. This short story presents various social conflicts stemming from problems such as drought, knowledge, and love. *Sumur: A Story* by Eka Kurniawan tells the story of the trials of two human children from different villages with a light, structured plot, but the conflict presented is very complex. This 50-page long-short story describes the lives of boys and girls who have been given severe trials from a young age and continue until they grow up and have families. This short story creates the conventional impression that life in the village is not always peaceful and pleasant but does not escape complicated fates and trials. The conflicts that occurred in village life seemed longer and more protracted due to the lack of knowledge from the community about the impact after the conflict occurred.

The large number of social conflicts that occur in village communities is an exciting topic of discussion to be studied because it can provide a comprehensive analytical perspective around conflicts to find out the background, development, and resolution of conflicts in the community. Social conflict becomes the main page that reflects the reality of society in the form of a process of social collision, both constructive and destructive (Aminur, 2020). The conflict in the short story *Sumur: A Story* describes the lack of knowledge of the village community, which caused great harm to each of them. The impact of the social conflict that the village community carried out even took many lives. The conflict between these two adjoining villages has had the effect of poverty, stupidity, and the loss of many lives. Thus, this short story is suitable to be studied using the sociology of literature approach, which focuses on social conflict with George Simmel's perspective.

The sociology of literature is a science that utilizes social factors to construct literature. The main factor is observing literary works. Sociology is the study of human relations with their social groups. Sociology looks at social events in its own way, deep down to the nature of a social group and its cooperation. According to Roucek and Warren (2009: 18) in Gratitude (2021), sociology is a science that studies human relations in their groups. Sociology of literature is an approach to understanding literature about interdisciplinary social aspects. Sociology of literature is the science of studying literature objectively and scientifically about human beings in society about social and social processes. According to Semi (1993), sociology examines how society grows and develops appropriately by studying social institutions and economic, religious, political, and other problems. Endraswara, in his book *Literature Teaching Methodology*, explains the meaning of the sociology of literature as research that focuses on human problems because literature often reveals the struggles of humanity in determining its future based on imagination, feelings, and intuition (2003: 79) in Wahidah (2016: 18).

In Latin, conflict comes from the word *confingere*, which means hitting each other. In contrast, in sociology, conflict means a social process between one individual and another individual or in a group where one individual tries to exclude other individuals in various ways (Ahmadin, 2017). Usually, conflicts occur because of differences in opinion, characteristics, and individual characteristics in an interaction. Differences in knowledge, intelligence, customs, and beliefs are also the background for the emergence of a conflict. However, conflict in a society is typical in which no society has ever experienced conflict between individuals. Conflict will only disappear if the people within it also disappear.

Simmel distinguishes several types of conflict that cause social consequences, including 1) antagonistic comparative conflict, which causes basic needs in humans mentally, physically, and socially to be unable to be fulfilled; 2) legal conflict, which occurs because there are parties who comply with existing laws and recognize that a decision must be based on consideration based on the condition of the problem itself; 3) conflict over basic principles; 4) interpersonal conflicts usually occur due to differences between two or more individuals; 5) conflicts of interest occur due to differences in interests which ultimately lead to hostility; and 6) conflict in intimate or intimate relationships, the cause of which is due to a change in attitude that occurs in the individual.

Simmel distinguished between internal and external conflict of the group. Its members unite and focus on the joint effort to face the enemy. In (Sukmadipta and Wahyuningsih) Simmel argues that the conflicts that society needs are changes that occur in a harmonious community group in a natural way. Conflicts arise due to interactions that occur between individuals and between groups. According to Simmel, conflict between social forces and individuals is a fundamental societal problem. According to Simmel (Wahyudi, 2021: 50), social conflict can encourage solidarity, integration or unity, and changes in the order of life.

After the explanation above, research with a social conflict approach is not the first study studied by other researchers. The researchers obtained several previous studies, including: 1) Social conflict in Minanto's novel *Disgrace and Fate* based on the perspective of George Simmel (Devi Laila Maghfiroh, Moh. Zawawi, 2021); 2) Social Conflict in the Novel *Cermin Jiwa* by S. Prasetyo Utomo (Georg Simmel's Perspective) (Fatimah Azzahroh, 2018); 3) *Sumur: A Story in an Axiological Perspective* (Bakdiyatul Mukarromah & Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin, 2021).

Based on the description of the previous studies above, the researchers found differences and similarities with the current research. Similarities with current research in the first previous study lie in the analytical knife used, namely social conflict, according to George Simmel. The difference lies in the focus and research object. Based on George Simmel's perspective, one previous research aimed to describe the forms and causes of conflict in Minanto's novel *Disgrace and Fate*. Based on George Simmel's perspective, it also describes social conflict resolution in Minanto's *Disgrace and Fate* novel.

In the second previous study, similarities with current research lie in the analytical knife used, namely George Simmel's perspective, while the difference lies in the focus and research object. Previous research used the object of a novel, and the focus of its analysis was social conflict, while the current research focuses on the conflict over water sources. It aimed to describe the social phenomena in the novel *Cermin Jiwa* by S. Prasetyo Utomo from the perspective of George Simmel.

In the third previous study, the similarity with the current research lies in the object of study. In contrast, the difference lies in the analytical knife used, namely the axiological perspective and the focus of the research, which focuses on the contents of the entire book using an axiological perspective. The purpose of the previous research was to dive into the story and make guesses about the story's plot against a traditional classical story setting and the characteristics of the problems that occur in Indonesia.

Based on the focus of this study, the specific research objectives are: 1) to describe the forms and causes of the conflict over a spring in the short story *Sumur: A Story* by Eka Kurniawan based on George Simmel's perspective, 2) to describe the form of conflict resolution over a spring in the short story *Sumur: A Story* by Eka Kurniawan. The benefit of this research is that it can increase public awareness of the reality in the life of the village community so that they think more about the impact and have a deeper understanding when facing climate change. Hopefully, this research will apply and influence a description of society.

METHOD

This study uses a dialectical research method using a sociology of literature approach with George Simmel's theoretical analysis knife. According to Faruk (2010: 12) in Ums (n.d: 20), dialectical research is based on the assumption that there is a series of reciprocal relationships between literature and society. The dialectical method continuously analyzes going back and forth between the text and the reality outside the literary work to find the relationship between literature and the reality outside the literature. The principle of the dialectical method cannot be separated from the reality of the social life of its people. This study uses the social conflict analysis knife from George Simmel's perspective to obtain data on the research object.

The primary data source in this research is the short story *Sumur: A Story* by Eka Kurniawan, whose sentences contain social conflict. Secondary data are related books, journal articles, and literature on George Simmel's social conflict. The data collection technique uses intensive reading and note-taking techniques to identify social conflict in the novel (Robingah, Hasyim, & Sunanda, 2013). The reading technique is a method used to obtain data by reading and observing the reading text, while the note technique is to record the data that has been grouped when reading the contents of the text.

Data analysis in this study uses the Miles and Huberman technique, which consists of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Miles et al., 2014). Data reduction is a data collection technique by summarizing and grouping data findings based on research topics; data presentation is a technique by presenting data findings by the topic of discussion in the form of narrative text. The conclusion drawn is the last stage by concluding the previously validated discussion. In the data reduction stage, researchers selected, focused, simplified, abstracted, and modified the social conflict data found. Furthermore, the researcher selects data limited only to sentences and dialog describing the existence of social conflict, causal factors, and forms of social conflict resolution. In conclusion, the researcher concludes in the form of substantive and formative from the discussion results.

ANALYSIS

The Conflict over the Springs in Sumur Short Story: A Story

Based on the results of the discussion in the short story Sumur: A Story by Eka Kurniawan, the data obtained by researchers is in the form of dialogue sentences containing social conflict over the struggle for springs. Based on the research focus, the researcher divides the discussion into two discussion chapters, namely: 1) the form and causes of the conflict over a spring in the short story Sumur: A Story by Eka Kurniawan based on George Simmel's perspective; 2) the form of conflict resolution over the struggle for springs in the short story Sumur: A Story by Eka Kurniawan from the perspective of George Simmel. The results are presented in the following table form.

Forms of conflict	Manifestation of conflict	Forms of conflict resolution
Antagonistic conflict	Toyib and Siti covertly	Coerce
Interpersonal conflict	The quarrel between Toyib's father and Siti's father	Arbitration
Interpersonal conflict	Toyib and Siti kept their distance	Tolerance
Interpersonal conflict	Toyib and Siti felt tense and awkward	Negotiation
Interpersonal conflict	Toyib's anger at his wife	Avoid
Conflict of interest	Seizing the source of water	Arbitration
Intimate relationship conflict	Toyib and Siti were awkward, nervous, and awkward	compromise
Intimate relationship conflict	Toyib's anger and threats to his wife	Conversion

Based on the results of the discussion in the table above, the forms of conflict over springs obtained in the short story Sumur: A Story by Eka Kurniawan, using George Simmel's perspective, consist of four forms of conflict related to the struggle over springs, namely: 1) comparative conflict antagonistic with one data findings with the embodiment of conflict clandestinely meet each other; 2) interpersonal conflict in the four data findings, the manifestation of conflict is bickering between two friends, keeping distance, tense or awkward, anger, and cursing; 3) conflict of interest in one of the data findings, the form of the conflict is the struggle for a spring; 4) intimate relationship conflict with the two data findings, the forms of conflict are anger and threats. The in-depth discussion regarding the four conflicts over the struggle for springs is as follows:

Conflict over Springs

Antagonistic comparative conflict is a conflict that causes essential human needs not to be fulfilled mentally, physically, and socially. The form of antagonistic comparative conflict in short stories is one, namely, the meeting of the two characters in secret. The following is an excerpt that contains an antagonistic comparative conflict that occurred between the figures Toyib and Siti.

".....They are standing apart from the well. The awkwardness still lingers, it melts when Toyib asks how they are doing, and it gives them the opportunity to ask and answer more things." (SSC, p. 42).

"They did continue to meet at the well every day, earlier than anyone else's arrival. Those were their happiest moments, separated by the well, accompanied only by their own most beautiful gleam, separated by the well, only accompanied by the faint glow of the orange sky in the east. (SSC, pp. 43-44).

The conflict caused by fighting over a spring in the village of Toyib and Siti occurred because they had long kept their distance from each other since Siti's father died. One day, Toyib, who is already married, suddenly reprimands Siti and talks alone with Siti, who is also married. They spend their time at the well talking to each other and wishing that if nothing happened, then they would be able to be together. At first, their meetings were ignored by the people who often saw them, until one night, Toyib's wife and Siti's husband suddenly disappeared from their house. After being searched by the villagers, the two were found face down together at the bottom of a dry well. After that incident, Toyib finally decided to stop meeting Siti at the well.

The conflict between Toyib and Siti above explains that the antagonistic comparative conflict causes the mental needs of Toyib and Siti to be unfulfilled due to feelings of guilt and anger in each character. They finally chose to meet at the well, even though they were already married. The impact of Toyib and Siti's actions was that their partners unknowingly chose to commit suicide at the well where they often met.

Interpersonal Conflict between Toyib's father and Siti's father

Interpersonal conflict usually involves one or more individuals. The reason is sometimes due to differences of opinion when expressing their arguments. Interpersonal conflict in this short story consists of four forms: bickering between two friends, keeping their distance, awkward, tense, cursing, criticizing, and threatening. The quotes that contain interpersonal conflict are as follows.

The Quarrel Between Toyib's Father and Siti's Father

The following short story excerpt contains the quarrel between Toyib's father and Siti's father.

"Then one night, Toyib's father had a duel with Siti's father. The duel ended with Toyib's father slashing Siti's father with a machete in the stomach, causing him to lie sprawled out with his intestines loose and blood pooling in the grass, near the floodgates. Siti's father was helpless, Toyib's father ran away into the middle of the forest for two harmals, but it was not difficult for the police to chase and arrest him" (SSC, p.1-2).

The quote above explains that the conflict that occurred between Toyib's father and Siti was created because of a fight over a spring in the form of a swamp with nipa palm trees around it. As a result of the mounting emotions in Toyib's father, he accidentally slashed his machete into Siti's father's stomach so that his father died at the scene. Anger, lust, and hatred are the leading causes of social conflicts that often occur.

Exposure to events in the quote above is between interpersonal conflicts that often occur among the closest people. As a result of differences in opinion, lack of knowledge, and the layperson community became the main factor in the interpersonal social conflict between Toyib and Siti's father. The impact of their father's quarrel returned to Toyib and Siti, respectively; Toyib felt guilty for the death of Siti's father. Siti felt hurt and sick but also angry and hated the Toyib family.

Result of Conflict: Toyib and Siti Keep their distance

Maintaining interpersonal distance is a form of conflict often in society when problems occur, and neither party is willing to budge. Most individuals will keep their distance from each other and become awkward with one another. The form of conflict in which the characters Toyib and Siti keep their distance from each other can be found in the following quote.

".....Toyib also did that for the house, but he always tried not to cross paths with Siti during his father's imprisonment. (SSC, p. 9).

The quote above explains that Toyib avoided crossing paths with Siti when fetching water from the well. He felt guilty and could not look at Siti's face, full of sadness and suffering. Since the conflict caused by their two fathers, their relationship has also been affected. Toyib and Siti are like strangers when they accidentally meet at the well. Their actions that look like strangers when they meet each other make them feel tormented and long to meet each other.

The interpersonal conflict between Toyib and Siti was a form of hostility in the form of keeping each other at a distance. However, Toyib is not hostile toward Siti; on the contrary, he tries to mend their broken relationship over the years by greeting Siti when they meet. However, Siti still feels angry and sad about what Toyib's father did to his father. He still harbors hatred for the Toyib family, causing conflict between the two by keeping their distance from each other.

Toyib and Siti Feel Tense and Awkward

Social conflicts that lead to tension or feeling awkward with each other become inner conflicts for the characters. Conflicts occur because of protracted problems and without a conflict resolution point. The quotes contain social conflict in the form of tension and awkwardness as follows.

*"...For a moment Toyib felt awkward, but seeing the girl move as if signaling to lift the bucket full of water, he decided to convey the purpose of the meeting"
(SSC, p. 11)*

The quote above shows that Toyib feels guilty for feeling so confused. He intended to make Siti laugh like before, but it turned out that his efforts were in vain; Siti just smiled dryly. That is what made Toyib suddenly flinched and felt awkward to say the purpose of the meeting.

The conflict in the quote above, apart from keeping a distance between Toyib and Siti, also feels awkward with each other. Moreover, Toyib felt confused about facing Siti, so he felt awkward when standing before her. The conflict between the two has been going on for years, so it takes work for them to greet each other like they used to.

Toyib's anger at his wife

Scolding someone is generally the cause of conflict between the person scolding and the person being scolded. It happens because there are differences of opinion or decisions between one individual who is more powerful and another individual who is weaker in power. The impact that occurs when it is found between individuals who scold other individuals is a prolonged conflict that causes heartache and a feeling of revenge. The following is a quote that contains interpersonal conflict in the form of scolding a character who is weaker in power.

*"One morning, his wife asked him why he had to fill in someone else's house.
"Because I have been doing it for years and will do it for years. You don't have to worry about what your husband does!"
"He wanted to slap his wife on the cheek, but then decided to leave the house to feed their goats" (SSC, p. 35).*

The quote above explains that since Toyib knew that Siti was already married to a man in the city, he agreed to marry the girl his mother chose. He did not even know the girl before. Therefore, Toyib often took out his anger on his wife; he felt that everything his wife had done was wrong, so it was only natural to be scolded. Domestic violence is a tangible form that often occurs in society.

The interpretation contained in the quotation above with the form of conflict in the form of anger is clearly illustrated that from the struggle for resources until the death of Siti's father, followed by the news that Siti married a man in the city caused anger within Toyib to seem to have accumulated and was ready to be released. He vented his anger on his wife until she chose to end her life at the well where Toyib and Siti often met.

Conflict of Interest between Groups

Conflicts of interest occur due to disagreements in the interests of society, causing hostility. The conflict of interest in the short story Sumur: A Story by Eka Kurniawan is a struggle between Toyib's father and Siti's father below.

"It was this spring that caused Toyib's father and Siti's father to clash; one took out a machete, and the other took out a machete. One goes to the grave; the other goes to jail. (SSC, p.2-3).

The conflict over the water source between Toyib's father and Siti's father, in which both have been bound by friendship since they were small. In the quote above, the two fathers are fighting over the source of the spring on the ridge, a swamp. Both claimed that the pool of water that flowed into the ditch and then forked in two belonged to each other. This problem caused them to swing machetes and machetes at each other until one of them died on the spot, and the other ran away from the police.

Conflicts of interest are created because of hatred and the desire to possess. The interpretation that can emerge from the quotation above is that Toyib's father and Siti's father were in conflict due to fighting over a spring for their respective interests, causing Siti's father to die at the hands of Toyib's father. In contrast, Toyib's father had to spend four years and eight months in prison. In addition, their family relationship also became tenuous, and Toyib's friendship with Siti ended in hatred and guilt.

Intimate Relations Conflict between Toyib and Siti

Intimate relationship conflicts occur because there are parties who have ties or closeness and familiarity. The intimate relationship conflicts contained in the Sumur: A Story short story are tense or awkward, with a small quantity of nervousness and clumsiness, anger, and threats. The quotations containing intimate relationship conflict are explained below.

Toyib feels tense and awkward.

Social conflicts that lead to tension or feeling awkward with each other become inner conflicts for the characters. Conflicts occur because of protracted problems and without a conflict resolution point, as the quotes that contain social conflict in tension and feeling awkward are as follows.

"...He wanted to hug her, wanted to shoulder her and take her home. He almost did, but the girl took a step away and looked away. Toyib still managed to see Siti's tearful face. The boy tried to get close and grab him, but Siti had already run up the hill without saying a word, without turning around." (SSC, p. 13-15).

The intimate relationship conflict in the form of tension, awkwardness, nervousness, and a little clumsiness was experienced by Toyib in the quote above when he spontaneously helped Siti, who slipped. He wanted to hug Siti so he would not cry in pain, but a feeling of awkwardness and nervousness enveloped Toyib and Siti, who kept her distance from Toyib by running away and leaving Toyib without saying a word.

Toyib's actions were a form of tension, causing awkwardness, nervousness, and awkwardness when dealing with Siti. The tension experienced by Toyib occurred because of protracted hostilities without any settlement point from the two parties concerned.

Toyib's Anger and Threats to His Wife

Scolding someone is generally the cause of conflict between the person scolding and the person being scolded. It happens because there are differences of opinion or decisions between one individual who is more powerful and another individual who is weaker in power. The impact that occurs when it is found between individuals who scold other individuals is a prolonged conflict that causes heartache and a feeling of revenge. The following is a quote that contains interpersonal conflict in the form of scolding a character who is weaker in power.

"...You met Siti at the well?"

"And his response was an outburst of anger, "You think I should stop going to the well? He had to go to the well like everyone else, and I had to go to the well to wash my mouth. Understand?" (SSC, p. 43).

The anger that Toyib expressed towards his wife almost happened every time his wife asked about Siti. Toyib felt that his wife was interfering too much with Siti. His wife only advised him to meet Siti at the well sometimes; apart from being seen by the people of their village, both Siti and her husband already have their partners. However, why do they often meet without understanding each other's feelings? Toyib even threatened his wife when she asked about him frequently meeting Siti by going to the well and washing his wife's mouth so she would not interfere.

The intimate relationship conflict between Toyib and his wife above shows that the change in Toyib's attitude towards his wife was caused by his love for Siti, which he had to bury deeply and marry someone he did not love. Problems in the household above reality often occur in society; this is what then has an impact on Toyib's wife as the weaker party to hurt herself by committing suicide at the well where Toyib and Siti met as a form of satire, emotional outbursts and to make Toyib aware that he is married.

Forms of Conflict Resolution over Springs in Sumur Short Story: A Story by Eka Kurniawan

After describing the form and manifestation of the conflict over a spring in the short story Sumur: A Story by Eka Kurniawan, the researcher obtained a form of conflict resolution consisting of seven conflict resolutions, including 1) coercion or coercion; 2) arbitration; 3) tolerance; 4) negotiation; 5) avoid; 6) compromise; and 7) conversion. The explanation is as follows.

Toyib and Siti's Awareness of Conflict

Coercion is a conflict resolution by forcing a person or his psychology to end the conflict. Coercion is carried out by individuals who feel influential to weaker individuals. The following excerpt contains coercion in the short story Sumur: A Story by Eka Kurniawan.

"Of course, Toyib and Siti never went to that well again. More than that, suffering from endless pain, Toyib finally went with his sister to the city and never returned to that village again. (SSC, p. 48).

In the quote above, Toyib and Siti have never seen each other again at the well since the incident that happened to their respective partners. Both of them seemed to be rebuked by God when their actions were wrong and harmed others. The quotation above shows the resolution of conflicts over resource struggles using coercion or coercion. Toyib finally realized that his wrong actions had ignored his wife's feelings, and he chose not to go again to meet Siti at the well and Siti.

Conversion is a form of conflict resolution in which one of the parties concerned voluntarily accepts defeat or succumbs on his own. Conflict resolution through conversion needs to be explained more contextually in the story. However, it can be seen from the characters' actions after the conflict. Toyib often argued with his wife because he often went to the well to meet Siti; after this incident, there were no problems between the two. Toyib's wife chose to succumb on her own rather than have to fight with her husband.

Conflict Resolution by Authorities

Conflict resolution by arbitration is a conflict resolution between the two parties concerned by involving other parties who have legal authority as neutral intermediaries so that they can resolve conflicts fairly. As for the quotations containing arbitration conflict resolution in this short story, there are two conflicting problems.

"Toyib's father fled into the middle of the forest for two harms, but it was not difficult for the police to chase and catch him" (SSC, p.1-2).

In the quote above, after the argument between Toyib's father and Siti's father ended with him slashing Siti's father with a machete, Toyib's father ran towards the forest for two days and two nights. However, the police arrested him and took him to the police station. It shows that conflict resolution is done using the help of third parties, namely law enforcers such as the police and court prosecutors, to end the conflict.

"Four years and eight months, that's the time Toyib's father spent in prison after receiving several deductions for good behavior." (SSC, p. 6)

The above quote explains that after the incident that happened to Siti's father, Toyib's father was arrested by the police and sentenced to four years and eight months in prison with a time cut because of his good behavior while in prison. The quotation shows that conflict resolution through arbitration can resolve conflicts fairly.

Conflict Awareness

Tolerance occurs due to mutual respect and respect between parties so that one party is aware and chooses to end the conflict so that it does not get more protracted. The form of conflict resolution using tolerance is contained in the following quotation.

"But at the next meeting, after filling their buckets of water, the two of them didn't leave immediately. They stand apart from the well. The awkwardness still lingers, it melts when Toyib asks how it's doing, and it provides an opportunity to ask and answer more things." (SSC, pp. 40-41).

The short story does not explain conflict resolution using contextual tolerance. However, the quote above represents a form of conflict resolution using tolerance. Toyib, who felt that it was appropriate for him to mend his relationship with Siti, repeatedly approached Siti and talked like before with Siti, who began to be able to forget what happened to her father by answering questions raised by Toyib with joy.

Conflict Negotiations between Toyib and Siti

Negotiation, usually called negotiating or offering, is a form of conflict resolution by agreeing with other parties. The form of conflict resolution by negotiation is contained in the following quotation.

*"Toyib took the bucket the girl had left behind, turned to the well, and filled it. Immediately, he brought the water to the girl's house. (SSC, p. 15)
"He did it without saying much. He knew, Siti knew what he was doing. Siti will indeed be seen from the gap in the bamboo cubicle of her house, but she just keeps quiet." (SSC, p. 16).*

The quote above indirectly explains that the form of settlement used to end the conflict is to keep Toyib and Siti at a distance from each other, namely by negotiating with each other. Toyib, who chose to negotiate with Siti, used the opportunity to fill the water reservoir at Siti's house every day, hoping to improve his relationship with Siti.

Toyib Avoids Conflict with His Wife

I am avoiding or leaving conflict on the psychological grounds of one of the weaker parties. It often happens when one party is more powerful while the other party is weak, and then the more powerful party chooses to avoid deeper conflict. The following is a form of conflict resolution by avoiding.

"He wanted to slap his wife on the cheek, but then decided to leave the house to feed their goats" (SSC, p. 35).

The above quote indirectly explains that Toyib avoided arguing with his wife and left the house to feed the goats. Toyib avoids excessive conflict with his wife because his wife does not like Siti, who sees him more often. As the stronger person, Toyib avoids and ends the conflict with his weaker wife.

A compromise between Toyib and Siti

Compromise is a conflict resolution involving the parties' efforts to reduce their arguments mutually. The following is a form of problem-solving by way of compromise.

"But at the next meeting, after filling their buckets of water, the two of them didn't leave immediately. They stand apart from the well. The awkwardness still lingers, it melts when Toyib asks how it's doing, and it provides an opportunity to ask and answer more things." (SSC, pp. 40-41).

Quotations indicating the form of conflict resolution are not found in the story's context. However, the quotation above already represents a form of problem-solving through compromise that Toyib and Siti carried out. They started talking to each other again and often met at the well when fetching water.

CONCLUSION

The conflict over a spring that occurs in the short story Sumur: A Story by Eka Kurniawan using George Simmel's perspective shows that there are four types of conflict according to Simmel, including 1) conflict over spring with 1 data finding, namely Toyib and Siti's meeting in secret hide after what happened to them; 2) interpersonal conflicts between Toyib's father and Siti's father with 4 data findings, namely: quarrels between Toyib's father and Siti's father, the result of the conflict: Toyib and Siti keep their distance from each other, Toyib and Siti feel tense and awkward and Toyib's anger at his wife; 3) conflicts of interest between groups with 1 data finding, namely the struggle over the springs used for their respective interests; 4) intimate relationship conflict between Toyib and Siti with 2 data findings namely Toyib feels tense and awkward and Toyib's anger and threats to his wife.

The forms of conflict resolution in the short story Sumur: A Story by Eka Kurniawan total seven types of resolution, including 1) coercion or coercion and conversion in the form of Toyib and Siti's awareness of the conflict 2 data findings; 2) arbitration in the form of conflict resolution by the authorities 2 data findings; 3) tolerance in the form of awareness of conflict 1 data findings; 4) negotiations in the form of conflict negotiations between Toyib and Siti 1 data findings; 5) avoidance in the form of Toyib avoiding conflicts with his wife 1 data findings; 6) a compromise in the form of a compromise between Toyib and Siti 1 finding data. This research still has many shortcomings; therefore, further research to dig deeper into the conflict over the source of the eye in the short story Sumur: A Story can provide updates to further research with more specific and accurate.

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