

# SOCIAL ROLE CONFLICT AND RELIGIOUS HEGEMONY: SOCIAL BACKGROUND IN ANNA KARENINA NOVEL BY LEO TOLSTOY

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**Abstract:** Using sociological theory of literature, the researchers agreed to study Leo Tolstoy's novel Anna Karenina, which will bring on connections in the social arts. In a descriptive qualitation, the investigator uses note sheets as analysis methods to evaluate knowledge to illustrate how tension of social significance and religious hegemony arise. After overview of the results, Leo Tolstoy in Anna Karenina Novel concludes his research finding on the social conflict. The social role and religious hegemony was expected. Social role is also a pit for social participants in their unconsciousness, such that conflict becomes an inseparable aspect and obstacles between groups in the social order, and religious hegemony, which in human behavior is manifested as an important role in the social realm of humans, religious instruction. Religion is a reference to social and moral life.

**Keywords:** Social conflict, Karl Marx, Anna Karenina Novel

**Abstract:** Dengan menggunakan teori sosiologis sastra, para peneliti sepakat untuk mempelajari novel Leo Tolstoy Anna Karenina, yang akan membawa koneksi dalam seni sosial. Dalam kualitatif deskriptif, peneliti menggunakan lembar catatan sebagai metode analisis untuk mengevaluasi pengetahuan untuk menggambarkan bagaimana ketegangan signifikansi sosial dan hegemoni agama muncul. Setelah melihat sekilas hasilnya, Leo Tolstoy dalam Novel Anna Karenina menyimpulkan hasil penelitiannya tentang konflik sosial. Peran sosial dan hegemoni agama sangat diharapkan. Peran sosial juga menjadi wadah bagi peserta sosial dalam ketidaksadarannya, sehingga konflik menjadi aspek dan hambatan yang tidak terpisahkan antar kelompok dalam tatanan sosial, dan hegemoni agama, yang dalam perilaku manusia terwujud sebagai peran penting dalam ranah sosial manusia. instruksi agama. Agama adalah acuan kehidupan sosial dan moral.

**Keywords:** Social Conflict, Karl Marx, Anna Karenina Novel

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Literary work is a representation of truth rendered by words. Literary works can show the symptoms of all issues relating to social and cultural issues, described by the author through language. Literary work is therefore a product of a life, containing the social and cultural values of a human life phenomenon. The social aspects of literary work can be viewed in the field of sociology. Social aspects related to people's

environment, society structure, institutions and social processes. In the science of literature it was further disclosed. Literature may use if literature is related to a social structure, family relationships, class discrepancies, etc. (Damono, 2003, p. 2-10). On this basis literary work in sociology can be seen. The social dimensions of literary work can be seen in terms of sociology. Social aspects relate to people's environment, social structure, institutions and social processes.

*Social Role Conflict and Religious Hegemony: Social Background in Anna Karenina Novel By Leo Tolstoy (Siti Syahrah Adila, Faidah Yusuf, Dan Nahdhiyah)*

Authentic values are the whole of the book, of the values which organize as an entirety according to the world mode (Goldmann, 1977). Authentic values can only be seen from the trend of global degradation and the problem of the hero with this understanding. Thus, these values are only available in a conceptual and abstract form in the consciousness of the author/novelist (Goldmann, 1977a, p. 5). Goldmann said that the novel is a literary genre that characterizes the relations between the hero and the world through irreconcilable divisions. This division leads to the world and the hero being degraded equally in the form of the above whole by authentic values. This division is also problematic for the hero.

The issue of infidelity constitutes one of the problems faced in a marriage, and it also attracts literature writers to be used in its work as a conflict. The problem of marital affairs is an interesting conflict in literature, as it is a traditional problem often present in human life. Faithlessness in violation of social norms and religious norms has a wide range of consequences for the perpetrators. This research seeks to describe Anna Karenin's novel's betrayal of love, hoping that it will reflect the life of the wedding life both of Sakinah Mawaddah Warahmah and of the community we live with, so that in the future it will not be wrong.

Leo Tolstoy's contemplation of human amour, reasoning and character is the product of Anna Karenina's book. His contemplation product was managed to create a complex but easy to understand, imaginative essay for the reader. Household problems/crises (male and female) should be addressed jointly to make the household sustainable. A husband should be

aware of the character of his wives, teach good, good and good deeds, remember to avoid detestable acts so that he does not harm himself and his family and tell them soft things at all times. The wife should rather join in joy and sorrow with her husband. A wife must follow and fear the maker for her husband. If the woman has a child, she has to demonstrate noble actions for her child, guide her to do good deeds and to teach her virtuous, wise men.

In the sociological theory of literature, the investigator decided to analyze Anna Karenina's novel by Leo Tolstoy because the human social relation appeared in this literary work. Furthermore, literary works can also convey the goals and the mandate. Divorce is closely linked to society, and the novel of Anna Karenina is one of the subjects that can be employed as an illumination/reflection of thinking on the essence of marriage. The researcher focuses in this case more on the female figure in the novel of Anna Karenina. The reason is that it is easier to observe and distinguish variables in the form of social, political and cultural situations that influence women leaders by looking at the intensity of the participation of female leaders in the conflict.

Theoretically, the results of this research give a reference to students about the social conflict in the novel Anna Karenina. Practically, the researcher hopes that the results of this research can help the readers to open and change their mindset not to be rash in making decisions. As well as giving enlightenment to the readers about the causes and impacts that will arise when faced with a situation, both in the personal and the surrounding environment.

Related to the research questions above, the researcher focused only to analyze social role conflict and religious hegemony: social background in Anna Karenina novel by Leo Tolstoy. The researcher used Marx's conflict theory to analyze the Social Role Conflict and Religious Hegemony that exist in Anna Karenina's novel.

## 2. RESEACH METHODOLOGY

The descriptive qualitative analytical methods used in this type of research. In (Moleong, 2010), suggested that "qualitative research is the method of research which generates descriptive data from people in written or oral words and behavior that can be observed." The researchers took data from the novel Anna Karenina, the source of the thesis Social Conflict. The first novel published in 1877 and the last published in 2016 was by Leo Tolstoy. There are two chapters on this novel, 1103 pages.

Note Taking is the research instrument used by the researcher. The researcher is expected to find data on the research problem with his ability and his knowledge. In supporting reference books, the researcher uses assistive devices. Included were last name, page, line and related details. The researchers followed the following procedures when collecting the data: First the scientist repeatedly read the novel. Secondly, in the Anna Karenina roman to be reviewed, the classified researcher identifies the location of the social conflict. Thirdly, in the

Anna Karenina novel, the researcher talked to several readers about the social conflict. Fourthly, the investigator has examined some relevant research data. Finally the researcher reviewed the results of the analyzed study. In this analysis, qualitative methods are the techniques used to analyze the data collected. First of all, data on social conflicts was analyzed. Second, the investigator decides which data matches the researcher's needs. Social position conflict and religious superiority are the required data for researchers. The researchers also interpreted the data with the theory of Karl Marx's war.

### 2.1 Sociological Theory of Literature

The sociology problems of literature are divided into three parts by Wellek and Warren (1995, p. 111). Firstly, authored sociology on social status, political ideology and other matters relating to the author. Secondly, literary sociology, which questions a literary work itself is the subject of study and focuses on the implications of the literary work and on the aim or mandate to be transmitted. Third, the literary sociology, which disputes the reader and literature's social influence on society.

In Wolf's view (Faruk in Endraswara, 2004, p. 77), sociology literature is not well-defined and does not have formless disciplines, consists of studies, empirical research, and various experiments on rather more general theory. The sociological study of work literature is literary sociology. Social studies are classified in three ways (Wellek and Warren at Atar Semi, p. 53): a). Sociology of the author: those who are concerned with the status of the author, political ideology and others. (b) b). Literary work

sociology: The nature of a literary work and how it intends to convey its purpose or mandate. c). c). Literary sociology: concerns about the reader and social effect on the environment.

Sociology studies society and its influence on human life. Sociology. Sociology means knowledge of the nature of society, the behavior of society and the development of the community. The French scientist Auguste Comte (Father of Sociology) first invented Sociology as a branch of science. Emile Durkheim also developed sociology as a discipline in academia. As a science, socio-economics is a social knowledge that contains the results of scientific thinking and can be critically controlled by others or the public. Such efforts have been followed up by Swingwood (1972), in particular by the Plato mimesis. The world of literary works is an imitation of the world of thought, according to Plato. Thus if the literary world forms itself as a social world, the world imitates the social world which actually exists as sociologically studied.

In general, sociology may be given to include social processes as an objective study of human beings and society. Of course, the discipline involves all social phenomena, including cultural economic, linguistic patterns, literature and other study materials that must be disassembled scientifically. From this process, it is possible to know how the community can also help someone so that social behavior can be accepted as discipline which helps study human habits, builds up one social structure and mutual consensus in economics, policy, culture and so on (Durkheim, 1958, p. 24). Essentially a literary work, perhaps a response to a situation (Hoerip,

1982, p. 195). The problem is how the reaction begins: it is just a spontaneous reaction or a fact that has then been deeply thought through. This is certainly true of the fact that in certain circumstances literary works are born and influenced. Thus, literary activities can be used as event documents in his time to distinguish between learning and learning for his readers. Literature is not just individual symptoms but also social symptoms. The sociological analyzes focus on literature and literary functions as a result of some societies.

Due to the relationship between literary work and reality, the researchers chose the sociological analysis of the literature in this study. The truth is fundamentally very extensive, including everything that is not in a literary work. The relationship (aspects) of a written text to the environment of society is discussed in Luxembourg (1984, p. 24). Ratna (2005, p. 299) describes the systemic, not artificial, not arbitrary, connection between public relations and literature. The connection can be traced to its roots, it can even be predictable by sociological generalizations.

## **2.2 Theory of Social Conflict**

The basis of ideas that best use Marx's thinking is one of the key contributions to conflict theory. The compulsion of its members by the people who have power has a way of ordering society and he stressed the role of power in keeping order in society (Ritzer and Goodman, 2005, p. 153).

Controversy Perrine (1989, p. 42) is a controversy that may be in the context of a fight of wishful thinking. The main character can conflict with the power that comes from outside

itself for example from the community and destiny (conflict between the character and his surroundings), or a conflict between the character and its inner elements (conflict between the character and himself). This conflict may come in the form of conflicts between body, mind, emotion or morals. If it is a loving individual or not the central character in a dispute concerns the protagonist. When power has been established against itself, the adversary is referred to by a community of individuals, objects, social adaptations and character (Perrine 1989, p. 42).

The Lawang described conflict as a fight to achieve something special, including importance, status, control, and so on. In a society dominated by competitive challenges, pressure, and destruction, social conflict not only aims to benefit but also to subjugate rivals to the extent that social conflicts are one way of engaging with one another. Social conflict is a mechanism whereby two or more groups are brought together, who are relatively equal in nature for items limited. In its very form, the conflict is a conflict arising from the negative, rancorous and vengeful feelings of somebody or community to another party so that physical disputes will occur before one's own life is lost. Ralf Dahendorf said that there are social conflicts or sometimes referred to as position conflicts, a situation in which individuals face anti-role expectations. (Christian Democrats, 1993, p.23).

### **2.3 Theory of Marx's Conflict (1950-1960)**

#### **a). Social role conflict**

The conflict of social roles is a process to identify the process as the formation of the awareness influenced by the superstructure. This conflict refers more to the rejection of the social structure in the community, for example infidelity and other measures to facilitate the social sphere. Conflict between roles occurs if a human being has to decide for two or more roles. Generally speaking, the role of conflict arises if someone is in stress because he feels incompatible or less capable of fulfilling the role the community has given him. As a result, he was not ideally / perfectly playing his part. (Marx, 2011).

#### **b). Religious Hegemony**

Hegemony conflicts with a social contract and a person or group's effort to deny interfering things. Conflicts of hegemony tend to foster the development of freedom that matches desire. Gramsci says that a class and its members are using coercion and persuasion to exercise power over the class below. That the dominance of a social group reveals itself in two ways: to rule over one's consciences and intellectual and moral leadership. Humans and nature are thus implied that the substance that is superior to themselves the Singles, as the anthropologists have explained, that religion is the answer to the need to overcome the failure of people to understand events and events whose forms cannot be known precisely besides the religion, also gives a signal to humans and nature that there is no other way to understand them. In other words, we must rely on him and give him

(tawakal) through faith, because religion is our place in which to complain and communicate with God. The teaching that human beings can only try, God decides our submission to God. (Several, 2013, p. 52).

The theory used by the scientist is literary sociology. This theory has been used by the researchers because the novel is the best literary type showing the social structure/social reality. A universal social theme is inherent in Anna Karenina's novel so that the theory of literary sociology is very relevant for achieving the formulated research goals. The literary sociology methodology provides a complete overview of the figure of women and the social conflicts that shape their lives.

### 3. RESULTS

The researcher discusses the social background of Russia in the nineteenth century through two points, namely social role conflict and religious hegemony.

#### A. Findings

In this section, the researcher presents the data which are considered as a theory of Marx's conflict. To understand the data, the researcher presents explanation the data by mentions **E** is **Extract**, **V** is **Verse**, and **P** is **page**. The researcher found that:

#### - **Social conflict in the novel Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy.**

##### 1. Social Role Conflict

The role of a position is dynamic. If a person fulfills his rights and obligations as he or she has, then he or she has performed his or her

role. The role is a person with a position or a status expected to behave. It cannot separate the position from the role. Without a position, there is no role. The position does not have a role to play. A person often experiences conflict when he or she performs social roles. Conflict of roles will occur when one has to behave differently due to their social status. The social status of an individual or group is the unavoidable distribution and social role that creates dominant and dominated laws to create a gap between the classes. Therefore, social status is also a trap for social players in their unconsciousness to make conflict an inseparable part of a social order full of class barriers. Some role conflicts can be an interior war in a person and a solution is difficult to find because he does not feel sufficient to fulfill its role as a society. As such, when in a different social circle he doesn't fulfill his role or even tend to hide. (Ritzer, 2011)

*"In short, I don't understand how you could be, as someone who has so much freedom," continued Aleksei Aleksandrovich was excited, " was able to state it openly to your husband about your affair, and in a matter! it's not you feel ashamed, just as you don't feel ashamed of not carrying out the wife's obligation to the husband."* (E1. P393.V1)

Based on this quote, it is understood that Anna has confessed that she had an affair with her husband Karenin. He showed the crowd about his horseman affair with Vronsky until now without guilt or sympathy. Anna never felt glad when she was in love during her marriage to Karenin. She never fulfills her duty as a wife. Anna would not have long lived due to her marriage to Karenin unless it was for his son

Seriozha. In addition, Karenin objected to Anna's unreasonable approach to him based on the continuation of the above conversation. Vronsky arrived at Karenin's residence always brought/accepted by Anna, though Karenin did not want his wife's affair to cheat/arrive in her home herself. He acknowledged the treason of Anna but did not accept the humiliation of his pride or prestige among the nobles.

The case of Anna is a conflict of social position. The Social Role itself takes place if someone does not adequately and correctly exercise his rights/obligations/responsibilities. According to the above quote, Anna didn't fulfill her duties as Karenin's wife, but was a woman rather than an option that was no other than her business.

*"Obviously it is impossible to believe without seeing the facts, Darya Aleksandrovna," said Aleksei Aleksandrovich with emphasis on the words of fact. "But what did she do?" said Darya Aleksandrovna." What did she do? " "She hates her obligations and betrays her husband. That is what she has done," he said. "No, no, that's impossible. No, for God's sake, you're mistaken!" said Dolly, touching her temple and closing her eyes. (E2. P483.V1)*

It can be seen how her sister-in-law respected and trusted the personality of Anna throughout her life. Karenin explains her sister-in-law to Dolly about the behavior of Anna that others do not know about. Dolly couldn't believe Anna could betray whom she so trusted. Karenin told Dolly, too that Anna despised and betrayed her responsibilities. Dolly did not yet believe what Karenin said after he said that. Karenin also

explained that for eight years, Anna had told her of marriage and her child was an error. This shows that Anna has encountered problems with roles many times in her life. In her role as her child's wife/mother she does not want/feel happy.

*"No, the little one keeps crying; people say, breastfeeders there is no milk." Then why don't you let me breastfeed, even though I already did begging? **It doesn't matter (Aleksei Aleksandrovich understands what is meant by "nothing" it), she was a baby anyway, and let it go she starved to death. "So Anna told him to get the baby that. " (E3. P31.V2)***

Anna is a very stubborn and angry person. When Karenin came to Anna to see how Anna was at the same time as to convey her happiness over Anna's decision not to accept Vronsky's arrival again at Karenin's residence, Karenin had not had time to express her happiness. Anna was angry and guessed at herself what her husband wanted to say. Then Anna's evidence of conflicting with her role as Mother lies in the dialogue when she says "Then why don't you allow me to breastfeed the child? It's okay, she's just a baby, let her starve to death." It was as if she was venting his frustration with the child from his mistress Vronsky she had just given birth to. Furthermore, what I learned was that Anna experienced inner conflict when she said: "Oh my God, why don't I just die." And she burst into tears. Anna apologizes for being angry and asks Karenin to leave her alone.

***"A month later Aleksei Aleksandrovich was left alone with the child at his***

*home, while Anna goes abroad with Vronsky before getting divorced and refused firmly reunited with her husband. " (E4. P46.V2)*

Anna ignores her child and husband. As in the quote, Anna wants to go abroad with her mistress Vronsky to enjoy a vacation together and leave Karenin as her husband and her son Seriozha. In addition, Anna has several times refused to reunite with her husband because during the marriage, she was never himself. Anna experienced conflict with herself; she did not have and feel love for her husband. This is also a conflict of social roles that Anna feels as stated by some experts.

## 2. Religious Hegemony

Religion plays an important role in the social world of human, religious teachings are manifested in actions taken by humans. Religion is a guide and way of looking at social and spiritual life. As Marx's statement in the opening of his journal entitled A contribution to the critique of Hegel's philosophy of right states that: *"Religion is the sight of the oppressed creature, the heart of a heartless world and the soul of soulless condition. It is the opium of the people"*

Marx emphasizes that religion has a vital role in society so that religion is not infrequently used as a tool to oppress a group or individual. Absolute belief in religion makes humans sometimes irrational so that all doctrine and orders in the name of religion force someone to do something like anesthetized by opium; the teachings of religion are manifested in daily life, so that for generations religion has been inherent in the habits and values of a public group. In this

study, religion is part of a cultural system. In this study, religion is part of a cultural system.

*"Matters like this, as you know, have been decided by the spiritual department; the chief priests are great lovers of such matters, down to the smallest details," he said with a smile showing sympathy for the priests' tastes. "There is no doubt that the letter can provide partial proof; but the evidence must be obtained by direct means, namely from witnesses. In short, if you give me respect and give me trust, let me make a choice about the methods that must be taken in this. Whoever wants results, he must use methods. " (E5. P476.V1)*

There are several terms for the religious issues. This is where the lawyer said a case like this (Divorce) was decided by the Spiritual Department the chief priests were big lovers of cases like this, down to the smallest details. That is, every case that occurs in one's household must ask for guidance from religious leaders / in the designation of Christians, namely priests. We can clearly see that religion really influences everything in life. Every religion has norms both social and related to religion. Humans have limitations in several ways, both about something that is visible and supernatural, and also limitations in predicting what will happen to him and others and so on. Because of that limitation, humans need religion to help and provide spiritual enlightenment to them. This is what Karenin experienced when facing her problems with Anna.

*"He did not think about Christian law, which had been his guide for life, which was obligatory he forgives and loves his enemies; but feelings of love and forgiveness for the enemy, which is happy, now fill his mind. He knelt down; he put his head into the folded*



*hand of his wife, and he sobbed like a child. Anna embraced her bald head, shifted herself close to her, and looked up with a defiant look“ (E6. P16.V2)*

Karenin, who has been holding fast to Christians, means religion really influences one's attitude/personality. As clearly stated "Karenin did not think about the Christian law which had been her guidance, which made Karenin forgives and loves her enemies.”

*“If Anna is divorced, she knows she will unite himself with Vronsky, and his relationship with people it will be illegitimate and unfortunate because a wife obeys church law is not possible to do temporary marriages her husband is still alive. "Anna will unite herself with people that, and a year or two later that person will throw it, or Anna will build a new relationship again, "thought Aleksei Aleksandrovich. "And I, as one who has agreed that illegitimate divorce is the cause of his destruction." (E7. P41.V2)*

Religious church laws enable to assist in every life problem. In Karenin, it is hoped that she would reveal

*"If I were divorced of Anna, she would unite with Vronsky and her relationship with that person would be illegitimate and irrazonable because the law of the Church means that a wife is unlikely to get married, while her husband is still alive”.*

*"You are going to get married, and perhaps God grant you descent, don't you? Then education what can you give to your sons, if you don't can defeat in you the temptations of demons that will attract You're in the absence of faith? "He said in a scolding tone, but soft. "If you love your child, you are a father good will not just expect wealth, luxury, or honor for your child; You will expect his safety, spiritual development, in the light of truth. Is that not the case? What*

*will you answer him if the innocent child asks you: 'Papa, who created everything that interests me in this world-earth, water, sunshine, flowers, grasses? ' What might you be answer to him: 'I don't know?' You are impossible did not know that, because God with his love who great has opened it to you. Or your child ask: 'What awaits me after death?' How You give him the answer if you don't know anything? How will you give an answer to him? Is will only you give him the pleasure of the world and the devil? It's not good! "He said, then stopped while shaking his head and looked at Levin with eyes that showed kindness heart and soft attitude.“ (E8. P56.V2)*

There is conversation that took place between Levin and the Priest. The priest said:

*"You want to get married, and maybe God grant you descent, don't you? Then education what can you give to your sons, if you don't can defeat in you the temptations of demons that will attract you're in the absence of faith? "He said in a scolding tone, but soft."If you love your child, you are a father good will not just expect wealth, luxury, or honor for your child; You will expect his safety, spiritual development, in the light of truth. Is that not the case? What will you answer him if the innocent child asks you: 'Papa, who created everything that interests me in this world-earth, water, sunshine, flowers, grasses? 'What might you answer to him: 'I don't know?' You are impossible did not know that, because God with his love who great has opened it to you. Or your child asks: 'What awaits me after death?' How You give him the answer if you don't know anything? How will you give an answer to him? Is will only you give him the pleasure of the world and the devil? It's not good!" He said, then stopped while shaking his head and looked at Levin with eyes that showed kindness heart and soft attitude.*

From the conversation of the pastor, it can be concluded that in the life of the people in the

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novel Anna Karenina they still hold fast to their belief in God. In this case, the pastor reminded Levin of the importance of knowing religion and the God he followed. Because in this novel, Levin plays an atheist, he does not believe in the existence of God.

"But listen first," Stepan Arkadyevich said to one times to Levin after returning from the village, where he had prepared all to welcome the bride and groom,

*"Do you have proof that you have received communion?"*

*"No problem?"*

*"Without that you can't marry."*

*"Ouch, ouch, ouch," exclaimed Levin. "Maybe until now it's been nine years since I went to mass. I have never even been think about it again. "*

*"Good, right!" said Stepan Arkadyevitch laughing. "How could you call me nihilist! However, this can't be. You must join mass. " (E9. P51.V2)*

Levin belongs to the Atheist group (does not believe in God and Religion), he does not believe in any religion. At one time, he was confronted with the fact that he had to get involved and be directly involved in the same things he had never trusted all this time. I did it even though it was hard. He did that because he wanted to marry a woman from a religious family. Levin basically changed the character who entrusted any religion to the end of the conflict, which religion plays an important role for the social life of the people.

## **B. Discussion**

In this novel, the social role conflict occurs between Anna with Karenin and several other figures. The religious hegemony conflicts were felt by Levin figures, who he doubted the

existence of God and his religion. In this case, there arose several social conflicts which were always a daily spectacle.

## **- Social Conflict in Anna Karenina Novel by Leo Tolstoy**

### **1. Social Role Conflict**

From the finding, the researcher finds sentences that show social role conflict in the novel Anna Karenina.

The first, this can be seen from Karenin conversation with Anna, he says in **extract 1** in this quote Anna openly admits to her husband Karenin that he already has another lover. During his marriage to Anna, Karenin never put suspicion on his wife. He trusted his wife's loyalty. Until one day, Anna herself admitted her affair to her husband.

The role conflict played by Anna's character in the novel's excerpt is Anna's behavior in two different positions first, Anna as a moral enforcer because of her courage to be honest with her husband and the second is Anna who acts as a moral violator because she has an affair. In these two conditions Anna has two consequences as a result of her first act of respect as a wife who dares to tell the truth even though the most severe thing is the disappointment and the insults she will get as a result of the affair.

Marx states that every social role that has a reward that is relevant to its material condition (justice) criminal behavior will be rewarded with something negative and virtuous acts will be rewarded with positive things. Marx's emphasis on role conflict and equality will give birth to justice so that the idealistic

conception of divine justice can be materialized. (The Holy Family, p. 222-223).

The second, can be seen from conversation between Karenin with Dolly, in **extract 2** in this quote Anna once told Karenin that she regretted her eight-year marriage with Karenin and said the child from her marriage to Karenin was a mistake. Next Karenin explains to Dolly that Anna hates her obligations and has betrayed her which means that so far Anna has not carried out her role as mother or wife in essence. Marx (2011) said conflict refers more to the rejection of social structures that prevail in society such as infidelity and other actions that facilitate social scope.

The third can be seen from when Anna complained about her obligations and role as a mother. In **extract 3** in this quote Anna makes it very clear that she really hates her obligations as a mother. Moreover, the child is a child of the results of infidelity, newly born from her own womb. But he did not at all like and wants his role as a mother for his child.

As an instinct of a good mother, Anna should be able to understand what the obligations and obligations of a mother to the child she has just born, instead she gives her child to a babysitter who is ready to breastfeed her child. When the babysitter had no breast milk to breastfeed Anna's child, Anna actually cursed her husband and said it was okay he was just a baby, let him starve to death. This is in line with Marx's statement about role conflict in a person where he does not carry out his role properly.

The fourth can be seen from some of the attitudes that Anna has taken, it is also clear that

she really felt conflicted about her role. She does not really want to be in a situation where he must choose his family or affair. But in the end she chose the affair because she did not feel happy with her husband Karenin. In **extract 4** that is role conflict related to the mismatch between behavior patterns and what is desired by both parts of work or family.

Based on the results of research and studies that have been done by researcher, it can be concluded that all data on social role conflicts that have been obtained are in line with social role conflicts proposed by Karl Marx in several of his books.

## **2. Religious Hegemony**

From the finding, the researchers finds sentences that show religious hegemony in the novel Anna Karenina.

The fifth, this can be seen from the conversation between the Pastor and Karenin, in **extract 5** in this quote, Karenin tries to ask the Pastor for advice on religious views in solving her divorce problem with Anna. Karenin did not want to make a decision without thinking and regretting her decision as revealed by Karl Marx.

Marx appreciated the protestant reforms which impacted social life at the time. One of the spirits of Protestant reformation that appeals to Marx is anti-clericalism. For Boer, anti-clericalism has always been important and very satisfying, because it has become a kind of open space for critical thinking on theology or religion (Boer 2014, p. 62-63).

From this the readers can see that anti-clericalism which is one of the hallmarks of

Protestantism does not make religious or theological teachings standard and rigid, but rather it determines the course of a theological thought.

The sixth can be seen from the inner pressure felt by Karenin when she saw Anna's wife who betrayed her, in **extract 6** in the quote the researcher concludes that Karenin is a person who has held fast to her beliefs so far. Karenin really obeyed the command of his religion. Even though Karenin really wants to be angry and hate Anna, Karenin is still in control of her religion to forgive and love Anna.

The seventh can be seen from the inner pressure felt by Karenin, in **extract 7** in this quote explains how Karenin felt guilty if Karenin had to divorce Anna, because if Anna was divorced, then Anna would definitely become one with Vronsky. Whereas Karenin knows in church law that when a man divorces his wife, his relationship with another man after divorce is invalid because in church law a relationship is considered illegal if the first husband is still alive.

The eighth, it can be seen from the conversation the Father and Levin said, in **extract 8** in this quote the Pastor tries to convince Levin that he must know his religion and god. Pastor makes Levin imagine what Levin should do when Levin later has a child, what Levin should teach his child about spiritual and other truths.

The ninth, can be known from the conversation between Stepan Arkadyevich and Levin, in **extract 9**. In this quote Stepan Arkadyevich asks Levin if he has evidence of receiving "Communion". As researchers have

understood, communion is a feast of bread and wine which is where this supper is considered sacred because bread is symbolized as the body of Christ and Wine is symbolized as the blood of Jesus. And Stephan said someone could not get married if they did not get proof of receiving communion.

Three previous findings that discuss social conflict lay differences and similarities from those found by researchers in the object of the study of Anna Karenina's novel. The researchers found 2 aspects contained in the novel Anna Karenia by using Karl Marx's theory, namely: The first conflict the same social role was obtained by two previous researchers Arifuddin and Basri, and then the second was Conflict of religious hegemony.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

This study used the conflict theory of Marx. They are social roles and a religious hegemony. Leo Tolstoy's Anna Karenina Novel clearly depicts human life. The novel is closely connected with the community's social life, the author raises long social disputes. Conflicts in marital structures, disputes in faith, rivalry, animosity and ethnic conflicts are typologies which can be defined as social conflicts. Conflicts can be defined as social conflicts, including social roles conflicts and religious hegemonic conflicts in this book. The social element also enables this form of dispute to be perceived.

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