

Collection of Short Stories *Lukisan Untuk Papa*: Reflective Sociological Analysis Class and Social Affairs Through Short Stories Focusing on Titled Stories *Aku Ingin Pulang*

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Abstract. *This article tries to analyze the class or social conflict reflected through one of the short story titles, especially the one entitled *Aku Ingin Pulang* from the short story collection *Lukisan Untuk Papa* by Nanan Ginanjar. Through descriptive qualitative analysis by critically reading literary works which will then be identified. The depiction contained in the literary work is not only a narrative plot, but also a reflection of the social, cultural and political conditions prevailing in Indonesian society through a series of words that the author tries to describe through his writing. There are sixteen short story titles contained in this short story collection book which of course contains various types of social life including conflicts that generally occur in the surrounding community such as conflicts between families, economic conflicts, and cross-generational conflicts. However, this discussion only focuses on the short story entitled “*Aku Ingin Pulang*”. The results of the study: (1) Ari as the main character who misses his life in the village. (2) Ari's father's efforts to improve the family's economy by betting his fate in the capital have reached a deadlock. (3) The existence of several lower middle class families living under the flyover is a real picture that occurs around the village.*

Keywords: *Class conflict, Cultural conditions, Economic conflicts, Social Reflections*

1. INTRODUCTION

Nanan Ginanjar, author of the short story collection *Lukisan Untuk Papa*, was born and raised in the small town of Rengasdengklok, Karawang Regency, on August 27, 1970. He is an alumnus of the Faculty of Letters (now: Faculty of Cultural Sciences) and the Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia. In 1994 he worked at a Cultural Research Institute. Since 1995 until now he has worked at the Dian Didaktika Foundation, Cinere. He now lives in Alam Parung - Ciseeng Housing, Bogor. He has been interested in literature since elementary school and has started writing poetry and short stories. Some of the short stories he wrote at that time were published in Bobo magazine and Kreatif magazine.

There are sixteen titles of short stories in this collection of short stories inspired by children's lives to life stories from various social classes to social conflicts, such as conflicts between generations, economics, families that can be a lesson about the other side of life. Through the sociology of literature approach, we can explore how these conflicts are depicted through the stories presented in this collection of short stories, and how it can reflect the social dynamics that occur in society. Studies that reflect the representation of social conflicts in

literary works have become a significant focus of attention in the discipline of literary sociology.

For this reason, the short story collection *Lukisan untuk Papa* by Nanan Ginanjar is an interesting object to study, because it presents short stories that are rich in various social conflicts. The story in the book *Lukisan untuk Papa* is a poignant representation of the struggle and glory of the working class, as illustrated through one of the stories in this book entitled "Aku Ingin Pulang" tells how hard the life of a lower middle class family is, even the choice to go to the capital for a better life is not necessarily the right choice.

The narratives contained in each literary work are an appropriate tool for sociological analysis, providing insight into the social and economic conditions that can shape working-class life. As Nanan Ginanjar tries to reflect every incident of people's lives into the book *Lukisan untuk Papa*.

In this article, we will analyze the mirroring of social conflicts contained in the work *Lukisan untuk Papa* using a literary sociology approach. Because literary works have a fairly close reciprocal relationship between existing social realities. Through literary works, it can be seen how the author views the reality of the surrounding social environment.

This journal will explore one type of conflict that appears in this short story collection by focusing on the short story entitled *Aku Ingin Pulang* and tracing how the conflict can affect the relationship between characters and the social dynamics that occur in the story. Through this analysis, it is hoped that it can provide deeper knowledge about how literature reflects and understands social conflict in the context of culture and society.

2. THEOROTICAL REVIEW

The sociological approach to literature underpins the analysis of the short story collection *Lukisan untuk Papa* by Nanan Ginanjar. This approach focuses on the relationship between literature and society, viewing literature as a reflection of social and economic conditions at a specific time and place. As a social mirror, literature can depict social conflicts, the condition of the working class, and the social dynamics occurring within a society.

According to Wellek and Warren (Damono, 1978), literature is closely related to society. Literature is an expression of societal feelings, reflecting and expressing the life of the author, and revealing experiences and views about life. Through literary works, authors can depict the social realities around them, providing a deeper insight into the social and economic conditions that influence the lives of the working class.

This approach also involves the concept of selective reflection, where literature must be selective in mirroring society. Not all aspects of social life are depicted in literary works; rather, those chosen by the author to highlight specific social conflicts or dynamics are emphasized. Additionally, literature often uses indirect or conscious patterns to portray society. Through narration, characters, and plot, authors can convey social messages and depict social realities in ways that are not always explicit.

In this context, literary works often contain elements that seem unrealistic, leading to debates about their validity as social mirrors. Literature aiming to uncover social realities may sometimes be deemed unappealing, while works that play more with the author's imagination are considered more engaging.

The Marxist approach to literature views literary works as reflections of the social and economic conditions of their time. Literary works can depict social injustice or serve as a tool of resistance against the existing system. For instance, in the short story *Aku Ingin Pulang*, the life of Ari and his family under the bridge reflects economic disparity and access to resources, which remains a societal issue.

The sociological approach to literature also emphasizes the importance of understanding the social, cultural, and historical context in which a literary work is read. The meaning contained in literary works can vary depending on the reader and their social and historical context. Therefore, a sociological analysis of literature not only provides insight into social and economic conditions but also broadens our understanding of human and societal complexity.

Through this approach, we can see how literary works like *Lukisan untuk Papa* by Nanan Ginanjar can function as tools for understanding and exploring social conflicts within specific cultural and societal contexts. Literature is not merely a passive mirror but a powerful tool for stimulating critical thinking, increasing empathy, and promoting social change.

This research is based on the aforementioned sociological theories of literature and references several previous relevant studies. This review provides a foundation for the analysis conducted in this study, aiming to explore how literary works can reflect and influence social conditions within a society.

3. METHOD

The research in this article is a descriptive qualitative analysis with references taken from sources such as books, journals, and other papers or the results of an event, situation, behavior, subject, or phenomenon in society. Aims to provide a description of phenomena that are not yet known from an event that is, has been or may even occur in the future.

The literature study data analysis technique emphasizes the description of a condition, event, or phenomenon as a reference for researchers to conduct research to provide a more accurate and clear explanation. This research seeks to answer questions about what, when, who, where, and how by collecting information to answer the researcher's questions by paying attention to several aspects.

According to Whitney (1960: 160) descriptive method is the search for facts with proper interpretation. It can be said that descriptive research is research that seeks to describe a symptom, an event that occurs at the present time or an actual problem.

According to Jane Richie (in Moleong, 2012) qualitative research is an attempt to present the social world, and its perspective in the world, in terms of concepts, behaviors, perceptions, and issues about the humans studied. The target of this research is based on the theory of literature as a social mirror, which describes that literature can function as a reflection of social and economic conditions at a certain time and place. Then using a qualitative approach, analyzing one of the short stories contained in the short story collection book 'Lukisan Untuk Papa' with the title "Aku Ingin Pulang" through the lens of sociology. The analysis is based on a careful reading of the narrative, focusing on theme, character and plot. This study also refers to the existing literature on sociological analysis of literature, especially in the context of class and social reflection. Furthermore, after the analysis process, the author will provide a final conclusion to conclude this research.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In the short story collection book "Lukisan Untuk Papa" by Nanan Ginanjar, there are sixteen short stories, some of which are:

The first story, tells about Rusli and his grandfather who were desperate because of the flood disaster, they were desperate because the fields that were the source of income disappeared carried away by the flood, only sincerity remained to be lived. But God has other wills, Rusli and his grandfather's sincerity is replaced by new hope, namely the large number

of fish in the fields of their house. That is the new income to replace everything that was damaged and lost.

This teaches us to remain patient and ikhas with whatever happens. The fields destroyed by the flood can be considered a symbol of destruction and difficulties faced in life. Then, the abundant presence of fish symbolizes new hope and good fortune.

Another story is, Aji is a smart but underprivileged child, all his time is spent going to school and working to help his mother who became the backbone of the family after his father died. Soon Aji and his best friend will graduate and continue to a higher level, namely junior high school (SMA). Unfortunately, due to the economic limitations that Aji experiences, he is worried about not being able to continue his schooling. But because Aji has a good friend who cares about him, he is given a scholarship to continue his schooling.

The family's financial limitations make it difficult for Aji to continue her education to a higher level. This reflects the social reality that economic factors can prevent children from underprivileged families from continuing their education to a higher level. On the other hand, Aji's story also reflects that education can be a tool for social change. By continuing his education through scholarships, Aji has the potential to build a better future for himself and his community.

This reflects how education can break the cycle of poverty and create opportunities for more inclusive social development.

The next story tells of the hardship experienced by Ari and his family. They decide to move from the village with their family in the city. Ari and his family from the village decided to move to improve their family's standard of living, but good fortune was not on their side. Ari and his family must always move after being evicted and the most miserable because he cannot go to school comfortably, having to go to school under the bridge, unlike in the village which although not as good as in the city but everything can be guaranteed unlike what he feels at this time. He wants to return to his old village.

The many pressures and unequal economic conditions have an impact on the welfare of society, where in reality there are still many families around us who experience deprivation, and even the place they live in doesn't feel right to call it 'home'.

The next story is a sad story of a child named Nana. He lost his mother when he was small and has had to live only with his father until now. All his needs were met, only love was not given to him because of his father's busy schedule. Through his hobby of painting, he always paints a complete, happy family as a form of hope for his father. Nana's painting also won and was included in the exhibition to be auctioned. Nana hopes that her father can buy the

painting and his wish will come true, even though his father will have to pretend to Nana if he cannot attend the exhibition.

This picture reflects what Nana wants in life: a complete and happy family and attention from her father. Due to his busy schedule, his father rarely appeared in Nana's life. This reflects the fact that many parents are trapped in work routines and unable to spend time with their children. This highlights the impact of economic pressures and unequal work patterns on society. Nana's wish finally comes true, but the happiness she feels may be temporary and based on her father's game. This reflects the irony of life that reality often does not match our hopes and dreams, but we still try to achieve them.

The last story, Wahyu and Akbar had an argument and caused a stir at school so they were taken to the BK room. There, Mr. Irawan, the Bk teacher, asked Wahyu to tell the story of what happened. He said that when Akbar turned around, he immediately hit him without reason and Akbar dodged it. Akbar said that Wahyu challenged him. After being given two glasses of cold water they realized they were both wrong. Akbar felt that Wahyu was challenging him because in his eyes it turned out that Wahyu had big round eyes and looked like he was challenging, but actually he wasn't, whereas Wahyu was exaggerating the story and was too excited about this problem. From two glasses of cold water and Mr. Irawan's advice, they apologized to each other and became friends. Wahyu and Akbar had an argument at school which caused a commotion and they were taken to the guidance and counseling room. Then Mr. Irawan, the Bk teacher, asked Wahyu to tell him what happened. He said, when Akbar turned around, he immediately hit him for no reason and Akbar avoided him. Akbar says Wahyu challenged him. After drinking two glasses of cold water, they realized that both of them were wrong. Akbar felt Wahyu was challenging him. Because in his eyes, Wahyu has big round eyes and looks like he is trying, but in reality he is not. On the other hand, Wahyu exaggerated the story, because he himself was too happy with the story. problem. After drinking two glasses of cold water, and on Irawan's advice, the two apologized to each other and became friends.

The short stories briefly discussed above are another illustration of the contents of the short story collection written by Nanan Gianjar. However, this analysis will only focus on the short story entitled "Aku Ingin Pulang" with the main character, namely a boy named Ari who was forced by his father to move to the capital with the intention of trying his luck.

From the results of the analysis by reading in depth the short story collection book "Lukisan Untuk Papa", especially the short story entitled "Aku Ingin Pulang", several class and social reflections were obtained. Nanan Ginanjar in his writing uses literary theory as a social

mirror where his work is the result of captures of individual and group characters that occur in the surrounding community. Thus, there are several things that need to be considered to prove that this short story is a mirroring context:

1. Literature must be selective in reflecting society.
2. Literature always makes use of indirect patterns or awareness in describing society.
3. Literary works often contain facts that do not make sense. This is the reason why literature as a mirror has invited a lot of debate.
4. Literature which initially aims to reveal the social reality of what is actually happening, is sometimes not interesting. On the other hand, literature that plays a lot with the writer's imagination, which causes the loss of social reality, which was originally the aim of reflection, is actually considered interesting.

Basically, literary works have an important role in compiling and depicting the human reality felt by the author. A literary work is more than just a collection of words, literary works are part of the media that convey ideas where thoughts, feelings and human experiences are reflected. However, the space provided by literary works is not only static, because it depends on how the reader understands and interprets the literary work, so in this case a piece of writing becomes dynamic.

As a means of ideological communication, literary works have an important role in conveying messages to society. Literature is not only a mirror of reality, but also often the ideology behind a series of words and storylines. A piece of writing allows writers to express their point of view regarding what is happening in the world of politics, social life, and humanity in more depth. It is not uncommon for writers to express this through metaphorical depictions, creating symbolism, and characterization which often becomes a little more complicated.

We need to understand that the meanings contained in literary works are not permanent from one written work to another. The meaning contained can be interpreted differently depending on the reader and the social, cultural and historical context in which the work is read. For example, a series of words from a literary work written in the 18th century may have a different meaning if read in the 20th century. A depiction like this shows that literature is a product that is strongly influenced by a particular time and place and can develop over time.

Another approach that can help us to understand literature is from a Marxist perspective, which emphasizes that literary works are seen as a reflection of the social and economic

conditions of their time. As depicted in one of the narrations in the short story *Aku Ingin Pulang*.

Now, Ari lives and goes to school under the bridge. Have you ever imagined that under a flyover, there is a group of people living there? Have you ever thought that when a vehicle drives over a bridge, underneath there is a group of children going to school? There is a group of people who are doing various activities to continue their lives. Ari and the people lived huddled together in huts. Piles of junk, scrap metal, cardboard, cement bags and other used items are a daily sight.

In the midst of the hustle and bustle of the capital and the technological sophistication of the city of Jakarta, there is still life in a place that cannot even be called 'home'. The story in this short story is an irony of the many hopes for a better life in the big city which is actually not even better than their life in the village. While some people enjoy a very decent life on the bridge (flyover), on the other hand there are still people who are forced to live in less or even uncomfortable conditions under the bridge. This reflects economic inequality and access to resources which is still a problem in many communities.

This is of course because literary works cannot be separated from the influence of the culture in which the literary work was born. As Wellek and Warren (Damono, 1978:3) stated that literature is very closely related to society. Literature is an expression of people's feelings. Literature reflects and expresses the author's life, as well as expressing experiences and views about life.

Ari remembers 5 years ago, when they were still living in the village. A village far from the hustle and bustle. Far from pollution.

“Ari mau pulang saja! Biar Ari tinggal sama Nenek. Di sana Ari bisa bermain di kebun, memanjat pohon, mandi di sungai, memancing ikan, menangkap burung “Sstttt ... sana tidur!” perintah bapaknya.

“Ari ingin sekolah di kampung saja. Ari masih punya cita-cita! Tidak seperti di sini. Terlunta-lunta! Pokokny Ari ingin pulang!”

This reflects literature as a social reflection where the influence of social class will shape a person's thought patterns and hopes. In this story, Ari feels that life with his family and friends in the village gives him more opportunities to pursue his dreams than his current life in the city. This narrative can also be a criticism of urbanization and modernization which are very proud of, but on the other hand it can separate humans from nature and traditional values. Ari expressed that he missed his hometown which gave him the freedom and simplicity of life in

the village, which was in contrast to the harsh realities of urban life which might have made him feel constrained and trapped.

From this point of view, literary works are not just a medium for expressing ideas, but also a tool for strengthening or dismantling the social hierarchies that occur around us. Literature can be a reflection of social injustice or a means of resistance to the existing system.

To increase his income, Mas Daryo suggested that Mak Ari follow in the footsteps of Mas Daryo's wife. Beg. Especially if you have a one year old child. While carrying a child, it will definitely arouse the compassion of pedestrians on the sidewalk or at the terminal. The change was quickly collected.

“Tidak. Bagaimanapun susahnya hidup, aku tidak mau mengemis!” Mak Ari menolak mentah-mentah

Mak Ari's courage in firmly rejecting the advice given by Mas Daryo (father Ari's friend from the village). What Mak Ari did by rejecting this proposal is one of a person's natural efforts to maintain individual dignity and integrity in the midst of economic pressure and social pressure. With Mak Ari's firm refusal despite his insistence that his finances were below average, Mak Ari refused to sacrifice his self-esteem and chose to look for other solutions to overcome the difficulties he was facing.

Through literary works, readers can develop empathy for characters who are different from themselves, experience the world from a different perspective, and expand their understanding of humans and the complexity of life. Literature can also be used to reinforce narratives that support harmful policies or to justify oppressive policies. In this case, literature is no longer a tool of liberation, but a tool of control and oppression. Therefore, it is important to be critical of literature and question the motives and messages it contains. Through this understanding, readers can develop a deeper understanding of the role of literature in society and how literature influences the worldview and human behavior.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research confirms the importance of the value of sociological analysis in understanding themes and messages conveyed through literary works. By analyzing *Aku Ingin Pulang* from the short story collection *Lukisan Untuk Papa* we gain deeper insight into the struggles and aspirations of the working class and learn about the social and economic conditions that shape their reality. Through this study, we see the contribution of literature in

expresses social dynamics in society powerfully and becomes a means of speaking up for those who are often marginalized in the dominant narrative.

By mirroring through one of the short stories entitled *Aku Ingin Pulang*, we can understand that literary works can actually be depictions or even satires of the government. Because basically, by looking at just one story, we can feel that the events in this story are events that really happened in the local community. It is no longer a public secret that many village people are trying to try their luck in the capital, but in reality many of them unfortunately do not have stable jobs and even quite a few of them do not have jobs, so they can only make do with living under bridges. . This became the main concern until the author put together this short story. Nanan Ginanjar. Decided to write this story which is one of the pieces of literature that is a reflection of society.

Analysis of these literary works provides a valuable contribution to current debates regarding the role of literature in reflecting and shaping social and economic conditions. Literature is not just a passive mirror, but also a powerful tool for stimulating critical thinking, generating empathy, and encouraging social change. Understanding and analyzing literary works sociologically can broaden our understanding of the complexity of humans and society and increase awareness of relevant social issues.

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