**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**2.1 Novel**

**2.2.1 Definition of Novel**

The definition of a novel according to Endah Tri Priyatni (2010:124) in her book is the word novel comes from the Latin Novellus. The word Novellus is formed from the word novus which means new or new in English. It is said to be new because the novel form is a form of literary work that comes later from other forms of literary work, namely poetry and drama. In addition, there are also several definitions of novels based on literary observers, namely:

1. The American encyclopedia (2015:125) "the novel is a story in prose which is rather lengthy and looks at everyday life".
2. The Advanced of Current Englisht (2015:124) "a novel is a story with a long enough plot to fill one or more books, dealing with imaginative human life"

**2.2.2 Types of novel**

According to E. Kosasih (2004:42) there are two types of novels.This type of novel is like romance-fieuve and non-fictional novel where:

1. Roman-fieuve. This French term literally means a current novel. The theme and scope of the novel's characters are broad and long, forming several novel series,
2. Non-fictional novels. The novel is written based on a true story and actually happened, although not exactly the same.

Based on the novel Rich People Problems more referring to Roman-Fieuve because of the entocution in the novel Rich People Problems very much and there are also several other novel series from Rich People Problem.

**2.2.3 Characteristics of The Novel**

Characteristics of a Novel A novel has several characteristics that can be used as a part of the guide to determine whether a novel is not. As stated by Tarigan (2008: 170), he states that the characteristics of a novel are:

1. The number of words is more than 35,000.
2. The shortest average amount of time spent reading a novel is 2 hours or 120 minutes.
3. The minimum number of novel pages is 100 pages.
4. Novels depend on the actor and may be more thorns of one actor.
5. Novels present more than one impression, effect, and emotion.
6. The elements of density and intensity in the novel are not given priority. According to Hendy (2003: 225), the characteristics of the novel are as follows:
7. The presentation of stories is sharper than short stories and shorter than romances. Usually the story in a novel is divided into several parts.
8. Even the story is lifted from the existing conditions in society, a long fictional formula.
9. The presentation of news is based on the plot of the character or the main plot that is the body of the story, and is connected with several lines of support that are autonomous (have their own background).
10. The theme of a novel consists of the main theme (main theme) and subordinate themes that function to support the main theme.
11. The characters of the main characters in the novel are different. Likewise, other character characters. Apart from that, in the novel, there are also static characters and dynamic characters. Dynamic characters have several different or irregular karate. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that, the characteristics of the novel are

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the characteristics of the novel are things that show literary works called novels. The characteristics of novels such as longer stories, usually have a complex plot and more uniform character problems, and stories that attract interest reader

**2.2.3. Characters of The Novel**

According to W.B. Saunders, (1977: 126) explains that character is a real and distinct trait shown by individuals, a number of attributes that can be observed in individuals. Character is a set of traits that are always admired as signs of a person's goodness, virtue and moral maturity. Etymologically, the term character comes from the Latin character, which means character, character, psychological traits, character, personality and morals.

Character is a trait, behavior or action, such as innate traits and behavior patterns in the form of social action or character possessed by humans formed from the results of internalizing various policies that are believed and used as a way of thinking, acting, speaking, and behaving in a society. everyday life.

1. Rachel Young (née Chu): Married to Nick Young. A Chinese-American woman who is an economics professor at New York University.
2. Nicholas "Nick" Young: Rachel's husband who is a history professor, also at New York University. He currently lives with Rachel in New York City, but is originally from Singapore and hails from a rich and powerful family.
3. Eleanor Young (née Sung): Nick's controlling mother, who schemes for her son to inherit her mother-in-law's great estate, Tyersall Park.
4. Astrid Leong: Nick's fashionable cousin whose reputation is put on the line due to her affair with her later fiancé, Charlie Wu.
5. Peik Lin Cheng (née GohPeik Lin): Rachel's rich Singaporean best friend from college, who is later married to Nick's cousin Alistair.
6. AramintaKhoo (née Lee): The wealthy heiress wife of Nick's best friend, the billionaire Colin Khoo, who just had a miscarriage.
7. Edison "Eddie" Cheng: Nick's cousin who's very eager to inherit Tyersall Park. Eddie is ambitious and wants to prove to everyone who matters that he can live a lavish lifestyle, yet his personal philosophy clashes with his parents who live a simple and modest life from their wealth. He is later humiliated upon the reading of Su-Yi's will which left him out of the Tyersall Park shares that not only went to his mother, his aunts and uncle, but also Nick and Alistair.
8. Fiona Cheng (née Tung) : Eddie's wife who comes from Hong Kong old money. She is one of the witnesses to Shang Su Yi's will.
9. Alistair Cheng: Eddie's younger brother who is involved in Hong Kong's movie business. He is later married to Rachel's best friend, Peik Lin. Su-Yi left him a share in Tyersall Park
10. Tan Sri Harry Leong and Puan Sri Felicity Leong (née Young): The extremely wealthy, powerful, and controlling parents of Astrid, Alexander, Henry Jr., and Peter. They blame Astrid for the sex tape scandal and force her to leave Singapore until it dies down.
11. Alexandra "Alix" Cheng (née Young): Mother of Eddie, Alistair, and Cecilia, married to Dr. Malcolm Young. Eddie resents them for not flaunting their wealth enough.
12. Oliver T'sien: Nick's cousin who also works as Kitty's art consultant and buyer. His family has apparently lost most of their money in the Barings Bank collapse, and he keeps it a secret from his wealthier Shang-Young relatives.
13. Cassandra Shang: Nick's gossipy second cousin who seems to know everything about everyone, earning her the nickname "Radio One Asia".
14. Jacqueline Ling: Shang Su Yi's youthful goddaughter, daughter of a wealthy, old-moneyed philanthropist and currently the partner of a Norwegian billionaire. She apparently inherits a huge amount of shares from the Ling family's company that was given to Shang Su Yi during a mahjong game, but is now worth half a billion dollars.
15. Kitty Bing (formerly Kitty Pong, née Pong Li Li): The new jet-setting wife of China's second richest man, billionaire Jack Bing. She always feels upstaged by her stepdaughter, Colette, both in her husband's attention and her high society life. Thanks to investing her entire divorce settlement from her previous husband in Amazon, she manages to become the secret investor in keeping Tyersall Park from being sold to Jack (and Colette).
16. Datin Carol Tai: A devout Christian who is the widow of a corrupt billionaire, the late Dato' Tai TohLui. She is on good terms with her ex daughter-in-law, Kitty, despite the fact that Kitty later divorced her son.
17. Shang Su Yi, Lady Young: Nick's powerful, and now dying grandmother who lives in her great estate, Tyersall Park. Nick and Su Yi were very close throughout Nick's childhood, but when Su Yi discovers in Crazy Rich Asians that Nick's girlfriend Rachel is not wealthy, she disowns him and this drives a wedge between the two. She later reconciles with Nick after learning that Rachel is not the gold digger that she thought Rachel was and that her father is a Chinese billionaire.
18. Alfred Shang: Shang Su Yi's powerful younger brother who lives in his great estate in Surrey.
19. Victoria Young: One of Nick's aunts, she is Shang Su Yi's unmarried daughter.
20. Catherine Aakara (née Young): Nick's aunt who married into Thai royalty. She is herself the secret love child of Shang Su Yi and a Thai prince.
21. Michael Teo: Astrid's scorned soon-to-be ex-husband, a tech billionaire who plots revenge on Astrid by ruining her reputation. In the second book, Michael's start-up tech company became a huge success but this was secretly due to Charlie investing in the company as a means of helping his former love Astrid save her marriage. He was falsely believed to be having an affair with another woman in Shanghai in Crazy Rich Asians. He later accepts a $10 million bribe from Charlie to leave Singapore and Astrid alone in exchange for him never exposing his illegal surveillance to the authorities and her wealthy family.
22. Charlie Wu: Astrid's tech billionaire ex-boyfriend, later fiancé, who finally gets back together with her, despite their obstacles.
23. Isabel Wu (née Lai): Charlie's scorned ex-wife who suddenly shows up in Singapore to ruin Astrid's reputation. After feigning a suicide attempt, her family discovers Isabel's involvement with Michael from Charlie and spurns her for embarrassing them.
24. Colette Bing, Countess of Palliser: Kitty's stepdaughter who seems to have changed a great deal from her old ways since her video scandal from the previous book, an event which led her to exile in England. She is now married to environmental lawyer Lucien Plantagenet Montagu-Scott, Earl of Palliser, who is himself the son of England's fifth-largest landowner, the Duke of Glencora, and a wealthy French noblewoman.
25. Jack Bing: Kitty's new billionaire husband, the second (or third, fourth, seventh, depending on the tabloid doing the ranking) richest man in China. He gives an enormous divorce settlement to his ex-wife and trust fund to his daughter, Colette, despite having claimed that he cut her off due to her video scandal, both of which bother Kitty a great deal.
26. Carlton Bao: Rachel's sports car-collecting, Oxford educated, Fuerdai half-brother, who used to date Colette. He accompanied Rachel on her way to Tyersall Park in order for her to be with Nick during Su Yi's funeral. He later tried to serenade Scheherazade Shang, and both of them are known dating in the epilogue.
27. Scheherazade Shang: Alistair, Nick, Astrid, and Eddie's beautiful Eurasian cousin who studies at the Sorbonne and is also Carlton's new love interest. She has been pursued by high-profile men like Prince Harry, but without success. She and Carlton are known dating in the epilogue.
28. WandiMeggahartoWidjawa: One of Kitty's new jet-setting socialite friends. She is the daughter of a wealthy, aristocratic Chinese-Indonesian oligarch.
29. Philip Young: Nicholas Young's father, and Eleanor's husband. Son of Shang Su Yu to Sir James Young; also, has forgiven Eleanor for her mistake a long time ago.

**2.3 Conflict**

According (Pruit and Rubin, 2009: 9), the term conflict in Latin means a fight, war or struggle, namely in the form of physical confrontation between several parties. The contradiction itself appears in the form of a conflict of ideas or physically between two opposing parties (in Novri Susan, 2009: 4). Conflict is a difference or contradiction between individuals or social groups that occur due to differences in interests, and There is an attempt to fulfill the goal by opposing the opposing party accompanied by threats or violence. Conflict a condition resulting from a conflict between will, values ​​or goals to be achieved that cause an uncomfortable condition both within the individual and between groups.

**2.3.1 The Elements of Conflict**

According to Sylvia Smith 2020 fights, arguments, disagreements, disputes, conflicts of any word are used, meaning the same when a person is experiencing in the middle of the problem with a pair. Diskusi high emotions. Nobody likes this situation, but all relationships have part of heated and unpleasant times.

**a) Conflict is a normal part of life**

No one goes through life in a bubble of joy. Conflicts will present themselves in your professional and personal life. The key to going through these challenging moments is possessing the healthy skills that help you move towards conflict resolution in a way that is non-coercive, productive, and produces results that are agreeable to both parties involved.

**b) Conflict can be minimized and sometimes avoided altogether**

Ever known someone who does risk management for a living? They constantly imagine future scenarios that may present risk for a company, and then work different variables to reduce the likelihood of those risky situations from ever developing.

1. **Understand the different between major and minor conflicts**

Figure out if this conflict is just a difference of opinion or an important disagreement. A difference of opinion is not life-impacting. Know how to pick your battles. Anyone who has raised children knows the value in picking carefully what you wish to work on with your child, and what you can disregard (or address another time).

**d) Every conflict does not have to have a winner and a loser**

This is one of the most important elements you can integrate. So many of us are taught from an early age that we must come out a winner, that being number one is the ultimate goal, and that there is shame in being thought of as a “loser”.

**e) Conflict is really a life lesson in disguise**

When conflict presents itself, your first reaction may be to balk, to gear up for battle, to start reciting all the reasons you are right and your partner is wrong. Your pulse quickens, your blood pressure rises, and you’ve got on your angry face.

**2.4 Family Conflict**

Meghan (2001:2) because we only have newspaper reports and documentaries to rely on. However, here are some tips that might help to prevent things from escalating and to resolve conflict in the future: Family conflicts are usually highly emotive which makes sense when you consider how abandoned, rejected, betrayed and hurt they can make you feel. It’s important to acknowledge and express how you feel and to listen to how others feel. Anger is normal. Many family conflicts are about the need to be accepted, loved, valued and connected.

Family conflicts are often the most complex and difficult to resolve. Entwined in this dynamic is our personal perception of our identity and our place in the World, our self-esteem and our conditioning which either limits us or allows us to shine. It’s easy to see how conflict in this context can lead to emotional turmoil and deep hurt. In some of the most difficult disputes, you might benefit from a mediator’s help with communication and exploring needs and emotions.

**2.4.1 Types of Conflict**

There are two types of conflicts: external and internal conflict. Further explanation will explain as follows.

**1) External Conflict**

According to Coser(1596-32) External conflict is a conflict that occurs between two different groups. which will strengthen the conflicting group with set clear boundaries with other groups. Conflict Characters have some types of outside forces. The outside forces can be forces with another character, forces with nature or natural forces, or maybe forces between characters and their community. The external conflict also defines as a conflict happens in one character with something outside himself. It can be the environment or nature. This kind of conflict occurs when characters are involved in the world's woes. Therefore, external conflict can be separated into physical and social conflict (Nurgiyantoro 2005:124). First is physical conflict. Physical conflict is the leading character struggles with the physical strength of other man, forces of nature, or animal. Physical conflict can be separated into man vs. man and men vs. nature. Man versus man is the most fundamental type of external conflict. This form of external conflict occurs when a character struggles against another character.

**1) Gender**

Burke, 2000) explains that the term gender is introduced to describe characteristics and behaviors individuals who are socio-culturally appropriate for both men and women. Gender is an individual's social condition to be feminine or masculine, or leads to personality, interests, and behaviors that deemed appropriate (McAnulty and Burnette, 2006).

**2) Temperament**

Corsini (2002:3) proposes two definitions of temperament. First, temperament is defined as an archetypal pattern of individual reactions that includes characteristics such as general energy levels, emotional changes, and the intensity and tempo of responses. Secondly, by considering a basic psychological trait, temperament is said to lead to a person's mood.

**3) Self-regulation Process**

Latent motivation is described as a capacity that is internally directed to regulate affection, attention and behavior in order to respond effectively to internal and environmental demands (Karoly, 1993:14). Self-regulation works as an internal system that regulates continuity of behavior that moves toward something and away from something, related to the above-mentioned demands. Behavioral movement This is raised by the control process on the feedback received individual from the performance results that appear (Carver & Scheiher, 1998:14).

**2) Internal Conflict**

According to lewis coser(1956-32) Internal conflict is a conflict that arises in a groups that have a very intimate relationship. This conflict arose because there are tensions and negative feelings that is the result of an individual's desire to improve welfare, power, social support or rewards other awards. Because many of those awards is rare, then the level of competition

Nurgiyantoro (2005-124) also stated that conflict could be divided into two categories, external and internal conflict. Internal conflict is the conflict which happened in character between the character and herself. Internal conflict is usually called psychological conflict without influenced by the other person (124). According to Brooks, internal conflict is a conflict that a person struggles against some elements which are in their personality, such as with his soul, ideas of right or wrong, physical limitations, choices, etc.

**1) Socioeconomic Status**

FS. Chapin (Kaare, 1989:26) reveals social status economy is the position occupied by individuals or families who with respect to the generally accepted average measure of ownership culture, effective income, ownership of goods and participation in activities groups from the community. So it can be concluded that social status status Economics is the level of prestige that a person has based on the position it holds in a society based on work to meet their needs or circumstances that describe the position or position of a family or community based on ownership Theory.

**2.Family Structure**

According to Yatmini (2011:25) reveals that the family structure is a collection of two or more individuals who are bound by marriage, because blood relationship or adoption, living in the same household, related each other in their role in creating and sustaining culture.

According to Lestari (2012:27), that the family structure is a set of invisible functional demands that organize the ways in which family members interact. A family is a system that interact with each other by forming patterns of how, when, and with whom to relate.

The family structure does not only emulate between husband and wife partners but also children and others, or related in the role of their responsibilities.

**2.4.2 Causes of family Conflict**

According to Sofyan Wilis (2005) there are several factors that cause conflict in the family, namely:

**1)Lack of communication**

In a family communication is an important thing. Without good communication between family members it can cause misunderstandings and can also distance each member. family. Communication is often forgotten by parents who are busy at work. This is because they have spent a lot of time outside the home to take care of their work, so the time is limited to be able to communicate with children and with partners. This can cause distance between family members who rarely communicate with each other.

**2) Attitude of egocentrism**

An attitude that shows itself the center of attention which is done by all means to get attention. Someone who has this trait, feels that other people are not important. He was selfish. As a result of this trait, other people often feel offended and do not want to follow suit. For example, a father who does not want to help his mother in doing household chores while the mother is busy doing other household chores. As a result, the mother became emotional and angry with the father and was repaid with anger as well. So there was a fight in front of the children.

Research conducted by Stoner & Charles (1990:10) found that factors that can affect family conflict are time, number of family members, job satisfaction, marital satisfaction, and the number of workers in the organization.

The results showed that overall conflict in the family is low (100%). The low level of conflict in the family according to Alamsyah (2012:6) can be caused by the family is able to do conflict resolution well by emphasizing on human values, togetherness, brotherhood, while Nancy (2013:5) states that the laity and forgiveness in husband-wife relationship become the cause of the low of family conflict. The existence of value equations adopted between family members can reduce conflicts.

**2.4.3 Sociological Approach**

According to Davita (2005:5)“Sociology is the study of various traits of society and the relationship between societies to the social stability of their environment”

The sociological aspects of disasters are no less important scientifically than their physical characteristics.(G.A. Kreps:2001:12) Accordingly, this article defines disasters as nonroutine events within social time and space. The importance of basic sociological concepts is highlighted for exploring the special character of disasters as social problems. The conceptualization of disasters as systemic events characterizes sociological research on disasters from its origins during World War II to the present day. The field clearly has become multidisciplinary in more recent decades, with strong intersections among the natural, social, and policy sciences. There remains, however, a very strong sociological core within ongoing research. That core characterizes both major research emphases within sociology in the United States and a growing body of disaster research internationally. While historically the majority of American-based research has been directed to a limited range of natural and technological events, strong arguments are being made internationally to study a much broader range of economic, social, and political circumstances. The majority of past research has also focused on social responses after disasters occur. Now growing attention to the social construction of risk, disaster prevention, and disaster mitigation is providing greater analytical balance. The growth of cross-cultural and comparative studies will ensure the continuing importance of sociology within disaster research.

The study of sociological aspects of crime is marked by controversy, beginning with definitional issues.(J.F. ShortJr:2001:2) The continually evolving nature of criminal law, and differences among nations, render crime difficult to measure, describe, and explain. Yet it is the focus on law—law making and breaking, law breakers and their victims, and the control of law breaking and law breakers—that serves as a unifying theme for an otherwise extremely diverse discipline and profession. Discussion of sociological issues in the study of crime and criminals focuses on issues in the sociology of law, conceptual and measurement issues, the social distribution and explanation of crime, and issues mitigations, and mobile security strategies, as well as sections covering privacy, forensics, and individual versus organizational impacts. Finally, it concludes with 10 suggested steps to secure mobile devices.

This chapter looks at some of the sociological aspects of the increase in the use of mobile devices as the world transforms rapidly in a move toward mobile ubiquity.(S. Tully, Y. Mohanraj:2017:1) It then describes the challenges surrounding mobile device security for practitioners, highlighting the key risks for individuals and the key concerns for organizations interacting with a digital native workforce who rely on these mobile devices. It offers insights on various threats, risks, issues, mitigations, and mobile security strategies, as well as sections covering privacy, forensics, and individual versus organizational impacts. Finally, it concludes with 10 suggested steps to secure mobile devices.

Citizenship, Historical Development of; Citizenship: Sociological Aspects; Civilization, Concept and History of; Civilizations; Community/Society: History of the Concept; Democracy; Democratic Theory; Ethnic Identity, Psychology of; Identity and Identification: Philosophical Aspects; Identity in Anthropology; Identity Movements; Identity: Social; Individual/Society: History of the Concept; Multiculturalism and Identity Politics: Cultural Concerns; Nationalism: General; Nationalism, Sociology of; Nations and Nation-states in History; Personal Identity: Philosophical Aspects; Social History; Social Identity, Psychology of; Societies, Types of; State and Society; State, History of; State, Sociology of the.(L. Trägårdh:2001)

History and the Nation

Of all kinds of history, the history of the nation has the deepest roots and the most widely extended branches (Nation: Sociological Aspects).(J.J. Sheehan:2001:4) Its first and most persistently influential expression was in the Hebrew Bible, which recounts the archtypical story of a nation's origins, defines its special historical mission, traces its survival in the face of terrible trials, and promises its eventual triumph. Their story, the Hebrews' historians insisted, is a story like no other—among the many ways in which national histories resemble one another, none is more striking than their insistence on being unique. As for so many other nations without states, this national history sustained the Jewish people's sense of collective identity through centuries of dispersal and oppression. And once the Jewish nation finally had its state, the story of the national past became—and this is also characteristic of the genre—the site of political debates about the nation's present identity and future direction (Historiography and Historical Thought: Jewish Tradition).

Although national history has a genealogy that extends to the dawn of western culture, its most intellectually vigorous and politically potent versions were written in the nineteenth century when, for the first time, political history became virtually synonymous with the history of nations and nation states (State, History of). The nineteenth century was, of course, the great age of historical writing, a time when historical consciousness touched virtually every aspect of European culture, from art and literature to philosophy and the social thought and even the natural sciences. For most nineteenth-century intellectuals, to think about the world was to think about historical origins, evolution, and identity. This was a time when statesmen—men like Guizot and Macaulay—wrote history and when historians—Bancroft, Droysen, Treitschke—were active in political affairs. And this was also the era when the institutional foundation for modern historical scholarship—document collections, libraries and archives, journals and reference works—was created, much of it by, and often for, national governments ( Historicism).

While every nation has a story to tell about itself, every national story is different, shaped by the political imperatives, cultural climate, and institutional arrangements of each national community. Nineteenth-century French historians, for instance, whose state had a unusually long and apparently uninterrupted existence, were able to imagine a single national history. Their problem was how to find a place in this history for the trauma of revolutionary upheavals and prolonged warfare that engulfed France after 1789. For almost two centuries, French historiography was shaped by political struggles over the revolution's legacy, just as French politics was influenced by historical struggles about the revolution's character and significance. Among the works engaged by this project are such classics of political historiography as Tocqueville's Ancient Regime and the French Revolution and Michelet's History of the French Revolution (Tocqueville, Alexis de (1805–59)). It was not until the 1970s that François Furet could declare that the French revolution was finally over, by which he meant that it had lost its central place in the nation's political discourse and public memory.

Each national experience poses a distinctive ensemble of questions for its historians to confront. In Britain, these are most often questions about institutional continuity rather than revolutionary ruptures. In the US, the central historical issue is the question of identity itself, which was addressed in works like Frederick Jackson Turner's classic study of the frontier in American history ( Frontiers in History). The problem of identity also dominated German historiography in the nineteenth century: before the creation of a German nation state, this meant a competition between different versions of the national past, after national unification, it involved demonstrating that the nation created by Bismarckian ‘blood and iron’ was the only authentic destination for the German people's long historical journey towards political unity. In the twentieth century German history was shaped by efforts to locate the catastrophe of National Socialism in the national past: was National Socialism, as some claimed, the destination of Germany's ‘special path’ (Sonderweg) to modernization, or was it a particularly toxic example of a broader crisis within modern culture and politics.

An important element in the public life of every nineteenth century state, history was even more significant for those national communities that did not have a state of their own. For the Poles, the Irish, the Czechs, and, in the course of the twentieth century, for the peoples of the world colonized by Europeans, a shared history was the surest source of present cohesion and the brightest hope for future nationhood. After all, what else did these nations possess besides their belief in a common ancestry? Often enough, this belief had to be constructed from the scattered remnants of an imagined past—literary works discovered and transcribed by patriotic scholars, ancient sites unearthed by archaeologists, memories of lost greatness brought to life in poems and plays and popular histories. Often enough the character of the national past was bitterly contested—by Czechs and Germans in Bohemia, Protestants and Catholics in Ireland, conservatives and liberals in partitioned Poland, Muslims and Christians in the Balkans. In these parts of the world, the historical significance of John Hus, whether the town was called Derry or Londonderry, the meaning of the Polish uprising of 1863, or how to commemorate the battle of Kosovo could swiftly become matters of life or death. Every national history reflects ideological divisions and political conflict, but in nations without states, the seam between politics and history was nearly invisible, so that it was usually impossible to determine where the one began and other ended.

According to Swinge wood and Laurenson (1972:15), aspect of sociology related of the concept of social stability. There are some aspects of sociological theory in this novel:

**2.4.4 Social Action Theory**

According to Parsons (2006:32), the main thing is not individual actions, but social norms and values ​​that guide and regulate behavior. Objective conditions combined with a collective commitment to a value will develop a certain form of social action.

Parsons sees that individual or group actions are influenced by 3 systems, namely the social system, the cultural system and the personality system of each individual. We can relate the individual to his social system through his status and role.

In every social system the individual occupies a certain place or status and acts or plays a role in accordance with the norms or rules made by the system and individual behavior is also determined by his personality type.

**1) Social Aspect**

Swingewood and Laurenson (1972:15) stated that "for society is more than ensemble of social institutions that make up social structure: it contains both norms, the standard of behavior which individual comes to accept as right ways of acting and judging, as well as values which are consciously formulated and which people stri ve to realize socially". Society is view as a complex system and interacts to perform various necessary functions. Shared values, norms, attitudes, affiliation, marriage rates, divorce rates, crime patterns, where you live, and levels of academic achievements.

Singewood (1972:15), the social meanings related to problem of social change. In literature, a social meaning as a reflection of values and feeling occur in different society. It happens because there are anxieties, hopes, and aspirations. It is perhaps the response to social force.

**2) Economic Aspect**

Dauter (2013:1), defines economic sociology is particularly attenti ve to relationship between economic activity, the rest of society, and changes in the institutions that contextualize and condition economic activity. Economic activity refers to social institution such as family, government and the economic system shape other aspects of the social order.Light, Keller and Calhoun (1989), defines economic is social institution through which goods and services produced, distributed, and consumed within society. It means the economy the production result in the division of labor and forms of property (tribal, ancient, and feudal). Talmud (2013:1) stated that "Sociologist studied economic phenomena in term of social classes, status groups, institutional analysis, work and occupations, and economic development".

**3 Political Aspect**

According Manza (2011:5), political sociology is the study of power and relationship between societies, states, and political conflict. The studied include the nature of power, relations between state and society, social movements, political organization and civic participation, political culture, and citizenship. Lipset, (1963:ix) stated that "the term sociology was first applied to the systematic study of social relationship, the anal ysis of political processes and institutions has been one of its most important concerns. No sociologist can convey that does not include the political system as a major part of the analysis". Social institutions are organized by the state and government. In sociology, there are political instit utions which are known as political sociology.

**4 Cultural Aspect**

Abumere (2014:1) state that "culture can be conceptually distinguished from society but there are very close connection between these notions". The culture can be mean cultivation associated with habits of mind or entire the way of life associated with a group. Giddends (2005), state that "Culture refers to how the society lives. It includes marriage custom, language and family life, pattern of work, and religious ceremony". Culture share values, norms, symbols, and way of life from one generation to next generation. We can learn culture from our family.

**2.5 Author Biography**

Kevin Kwan was born in Singapore in 1973. Anglo Chinese School is the place where he studied as a child in Singapore. When Kevin was 11 years old, he moved to the United States.

His high school days were spent reading books by F. Scott Fitzgerald and Joan Didion. He also likes to spend his time fantasizing living in New York. After earning a bachelor's degree in creative writing at the University of Houston, Kevin moved to Manhattan to pursue his BFA degree at the Parsons School of Design.

Today Kevin is known as a world-class writer. Even so, initially he had no intention of pursuing the world of writing. Early in his career, he was a visual consultant working on several projects and working for well-known brands and people such as Martha Stewart, Andy Warhol's and M & Co Magazines as well as the legendary design company owned by TiborKalman.

In 2000, Kevin founded his own creative studio business. His business is focused on producing well-known and prestigious client visual projects such as the New York Times, The Museum of Modern Art, Rockwell Group, and TED.com.. Almost all the projects handled by him, were watched and liked by many people.

However, behind it all Kevin has his own passion with books. In the end, he stopped being a visual consultant and returned to his passion, namely writing.

Kevin's first debut novel was titled Crazy Rich Asians. Even though he made it when he was down, unexpectedly the novel was actually a huge success.

Kevin also continued his book until it became a trilogy. The sequels were titled China Rich Girlfriend (2015) and Rich People Problems (2017) which later became a trilogy. Following in the footsteps of his first novels, subsequent novels also became huge hits, selling more than one million copies in the United States.

Thanks to the success of his novels The Hollywood Reporter also listed Kevin's name as one of the "Five Writers to Watch" (Five Writers to Watch) in the list of Most Powerful Writers in Hollywood in 2014.

The success of the novel Crazy Rich Asians made Warner Bros. interested in adapting it to the big screen. The film was directed by Jon M. Chu, a famous director who has also successfully refined Hollywood blockbusters.

Not only the book, but the film version also received a positive response. Since its release on August 15, 2018 in the United States, until now Crazy Rich Asians is still at home at the top of the Box Office. Meanwhile, the film itself is also widely discussed on social media, including Indonesia.

There are several unique things that Kevin did during the film's production. Kevin involved himself as an extra. If you are observant, you can see Kevin appearing in one of the film scenes. In addition, to keep the film's story from straying from the novel, Kevin is always on the set.

Despite his achievements so far, Kevin remains a humble person. Because basically he comes from a wealthy family, Kevin admits that he has no goal of making as much profit as possible from his novel or film.

One of the reasons for making this novel is based on his passion for books and writing. In addition, through his novel Kevin wants to provide information to the outside world about the true culture and life of Chinese-American people in Asia, especially in Singapore.

**2.6 Summary Of The Novel**

In the novel Rich People Problems by Kevin Kwan, the members of Shang Su Yi’s family had various reasons to visit the family matriarch in her last days — greed, curiosity, social pressure, and in some cases love and devotion. Family members speculated over who might inherit Tyersall Park, the family’s ancestral home, and what might happen to the property. Meanwhile, one of Su Yi’s favorite grandchildren, Astrid Teo, was embroiled in a nasty divorce that threatened her position in the family. In another plotline, Kitty Bing struggled to outdo her step-daughter, Colette, a contest that brought her directly into a position to financially help Nick Young have his grandmother’s home declared a historical site, all because she did not want Colette to get possession of the house.

When news spread that Su Yi had suffered a major heart attack and would not live much longer, her family members flocked to her home to say their goodbyes. The self-important Edison “Eddie” Chang, tried to take charge of the situation believing that he could still influence his grandmother to leave him her estate. Eddie twisted his grandmother’s words and made his family members believe that she did not want to see Nick, who had once been her favorite grandson. Meanwhile, Astrid, another favorite grandchild, was ousted by the family because she snuck off to India and got engaged to Charlie Wu even though Astrid was technically still married. Paparazzi photos got back to the family, photos for which Astrid suspected that her estranged husband, Michael Teo, was responsible.

A guard overheard an argument between Eddie and his mother, Alix, in which Eddie admitted that Su Yi had not really told him that she did not want to see Nick. Knowing their future would be more secure if Nick inherited the house, the guards and maids arranged for Nick and Astrid to be snuck into the house through a tunnel used in World War II. The reader learned when Su Yi asked to see Astrid’s engagement ring that she had not only given Charlie her blessing to marry Astrid, she had helped him plan the proposal. After her visit with Nick, Su Yi felt well enough to join the family for breakfast, but she died later that day.

When the will was read, it was unveiled that certain percentages of ownership of Tyersall Hall had been left to all of Su Yi’s children and two of her male grandchildren. Su Yi’s son wanted nothing to do with the estate even though he owned the largest portion. Her daughters believed their mother intended to sell the house and began searching through offers to find the highest bidder. Nick was the only shareholder who believed that his grandmother wanted the house to be preserved for future generations because of the role it had played in World War II.

During a conversation with Nick, Ah Ling, Su Yi’s head housekeeper, remembered that she had some things that Su Yi wanted Nick to have. The package included a letter instructing Nick to have Catherine help him locate a man named JirasitSirisindhu. Jirasit turned out to be Su Yi’s lover and Catherine’s father. He had Su Yi’s journals which Nick read and realized the important role that Su Yi and Tyersall Park had played in World War II.

Nick spearheaded a project to have the house added to the national historic registry. He was three billion dollars short on the money he needed to buy out his aunts. Kitty was happy to be a secret investor when she learned that Jack had given Tyersall Park to Colette as a wedding gift. Her donation blocked the sale of the house meant her step-daughter could not live there. A year later friends of Rachel and Nick celebrated their wedding at the Tyersall Park Hotel and Museum.

**2.7 Previous of Research**

Borst, Jacob B.. (2015). A Systematic Review of the Effects of Family Conflict: Focusing on Divorce, Infidelity, and Attachment Style. In this systematic review, the topic of family conflict, focusing on the conflicts of infidelity and divorce, and how these conflicts affect attachment style. The literature review provided information showing that family conflicts may increase the likelihood of children committing at-risk behaviors, have negative impacts on attachment style, and may even influence the success of future relationships. Positive outcomes can also occur from family conflict such as leaving an abusive environment or gaining secure attachment figures such as a stable stepparent.A focused literature search found 25 articles and two books that provided information regarding the effects of family conflict in this area. This research showed that trust and stable friendships during conflict impact attachment style and mitigate against the potentially negative effects of family conflict. Another theme found throughout the research was that there are generational patterns of conflict and that children often learn their behaviors from the generations before. The researchsupported the theme that attachment style can change over time and that when conflict arises it is important to develop effective repair techniques when communicating with others such as romantic partners or children involved in the family conflict. Lastly, children and adults can be highly adaptive and resilient when experiencing family conflicts and that strength may decrease negative implications such as higher likelihood of relational struggles and patterns of negative conflict.

Cherine Habib, John W. Toumbourou, and Richard F. Catalano (2015) Prevalence and Community Variation in Harmful Levels of Family Conflict Witnessed by Children: Implications for Prevention.Children’s reports of high family conflict consistently predict poor outcomes. The study identified criteria for high family conflict based on prospective prediction of increased risk for childhood depression. These criteria were subsequently used to establish the prevalence of high family conflict in Australian communities and to identify community correlates suitable for targeting prevention programs. Study 1 utilised a longitudinal design. Grade 6 and 8 students completed a family conflict scale (from the widely used Communities That Care survey) in 2003 and depression symptomotology were evaluated at a 1-year follow-up (International Youth Development Study, N = 1,798). Receiver-operating characteristic analysis yielded a cut-off point on a family conflict score with depression symptomatology as a criterion variable. A cut-off score of 2.5 or more (on a scale of 1 to 4) correctly identified 69 % with depression symptomology, with a specificity of 77.2 % and sensitivity at 44.3 %. Study 2 used data from an Australian national survey of Grade 6 and 8 children (Healthy Neighbourhoods Study, N = 8,256). Prevalence estimates were calculated, and multivariate logistic regression with multi-level modelling was used to establish factors associated with community variation in family conflict levels. Thirty-three percent of Australian children in 2006 were exposed to levels of family conflict that are likely to increase their future risk for depression. Significant community correlates for elevated family conflict included Indigenous Australian identification, socio-economic disadvantage, urban and state location, maternal absence and paternal unemployment. The analysis provides indicators for targeting family-level mental health promotion programs.

Della Porta, Sandra (2014) The Complex Nature of Family Conflict: Power, Effectiveness, and Context. PhD thesis, Concordia University.The process of socialization that occurs through relationship interactions plays a crucial role in children’s development (Parke & Buriel, 2006). Further, it has been argued that interactions that involve more than two individuals (i.e., polyadic interactions) should be considered as a basic interaction unit (Minuchin, 1985; Sameroff, 1983). As such, this set of studies center around family members’ use of power in polyadic family conflict during early childhood. Specifically, three manuscripts focus on (a) family members’ use of power tactics as they vary by individual and relationship contexts, (b) power effectiveness as it is assessed by two means, microscopically (i.e., conflict process) and macroscopically (i.e., win-lose outcome), and (c) conflict context variables, including conflict role, topic, and social domain. These topics were studied using transcripts from previously collected data on naturalistic family interactions in the home setting (Ross, Filyer, Lollis, Perlman, & Martin, 1994). In the present set of studies, the sample consisted of 210 polyadic family conflict sequences from 35/39 families consisting of two siblings, approximately 4- and 6-years of age, and their parents. Behavioural coding was implemented to quantitatively account for power behaviours, power move effectiveness, and conflict context variables (see Appendix). Results are discussed in light of previous research with a particular focus on future research recommendations considering the novelty and complexity of these three studies. When studying polyadic family conflict, these studies provide (a) a strong support for taking the individual and relationship contexts into account, (b) confirmation of variability.