

Social Values on the Novel "*Aku Harus Jadi Malaikat*" Zakiah D Aziz's Work : Review of Literature Sociology and the Relevance as Teaching Material in Senior High School

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Abstract : *The aim of this journal is to research the social values on the Novel "Aku Harus Jadi Malaikat" was written by Zakiah D Aziz's as teaching material in Senior High School. The methodology research is a qualitative research, but the preparation process is assisted by quantitative research. In qualitative research of instrument is the researcher himself and the method used is descriptive qualitative method, this method is used to analyze, describe and describe the elements that become the center of research. The result is this study can be implemented as teaching materials in novel texts. As well as introducing an author's perspective in writing his work. By paying attention to structures such as themes, characters / characterizations, paths, settings and mandates, so that they can be more easily understood by students.*

Keywords : *social value; novel; teaching material;*

I. Introduction

Social value is a set of individual attitudes that are valued as a truth and are used as standards of behavior in order to obtain the life of a democratic and harmonious society (Raven in Zubaedi, 2005: 12). Analyzing social values in a novel work requires an appropriate scientific review so that the results of the analysis of the work are in accordance with the wishes and needs of the students. In analyzing the novel, "*Aku Harus Jadi Malaikat*" by Zakiah D. Azis, a researcher conducted a sociological review study of Literature, which later reviewed the results of its relevance as teaching material in high school.

Conducting a review of literary sociology of novels is not new anymore among academics of language and literature. Overview Literary sociology is a branch of literary research that is reflective in nature, because research based on reviews of literary sociology only wants to see literature as a reflection of people's lives. According to Jabrohim (in Akbar in the Journal of Language and Literature Education Vol.1, No 1, 2013. p. 54-68) that the approach to literature which considers social aspects by some authors is called sociology of literature. This term is basically no different understanding of socio-literature, sociological approach, or socio-cultural approach to literature.

This understanding of sociology includes a variety of approaches, each of which is based on certain theoretical attitudes and views, but all of these approaches show one common feature, namely having attention to literature as a social institution, created by writers as members of society (Damono in Jabrohim, quoted Akbar 2013: 56). The important thing in the sociology of literature is the concept of mirror. In this connection, literature is considered a replica of society. Nevertheless, literature is still recognized as an illusion or fantasy from reality.

Literature will not merely offer facts raw. Literature is not just a copy of reality, but a reality that has been interpreted. According to Laurensen and Swingewood (in Endraswara, 2008), there are three perspectives related to the sociology of literature, namely: (1) research

that sees literature as a social document in which it reflects the situation at the time the literature was created, (2) research that reveals literature as a mirror of the author's social situation, and (3) research that captures literature as a manifestation of historical events and socio-cultural conditions.

In the novel "Aku Harus Jadi Malaikat" by Zakiah D Azis tells how the main character who lost one of his legs was due to misdeeds. The characters in this novel can certainly provide lessons for students, that the social environment is very influential on their lives. Through the character Adi, a child who lives with his grandmother and gets along with the same age community then watches a music concert until he loses one leg. Then how about a good family environment that always gives support that makes Adi rise again.

The influence of the social environment that made Adi's character lose one leg, the influence of the social environment that made Adi become insecure or not confident, even the social environment that made Adi's character rose to become a giant. Not just interesting to be used as research material because it has characteristics or characters that are quite attractive and actors who are able to amaze the reader so that the impression will appear as if the reader is facing directly, but one of the dialogues "The word who is disabled cannot be a giant?" one dialogue in the novel *I Must Become an Angel* by Zakiah D Azis made the writer interested in analyzing and researching the novel *I Must Become an Angel* by Zakiah D Azis and its relevance as a Teaching Material in High School.

II. Literature Review

2.1 Novel

The novel is a long-standing prose that contains a series of stories of a person's life with those around him by highlighting the character and nature of the perpetrator, KBI (2008: 969). Sudaryat and Natasasmita (1983: 162) say novels in Indonesian literature are often equated with romance. Only the language is shorter than romance but is longer than a short story. Eko Endarmoko (2006: 431) states that the novel is a romance, and the same thing was also conveyed by Atar Semi (1988: 32) which states that; ... in novel terms it includes the meaning of romance; because romance is just a novel term for the period before World War II in Indonesia.

2.2 Sociology

Literary sociology has a long historical sequence, it can be said that literary sociology has the oldest age, Plato is a philosopher of sociology of literature which pioneered the birth of the social theory of literature. The growth and development of the sociology of literature are starting from the mimetic theory proposed by Plato to the impact of literary works for readers. Plato, with his mimetic theory, is regarded as the pioneer of social theory of literature (Damono 1979) in Wiyatmi, 2013: 12). The word mimesis itself comes from Greek which has artificial meaning. Mimetic theory considers literature to be an imitation of nature or life (Abrams, 1981). Plato's view of the theory is that everything in this world is actually only an imitation of the highest reality in the world of ideas.

Plato's view of the world of ideas is that there are ideas about humans, all humans in this world (real humans) are imitations of humans in the world of that idea. Likewise objects that exist in the world: flowers, trees, tables, chairs, etc. are considered as imitations of the world of ideas about these things. So when a poet then describes the tree in his poem, for example, he merely describes the imitati

on of an imitation. Therefore, the poetry or poetry that is produced is nothing but an imitation of counterfeit goods (Damono, 1979) in Wiyatmi, 2013: 13-14).

Plato's view is inseparable from the overall founding of his philosophy regarding reality, which is of a hierarchical nature. According to him there are several levels about exist, each of which tries to give birth to values that overcome its order. The absolute real is only the Good, and the degree of reality of the universe depends on the degree of closeness to eternal. The empirical world does not represent a real reality, it can only approach it through mimesis, exemplary or imagery or imitation. For example, our mind and reason imitate reality, words mimic things, sounds mimic divine harmony, when imitating immortality, laws mimic Truth, human governments mimic ideal governments, godly humans imitate gods, and so on (Teeuw, 1988: 220).

In this narrative, Plato argues that mimesis is an artistic means that it is impossible to refer directly to ideal values, because art is separate from the level of exist which is truly by phenomenal world degrees. Art can only imitate and imagine things that are inside

The reality that appears, stands under the reality itself which is hierarchical. Although Plato tends to demean the value of literary works, which are only seen as imitations of imitation, in his view there is a connection between literary work and society (social reality). What is illustrated in literature, has similarities with what happens in society.

2.3 Sociology of Literature

Literary sociology is one of the theories used to understand literary phenomena in relation to social aspects, which is an approach or a way of reading and understanding interdisciplinary literature. Sociology is a scientific and objective study of humans in society, the study of social institutions and processes. Sociology seeks to answer questions about how society is possible, how it works, and why that society survives.

What was described by some literary experts is not much different from the definition of sociology put forward by Soerjono Sukanto (1999: 25), that sociology is a science that focuses attention on the aspects of society that are general in nature and try to get general patterns of life society. Likewise stated by Pitirim Sorokin (Damono, 2006: 24), sociology is the study of the relationship and reciprocal influence between various kinds of social symptoms (eg economic symptoms, family symptoms, and moral symptoms), sociology is the study of relationships and the reciprocal influence between social symptoms and non-social symptoms, and finally, sociology is the study of the general characteristics of all other types of social symptoms.

Both sociology and literature have the same object of study, namely humans in society, understanding human relations and the processes that arise from these relationships in society. The difference is, if sociology does an objective and scientific study of humans and society, study of institutions and social processes, find out how society is possible, how it takes place, and how it remains; then literature infiltrated, penetrated the surface of social life and showed ways of living the people with their feelings, doing a subjective and personal study (Damono, 2006: 32).

Swingewood (1999: 12) in his sociologic in process book sees two features of sociological inquiry using literary data. The first is an investigation that starts from the social environment to enter into literary relations with factors outside of literature that are imagined in literary works. By Swingewood, this method is called sociology of literature (sociology of literature). This investigation looks at social factors that produce literary works in certain

times and societies. Second, the investigations connected with the structure of literary works to certain genres and societies. This second method is called literary sociology (sociology of literature).

The paradigm of the study of literature, which is the sociology of literature, especially the sociology of literature, is regarded as a development of the mimetic approach, which Plato proposes, which understands literary work in relation to reality and social aspects. This view is motivated by the fact that the existence of literature cannot be separated from the social reality that occurs in society. As stated by Sapardi Djoko Damono (2006: 61), one of the scientists who developed a sociological approach to literature in Indonesia, that literature does not just fall from the sky, but there is always a connection between writers, literature, and society. Therefore, the understanding of literature must always place it in an inseparable frame with these various variables: the author as a member of society, the socio-cultural, political, economic conditions that play a role in giving birth to literary work.

2.4 Teaching Materials

Teaching materials are a set of learning tools or tools that contain learning materials, methods, boundaries, and ways of evaluating systematically and interestingly designed in order to achieve the expected goals, namely achieving competence or sub-competence in all its complexity (Widodo and Jasmadi, 2013: 1). This understanding explains that a teaching material must be designed and written with instructional rules because it will be used by the teacher to help and support the learning process.

Learning materials or materials are basically "contents" of the curriculum, namely in the form of subjects or fields of study with topics / subtopics and details (Ruhimat, 2011: 152). Seeing the explanation above, we can know that the role of a teacher in designing or compiling teaching materials is crucial to the success of the learning and learning process through a teaching material. Teaching materials can also be interpreted as all forms of material arranged systematically that allow students to learn independently and designed according to the applicable curriculum. With the presence of teaching materials, teachers will be more coherent in teaching material to students and achieving all predetermined competencies.

III. Research Methodology

This research is a qualitative research, but the preparation process is assisted by quantitative research. In qualitative research of instrument is the researcher himself and the method used is descriptive qualitative method, this method is used to analyze, describe and describe the elements that become the center of research. This descriptive research is used to obtain data on social values contained in the novel *I Must Be an Angel*. The use of quantitative research in this case is limited to calculating the questionnaire given to respondents to know the relevance of social values in the novel *I want to be an angel* as a learning material for high school students. The calculation used is not a deep calculation so that it performs a homogeneity test, a normality test, a t-test and a hypothesis test, but a simple calculation to calculate the value of the test results given to the respondent.

IV. Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis of the novel *I Must Be an Angel!* Zakia D. Aziz's work can be concluded that the one who plays the main character (major figure) is Adi, while minor figures are Mr., mother, Bambang, Firman, Farida, Wahyu, Ningsih, Pak Herman, Mrs. Fatma and Ardian. Analysis of the characteristics of each character is divided into three dimensions, namely physiological, sociological, and psychological. The analysis of characterizations in novels *I Must Be An Angel!* the work of Zakia D. Aziz can be presented as follows.

Table 4.1 Figures and Characterizations of the Novel "AKU HARUS JADI MALAIKAT!"

No	Figure	Characterization	Attitude
1	Adi	Protagonist	An ambitious and diligent person. But having a sense of inferiority will be physically deficient. Hard worker and love to family.
2	Bapak	Protagonist	A wise man who is always proud of his children and family. A figure full of authority and protection for the family.
3	Ibu	Protagonist	A loving person who always loves his children. Always patient and steadfast in facing trials and tests given to him and his family.
4	Wahyu	Protagonist	A sister who always gives advice and wants to help. The religious figure and the maturity attitude that he has.
5	Ningsih	Protagonist	A youngster who is spoiled to his brother and his parents. However, he also always helps his Mas, Adi, when he needs his help.
6	Farida	Protagonist	Mature and wise figure. As well as being patient and loyal. Have a religious side and tend to calm down when there is a problem that happens to her husband. A loyal and loving companion.
7	Firman	Protagonist	A man who is sociable, good and always advises his friends. A figure that gave Adi inspiration so he wanted to continue his studies.
8	Bambang	Protagonist	A firm and authoritative figure, a charismatic figure but also easily touched by the suffering of the people around.
9	Pak Herman	Tritagonist	A simple figure despite being a successful entrepreneur. Stay humble and always look at everything from the positive side.
10	Adrian	Antagonist	An ambitious, resilient and hard-working figure. However, his attitude tends to be cheeky for him, his interest is number one, no matter what he does will destroy / harm others.
11	Bu Fatimah	Tritagonist	The owner of a simple and good home.

12	Dosen Pembimbing	Tritagonist	A firm and meticulous figure. His character likes everything that is perfect.
13	Imam	Tritagonist	A good and light hand figure when Adi had trouble during Kost's life

Characterizations can be divided into several types, in terms of their role and involvement in the story, 1) the primary character (main) is a character who is always present in each event and is presented in the story and determinant of the theme of the story; 2) secondary figures (subordinates) are figures who support the main character; 3) complementary figures (additional) are extras figures who help the main character, but are not very active (San, 2013: 27). Judging from the personality development of each character, it can be distinguished into:

a. Central figure

The central figure in the novel *I Must Become an Angel!* by Zakia D. Aziz is Adi, who is a figure with divinity. The storytelling orientation in the novel is centered on Adi, who must struggle to overcome his limitations and mindset regarding his body's incompleteness. Regarding the way of life Adi can be concluded if Adi is a centric figure in the novel's story. It was Given the intensity of emergence and exposure to life regarding the ready to become the object of storytelling.

b. Secondary figure

Secondary figures in novels *I Must Become Angels!* the works of Zakia D. Aziz are: Father, Mother, Wahyu, Ningsih, Firman, Bambang, Firda and Ardian. These characters are secondary figures who always accompany Adi in the novel's story. The figures are subordinate figures who always support and complete stories and stories that are built, always giving a color to the novel. This figure makes the storyline epic and dance so that it can present reality through the novel.

c. Complementary Figure

Complementary figures in novel stories *I Must Become Angels!* works by Zakia D. Aziz include: Mrs. Fatimah, Supervisor, Alfin, Imam, Pak Rizal, Ustz Abdullah Fikri, and Mrs. Andini. This complementary figure as a complement to the structure of the storyline in the novel, in terms of the intensity of the totok, can be classified as extras that help the central figure in building the story. In the novel these characters are rare and not as intense as the secondary characters in the story. Seen from the storyline, complementary figures only appear in several parts and are not the object of the story.

Background is an environment that covers an event in a story, a universe that interacts with ongoing events. Background can also be in the form of certain times (days, months and years), weather, or historical periods. The background consists of the place, setting time, and social background (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 35).

The background used in the novel *I Must Be an Angel!* by Zakia D. Aziz is a time setting, place setting, and social background. The time frame in the novel *I Must Be an Angel!* by Zakia D. Aziz is a variety of times starting from the morning, afternoon and evening. The setting of the place that happened in the novel *I Must Be an Angel!* by Zakia D. Aziz Jakarta, campus, orphanage, Yogyakarta and office buildings and building projects.

Social backgrounds in novels *I Must Be An Angel!* by Zakia D. Aziz describes the social setting of student life, describes the atmosphere of life in an orphanage and family environment. However, the most prominent is the social setting of life regarding the form of struggle and achievement in achieving goals and family as the biggest support and motivation in achieving that.

The social values contained in the novel *I Must Be An Angel!* there are six, among others: religion, deliberation, help, forgiveness, compassion and responsibility. These social values contained in the novel by Zakiah D Aziz are very appropriate to be used as teaching materials in teaching literary texts.

The social values that are adopted are a measure and an appropriate assessment of whether an attitude is aimed at community life. Then this value is implemented through literary works, namely novels, in this work the author shows the extent to which the relationship between an individual and other individuals is intertwined as members of society. Social value is very real in community activities. These social values can be in the form of mutual cooperation, being involved in deliberation, responsibility, affection and so forth.

The values concerning social values are behavioral values that describe a society's actions, behavioral values that describe a habit within the community, and attitudinal values that generally describe the personality of a society in its environment (Aisah 2015: 5 in the *Humanika Journal* No. 15, Vol. 3). The attitude and relationship between Zakiah D Aziz's work and the representation of community are included:

a. Representation of the Social Value of Religion

The social value of religion is represented by the author in adopting people's thoughts and attitudes about what religion is. Society considers religion only as an orientation that is spiritual. More than that religion is a relationship between individuals and their creators. In this case the author wants to represent a social phenomenon concerning religion. Paradigm built by the author about a religion in this case the religion of Islam, the author wants to convey a message if God gives a test that does not exceed the limits of human ability itself.

(Al-Baqarah: 286) is an explanation that reinforces this principle. Loading is a difficult thing. Because of that in his work the author wants to express things that are directly proportional to ability. Many people understand that the test he has accumulated is a punishment. The paradigmatic attempt was made by the author through the character Adi, who had a disability in his life. So he must undergo a new destiny, as a person with disabilities.

b. Representation of the Social Value of the Deliberation

The representation in my work *must be an angel!* reflects a social reality in society. How we have embraced the culture of deliberation as a basis for democracy in a small and broad scope. In Zakiah D Aziz's work, he tried to change the perspective of how parents and children should be able to decide everything in deliberation that does not limit each other's rights and often choose one among them.

In the novel the figures of the father and mother are described as parents in carrying out their roles and functions of figure from a father and Mother suggest their children to continue their studies. However, Adi, who is experiencing a crisis of self-confidence to look at the outside world, rejects that. But a discussion is described as exchanging opinions and giving

each other a positive input. Simply put, the character of the father and mother apply a democratic attitude in making choices without forcing their will.

c. Representation of Social Values Help-Help

The feeling of empathy and sympathy in life in society is increasingly decreasing due to the culture of Hedonism. Where hedonistic of lifestyles in society is a pattern of life that seeks pleasure such as, spending a lot of time outside the home, playing more, enjoying buying expensive items. This selfish behavior that results in the social value of helping starts to wear off.

There is no more pleasure in providing material and moral assistance to others in need. This hedonistic culture triggers apathy in society. The author of the novel is entitled "*Aku Harus Jadi Malaikat!*", Wants to touch the conscience of the reader, how the figure depicted as having physical disability has the desire to help others as best he can with what he has. Adi is described as having a high social spirit that always provides moral or material assistance.

d. Social Value Representation Forgive each other

Representation of social values forgiving each other is one of the points that was tried to be raised in the work of Zakiah D Aziz. His representation is illustrated how, when the character Adi experiences fraud from his coworkers, there is a meaning inserted by the author, namely the value of forgiving one another. A value is tried to be taught through the novel.

The harmony that is drawn in a balanced manner from the novel, the author tries to raise the personal phenomena of the community as outlined in his work on forgiving one another. From this, the author tries to raise the positive side not to accumulate revenge. Making peace with revenge will change negative thoughts to be positive. A positive doctrine poured out by Zakiah D Aziz through her work.

e. Representation of the Value of Social Love

The social value of love is the most prominent of love attitude in the novel. The author wraps the narrative story of the novel with a social value of affection. Social messages that are intended so that everyone loves and loves each other, however. More prominent in Zakiah D Aziz's work is the value of love between parents and children.

How is the love of the parents poured out on the child in the form of an attitude of independence and giving a choice to his children to their live. This social value is a universal value in each of his works. He always inserts the value of this love in various works such as *Chastity of Love* and *Do not Break Up*. This universal social value is tried to be inserted, because the social value of centering affection can touch the reader in understanding it.

f. Representation of Taggung's Social Value

The social value of responsibility presented through the character Adi is a social value regarding commitment. The figure of Adi is described as an ambitious figure in carrying out proof and defeating his physical limitations. Many values of responsibility can be extracted from this novel. like a commitment to yourself, to others and to people.

The value of this responsibility has become one of the forms of social value that the author tries to adopt as a representation of his work. Through the figure of Adi the social

value regarding this responsibility, try to present and answer. Not just the responsibility of fellow human beings to pass responsibility to God.

Based on the opinions of three speakers, namely the Indonesian Language teacher in SMA N 1 Pegajahan, it can be concluded that the benefits of this teaching material are appropriate and appropriate. Describing social values in the novel *I Must Become an Angel!* this is in accordance with the contents of Sk and Kd in class XII of SMA N 1 Pegajahan. In SMA N 1 Pegajahan using the 2013 curriculum and teaching materials used in class XII for Kd 3.8 interpreting the author's views on life in the novels read, Kd 4.8 presents the results of the interpretation of the author's views, Kd 3.9 analyzing the content and language of novels and Kd 4.10 designing novels or novelet by paying attention to content and language.

The type of teaching material made is in the form of a handout about the results of the analysis of the novel *I Must Become an Angel!* by Zakiah D Aziz by analyzing the social values contained in it. The results of the analysis can be used as teaching materials in learning Indonesian. The results of the analysis of social values in the novel can be implemented into Indonesian language learning in Pegajahan High School 1, which can open up the paradigm of students about attitudes Social values that can be taken as examples are religious values, affection, forgiveness, please help, deliberation and responsibility, in community.

Learning materials are prepared based on content standards in the form of competency standards and basic competencies in class XII semester 2 (even). By reading and understanding the novel, students are expected to be able to emulate the positive values contained in it so that they form positive personalities in interacting with the social environment. Social values in novels *I Must Become Angels!* expected to be able to make a model for students to become human beings who have social values on themselves.

1. There are 15 social values of religion, 11 social values of deliberation, there are 7 social values of help, social values forgive each other, 11 social values of compassion, and there are 10 social values of responsibility. The social values contained in the novel is entitled "*Aku Harus Menjadi Malaikat!*" Zakiah D Aziz. The social value aspects of the novel represent a representation of social reality as outlined in literary works.

2. The results of the teacher's response to the results of the analysis of this study received a positive response. The results of this study can be implemented as teaching materials in novel texts. As well as introducing an author's perspective in writing his work. By paying attention to structures such as themes, characters / characterizations, paths, settings and mandates, so that they can be more easily understood by students.

The relevance as teaching material in schools is adjusted to the content in the curriculum used. In its implementation the results of this study were used in class XII Pegajahan N 1 High School. Implementing social values in the novel *I Must Be an Angel!* By Zakiah D Aziz. in learning Indonesian Language and Literature, by increasing students' knowledge and understanding of how social values exist in society.

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