

Social Facts as Depicted in *The Girl from the Coast* Novel

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18320181@student.uin-malang.ac.id**ABSTRACT**

*Social facts are often found in society. Although, people often do not understand and are also aware of it. Social facts are coercive. In addition, the action has existed and been carried out since ancient times and is still being carried out today. Thus, in dealing with social facts, individuals should realize that there is a rule or even an obligation that must be carried out and if not carried out, then the individual will receive punishment or even social rejection. Therefore, the aims of this thesis were (1) to find out what kinds of social facts existed in the novel *The Girl from the Coast*, (2) to find out how the characters in *The Girl from the Coast* faced the social facts. This thesis used the literary criticism method with the sociological approach. Then, this thesis used the theory of social facts proposed by Durkheim (1985). Thus, the results obtained were (1) there were several forms of social facts in the novel *The Girl from the Coast* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer; including a) material, in which from the material form, there were several forms of social facts found in the novel, such as marriage, work, Javanese culture, and Islamic sharia; b) non-material, in which for the non-material form, there was only one form found in the novel, which was egoism; (2) the characters in *The Girl from the Coast* novel by faced the social facts by Emile Durkheim. Therefore, readers can make this novel as material for research using topics other than social facts, such as psychology of literature or other theories.*

Keywords: social facts, sociology of literature, *The Girl from the Coast*

INTRODUCTION

The aspect of literature that has received the most attention as a reflection of society includes the idea that literary genres more often reflect the social views of a particular group rather than the social attitudes of the whole society (Watt, 1964). Social facts have an important position in society. Social fact is a behavior carried out by someone in society (Durkheim, 1895). This social fact looks more at the conditions and also the reality that is developing in society through a series of observations and observations that have been made. In addition, this social action indicates that social facts will always influence the development

of several structures such as social institutions, economy, government systems, and also religion (Sedgewick, 1999). Therefore, to influence the institutional structure of a country, this social fact also has an influence on people's daily lives. As a result, every action or activity carried out by individuals in a society cannot be separated from the influence of social facts. That being so, social facts will always have an important position in every society's life.

Social facts have an influence on the institutional structure in a country. As it is known that social facts are behaviors that are carried out by someone in society, who look more at conditions and reality (Durkheim, 1895). Therefore, that social facts are quite influential in the institutional structure of a country, for example, in the structure of religious institutions. In religious institutions for example, the prayer process is carried out by Muslims in Indonesia. As we know that prayer is a belief or act of worship that cannot be abandoned by Muslims. In this case, if Muslims do not do these actions, then Muslims are considered as people who do not obey God and will be punished in the hereafter. As a result, social facts have a deep influence in religious institutions. In addition, social facts also have an influence on people's daily lives. Therefore, to influence the structure of institutions, social facts also affect people's daily lives. This is as found in social life in Indonesia. For example, *Gotong Royong* is an act that has long been a tradition for Indonesian people. In the application of this mutual cooperation, of course, a pattern of the need for cleanliness has been embedded. Furthermore, here the influence of social facts is the development of a pattern of the need for cleanliness which gives rise to the thought that these actions need to be preserved. In addition, another example of the influence of this social fact is also found in the habit of wearing school uniforms among students in Indonesia. As we know that every school in Indonesia uses school uniforms as clothes worn when going to school. For example, like the red and white uniform worn by elementary school students every Monday. As a result, that the social facts here have an influence that gives rise to the idea that there will be no social inequality in the school environment if the provisions of school uniforms are applied (Ritzer, 1992).

In this study, the researcher interested to use the object in the form of a novel entitled *The Girl from the Coast* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. This literary novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer or who is usually called Pram mentioned that the character in this beach girl novel is a girl who came from the village. It was said that this girl must be willing to be married by a noble or commonly called *Bendoro*. This novel had a background in the Dutch East Indies era. In this novel, the girl who is the main character is a young girl, but she must be ready to become the empress of *Bendoro*. This is because her family was in debt. Thus, the compulsion could not be avoided in her day. This novel tells about the character of a village girl who is still young, but she was forced to marry a *Bendoro* in order to pay off her parents' debt. This girl came from the village, where in her day marriage on the basis of paying off debts was a natural thing for village people. In this novel, the life journey of a girl who is the main character in the novel is told, starting with her having to marry a noble and having to leave her hometown. Then her life as *Bendoro*'s wife, until when she was divorced. As a result, this novel is very interesting to study, because there were several social facts and also their influence on the lives of the characters in the novel, especially the main character in the novel. Therefore, the story of this village girl becomes very interesting to study, because there were several social facts and the affect in characters in it.

In this study, there were some previous studies. First, *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Gadis Pantai Karya Pramoedya Ananta Toer* by Kamsah (2018). In this research,

the researcher used the Anxiety theory by Sigmund Freud with a Literary Psychology approach. The focus of this research was to find out the inner conflict that occurred in the main character and also how the main character's attitude in responded to it. So that the results obtained in the form of inner conflict experienced by the main character caused by marriage, environment, Bendoro's power, sexual desire, changes in the attitude of the fishing community. The main character's attitude in dealing with his inner conflict is to surrender and carry out a rebellion. Second, *Ketidakadilan Gender dalam Novel Gadis Pantai Karya Pramoedya Ananta Toer dan Tanah Tabu Karya Anindita S. Thayf: Kajian Sastra Bandingan* by Tita Nurajeng Miyasari (2019).

Great artworks are not simply assumed to be out there, waiting for recognition and analysis (Edgar *et al.*, 1999). In this study, the researcher compared two novels, one of which is the novel *Gadis Pantai* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. Comparison of social images and also social facts in the social values that exist in the novel. What distinguished this research from previous research was that the previous research focused on gender inequality in the two novels. The approach used in this research was Sapardi Djoko Damono's comparative literature approach. Then for the theory used in this research was the theory of feminist literary criticism. Thus, this research is different from current research. In this study, the researcher only focused on social facts and their effect on the main character. So the results obtained from the research were the explanation that the female characters in the two novels experienced gender inequalities, such as marginalization, stereotypes, subordination, violence, and multiple workloads, but with slight differences due to different cultural and time-honored backgrounds different. The third previous study was a study written by Awlia Fajrina Azwar, Dini Andriani, and Syahrul Ramadhan (2020) with the title *Citra Perempuan dalam Novel Gadis Pantai Karya Pramoedya Ananta Toer (Kajian Feminisme)*. This research used the novel *Gadis Pantai* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer as the object of research.

In this research, the researcher used feminism theory and approach. What distinguished my research from previous research is the focus of the research. Which in this study, researchers focus on the image of women in the novel *Gadis Pantai*. So that the results of the discussion obtained were; the position of the *Gadis Pantai* as a Javanese woman, then the image of women from the physical and psychological aspects in the *Gadis Pantai*, then several forms of violence against women such as; physical, psychological, and sexual violence, and finally the powerlessness of lower class women in marriage to a noble. The last previous study was a study written by I Nyoman Suaka (2021) with the title *Penindasan Perempuan dalam Gadis Pantai: Analisis Wacana Kritis (AWK)*. In this study, the researcher used the Critical Discourse theory from Van Dijk and the Critical Discourse Analysis approach. The focus of this research was to describe the socio-cultural values of the Javanese aristocracy in the novel *Gadis Pantai* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. So that the results obtained in the form of the occurrence of power that is oppressive to the weak against beach girls.

From the previous studies above, it can be concluded that the ten previous studies have different theories, approaches and research focuses from this research. In previous studies, several researchers used feminism theory, sociology of literature, and psychoanalysis. However, in the research, the researcher used the theory of social facts by Durkheim (1895). Emile Durkheim's theory of social facts is a theory that includes collective consciousness and collective representation related to ways of acting that come from collective elaboration explained by the existence of authoritative legal rules including religious or secular practices embodied in norms and institutions. The standard form comes from a group of practices that

were carried out collectively, so that there was coercion and self-internalization carried out by individuals because collectively it had been described so as to limit the morals and behavior of each individual. The purpose of this research was to find out what are the social facts and how to the characters in the novel face it. Social facts were collective consciousness or representations related to how an action in society. In the novel, which tells the life journey of the main character who was a young village girl who was required to marry *Bendoro* or a nobleman in order to pay off her parents' debt. In addition, there were several social facts that described how the lives of the characters in the novel are. Therefore, that in this study the sociology of literature was chosen as the approach. Sociology of literature here raises social truths in life as described in the novel *The Girl from the Coast* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this research was literary criticism. Literary criticism was a branch of literature that examines literary works specifically through direct study. Literary criticism had many function. The one of the function was review literary works by analyzing, giving consideration to the merits of literary works, whether or not they are appropriate. In the other hand, In addition, literary criticism was an explanation of a certain matter, for example, to explain the interpretation of literary works, or perhaps to give an information about the author's biography to other readers. Moreover, literary criticism also had many theories, such as psychoanalysis, new critics, structuralism, and others. However, the focus of this research was on the use of social facts and sociological approach (Abrams, 1981) cited in (Siswantoro, 2005). Therefore, from the functions of literary criticism, in this study, the researcher will explain the interpretation of the novel *The Girl from the Coast* in terms of forms of social facts, used a sociological approach by Wellek and Warren. After that, the researcher also described how to deal with social facts. This study used the theory of social facts by Emile Durkheim, because this theory was considered very appropriate to discuss the social facts in the novel *The Girl from the Coast*.

The object used by researcher in this study was a novel that told about the journey of life. The novel used was entitled "*The Girl from the Coast*" by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. This novel was an English version of the novel "*Gadis Pantai*". This novel was a novel published in 1962, this was the first publication. This novel has two versions, namely the Indonesian version and the English version. Then, this novel was published in 2002 by Hyperion Books, New York with main author Pramoedya Ananta Toer and other author Willem Samuels.

The data collection for this research was obtained from analysis. The analysis were made by reading and understanding the contents of the object in the form of the novel "*The Girl from the Coast*" by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. Then, the results of the analysis were matched with data from several related sources. Finally, these data or results were reanalyzed and matched with the theory used in the study. The data collected was used to find out what social facts were in the novel and also how the characters in the novel faced it.

Data analysis was an effort made to classify a data. The research method used in this analysis is Literary Criticism method. because the researcher will research about social fact and its influence contained in the novel "*The Girl from the Coast*" by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

This method aims to describe social facts and their effects in the novel "*The Girl from the Coast*" by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. The data that has been read and understood was then written and collected and then analyzed to answer the problem, by analyzing data by data contained social facts and how the characters in the novel face it, contained in the novel "*The Girl from the Coast*" by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

The forms of social facts in the novel The Girl from the Coast by Pramoedya Ananta Toer

According to Emile Durkheim, social facts have several forms, such as material and non-material (Durkheim, 1895). In this study, there were forms of social facts, such as work, marriage, Javanese culture, and Islamic shari'a which were included in the forms of material social facts. Apart from that, a form of non-material social fact that is egoism was also found.

Material

Material were forms of social facts that can be heard, observed, and seen from the outside with the eyes. Social facts of this type were often found in society. As for examples of material social facts contained in society, for example, such as architectural buildings and also legal rules that have long been in effect in society. So from this understanding, in the novel *The Girl from the Coast* found several forms of material social facts such as work, marriage, Javanese culture, and Islamic shari'a.

Work

Work is an example of a social fact. Which work was an act that is coercive. Work was done to earn income and also to make ends meet. In this case, work had a coercive nature because if someone did not work, then they cannot fulfill their daily needs, for example eating. If someone did not eat, they can starve, get sick, and even die. This work was one of the social facts that had been carried out by the community since ancient times until now. Therefore, when viewed from the forms of social fact, according to Durkheim (1895), work was included in the form of social facts, namely material.

In this novel, several characters were described working as fishermen. This fisherman was a job that is usually done by people who live on the coast. This work was like a custom or law that had been applied since the time of our ancestors. So it was not surprising that the majority of people who live on the coast work as fishermen.

"Each day her soul was filled with the breaking of waves and her eyes with the canoes setting out at dawn and returning at mid-day or during the afternoon, anchoring in the estuary, unloading the fish they had caught, waiting for the next day then they could sell their catch." (Datum 1/p. 1)

In datum 1 above, it explains that the quote described the work done by the characters in the novel, namely fishermen. This was evidenced in the sentence about a boat that sails from dawn to evening which then anchors at the estuary by unloading the fish. Which, boats and fish here were synonymous with the fishing profession. Therefore, when viewed according to Durkheim's (1895) theory of social facts, this quote illustrates is included in social facts form work. Then, apart from the quotation above, there were also quotations which show the fishermen's work done by the characters in the novel. Like the quote above.

From the datum above, it can be seen that work was a coercive social fact. Because, someone was even willing to risk their life when working so they can meet their daily needs. In addition, the novel explains that working as a fisherman has become a characteristic of the people who live on the coast. Fishing is a job that has been around for a long time. This job as a fisherman is still being carried out by coastal communities and is very attached to coastal communities as activities carried out to provide for their lives. Therefore, when viewed according to Durkheim's (1895) theory of social facts, all the quotes illustrated were included in social facts.

Marriage

Marriage is an action taken to bind a sacred relationship between a man and a woman physically and mentally (Thalib, 1980). In Islam itself, marriage is the binding of a sacred promise and is also the longest holy and noble worship carried out by Muslims. This marriage is a law that has been applied since humans were first created on this earth. Even today, when a man wants to have a household relationship with a woman, he is required to get married first. Therefore, this marriage is a social fact. Which was a social fact in the form of material, because it can be seen and researched.

In the novel *The Girl from the Coast* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, there were several quotations which describe the marriage involving two characters, namely the Girl from the Coast and *Bendoro*.

*"She was taken to town. Her body was wrapped in a length of cloth. **She wore a kebaya, th elike of which she had never imagined herself owning.** A thin gold necklace as placed around her neck. The necklace was drawn attractively downwards by a gold medallion shaped like a heart." (Datum 2/ p. 1)*

Datum 2 above, it was not directly explained about marriage. However, it can be seen that the beach girl was wearing a cloth and *kebaya* that she never imagined she could have. In addition, it was also described that she was also wearing a gold necklace in the form of a medallion. From the explanation described by the author in the novel, it was clear that the character of the Pantai Girl wanted to get married. Marriage itself was synonymous with the use of beautiful clothes and accessories that have never been worn before. Therefore, from these quotes, it can be concluded that the actions taken by the characters were included in the form of social facts, marriage.

From the datum above, in the novel, the author described the marriage between *Bendoro* and Girl from the Coast. This marriage was done to unite women and men in a sacred bond. Marriage itself was a law and action that exists in society. Therefore, this marriage has been implemented since ancient times until now. As a result, marriage was included in the form of social fact.

Javanese Culture

Javanese Culture is a characteristic or tradition that exists in Javanese society. Even though culture is always undergoing modifications, it does not change its Javanese elements in the slightest and is still being continued by the Javanese people until now (Budiono & Herusatoto, 2011: 1). In this novel *Pantai Girl*, the author used the background of people's

lives in Java. Therefore, that in the novel there were several images of culture or traditions that were usually carried out by Javanese people.

*"She was taken to town. Her body was wrapped in a length of cloth. **She wore a kebaya, th elike of which she had never imagined herself owning. A thin gold necklace as placed around her neck. The necklace was drawn attractively downwards by a gold medallion shaped like a heart.**"(Datum 3/ p. 1)*

In the datum 3 above, it is described that Girl from the Coast was wearing a Kebaya. In Javanese culture, kebaya is a garment that is often used in formal events such as weddings. Like in the novel, when Girl from the Coast was about to get married, she wears a cloth and a kebaya. This culture is still carried out by the Javanese people today. As a result, that the culture of wearing kebaya is inherent in Javanese society. Therefore, when viewed according to Durkheim (1895) theory of social facts, this quote illustrated social facts form Javanese culture.

Islamic shari'a

According to Durkheim (1895), Islamic Shari'a is part of an example of a social fact. This Islamic Shari'a has existed since the time of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. Where Islamic shari'a has a definition, namely Islamic law, in which this law is inherent and becomes a separate law for Muslims (Al Jurjawi, 1995). Therefore, that Islamic shari'a itself is still carried out by the community to this day. Islamic shari'a has many forms, such as Prayer, Wudu, Reciting Koran, and others. The following are some examples of Islamic shari'a which include social facts in the novel, and are still practiced by Muslims today.

Wudu

Wudu is an act that is often performed by Muslims. This is usually done every time Muslims want to pray. This wudu is an act according to Islamic sharia which is used to purify or cleanse oneself (Maheer, 2014). This wudu can be put in the form of a social fact when viewed from its nature. As already explained, social facts have coercive properties and have existed for a long time and are still being worked on today. Likewise with the act of ablution. Which, this wudu has existed for a long time and is still being performed by Muslims. Wudu also has a coercive nature. Which wudu seems to have become a rule in Islam. Therefore, this wudu can be classified as a form of social fact.

Then the servant shoed her ho to ritually purify herself.

"Use holy ater before you pray, Mas Nganten."

"But I've already used so much water," the Girl replied.

"Aren't I clean enough?"

*"That's the way it has always been done, Mas Nganten." **For the first time***

In her life, the Girl from the Coast purified herself with holy water.

***The water automatically made her ready for prayer.** (Datum 4 /p.17-18).*

In the datum 4 above, it was explained that the Girl character was asked to clean herself with holy water. The meaning of this holy water itself in Islam is ablution water, water used to purify oneself before praying. In the snippet of the

novel, it was described that *the Girl from the Coast* performed ablution for the first time. Then after she performed ablution, she continued to perform the prayer. In Islam itself, ablution is a mandatory requirement that must be performed before a Muslim prays. This ablution has been done since the time of the Prophet. In Islam it is also explained, if a person's ablution is invalid, then that person's prayer will also be invalid. This indicates that this wudu is forced and included in social facts which is very important to do if you want to pray. Therefore, even today the Muslim community still has to perform ablution. As a result, according to Durkheim's theory of social facts (1895), this quote illustrates was included in social facts form Islamic shari'a, namely Wudu.

Reciting Al-Qur'an

Recitation has the meaning of reading the holy book Al-Qur'an. Reciting Koran is an action that belongs to the form of social facts. As already explained, social facts have a coercive nature and have existed since ancient times. Thus, this recitation was included in the category of forms of social facts, because this recitation has a coercive nature, especially for Muslims. In addition, recitation has also been carried out since the time of the Prophet until now. Therefore, in the novel one can find several quotations which prove that the characters in the novel carry out the Koran, as has become a rule in Islam.

*She couldn't close her eyes. She had forgotten whether she was happy or not. The night grew later. **In the middle room of the house someone could be heard forcefully chanting the Koran.** He had a deep, strong voice, like thunder rolling from a cave hidden beneath a mountain. She had never heard such splendid chanting before. (Datum 5/p. 15)*

In the datum 5 above, it was explained that the character of the Girl from the Coast heard loud voices from people who were reciting the Koran in the living room. It is explained in the novel that it was Bendoro who was reciting the Koran in the living room. Recitation itself means reading the verses of the holy Qur'an. This recitation is part of a social fact because it has the nature of coercion. In Islam itself, reciting the Koran is mandatory. This has been done since the time of the Prophet and until now all Muslims around the world are still doing it with the aim of obtaining rewards from Allah. Therefore, from these quotes, it can be concluded that the actions taken by the characters were included in the form of social facts, form Islamic shari'a, namely Reciting Koran.

Non-Material

According to Durkheim (1895) that one form of social fact is non-material. Forms of non-material social facts have unreal characteristics, because basically these forms of social facts come from outside or are commonly called external. In addition, it can be concluded that these forms of social facts cannot be observed or seen directly by the eye. The example of the form of non-material social facts that researchers have found in the novel is egoism.

Egoism

According to Durkheim (1895), egoism is included in the form of non-material social facts, because it is not real, cannot be seen by the eye, and also comes from outside the human self, and since ancient times every human being can feel it. Such as described in the quotation below. In addition, egoism is self-centered. That is, egoism is a trait possessed by humans. Which is a human who feels that he is the most important and main. Therefore, often when these traits appear in humans, they will ignore the feelings of other people (Koeswara, 1991).

*“From today onwards nak...” The mother could not continue. Instead she said: **“You’re fortunate. You’ll be the wife of a pious man.** He has made the pilgrimage to Mecca. Who knows how many portions of the Koran he can recite by heart? When a woman marries, child, she becomes bad if her man is bad, and good if he is good. What fault can find in him?” (Datum 6 / p. 3)*

In the datum 6 above, it was described that the mother told the Girl from the Coast if the Girl was lucky to be the wife of a pious man. However, in this sentence, it was implied that there was a selfish attitude within the mother. Which attitude arose because she felt she had to say that so that the Girl would marry, without thinking about how the Girl from the Coast would feel pressured because she had to marry someone she didn't know. The quote illustrated that the actions of the characters in the novel were included in non-material social fact, namely egoism.

How the characters in The Girl from the Coast face the social facts

According to Durkheim (1895), social facts are a way of acting that is created in a society. The social fact is coercive, because, in the form of rules or laws that must be followed by individuals, because if not followed, then the individual will get social rejection or punishment. In the novel there is some evidence about how the characters in *The Girl from the Coast* face the social fact. It can be seen from the quotes below.

Work is an action that exists in society. Working alone has the goal of earning a living, in order to make a living. As explained in the following quote.

*“She was used to getting up when the roosters were crowing. She should would go to the back of herhouse and stand staring out the sea. Everyone did. **They watched the tiny flickering lamps of the boats heading out the sea. One of the many lamps belonged to her father.**” (Datum 7/ p. 17)*

From the datum 7 above, it was explained how the father character in the novel faced social facts in the form of work. Apart from meeting his needs, this father figure was also aware that working is a duty for him. Thus, he voluntarily faced these social facts rather than having to faced social rejection. Therefore, as explained by Durkheim (1895), the character's actions described how to face with social fact form work. The other evidence also found in the quotes below.

“Hush, don’t cry. Don’t cry. You’ll soon be the wife of a great man”. She did not know what lay ahead of her. She only knew that she had lost her whole world. Sometimes her fear drove her to ask why she couldn’t stay here she would rather be among people she loved, with the bitter smell of the sea, the land and the waves.

"Hush, don't cry. From today onwards you'll live in a mansion, nak. Not in a hut. You won't have to piss on the beach. You won't have to mend nets and sails. You'll sew silk, nak. Hush, hush. Don't weep". She was fourteen. Pissing on the beach didn't worry her. Except when the moon was full. Then she was afraid of snakes.

*"Hush, don't cry nak. **From today onwards you'll be the wife of a rich man**" (Datum 8/ p. 2).*

From the datum 8 above, it was explained that the character of the Girl from the Coast cries because she had to be forced to marry at a very young age, she was fourteen years old. She was also sad because she had to marry a man she had never met. However, her mother convinced her to continue with the marriage. Thus, the Girl still confronted him, even though sadly. This shows that social facts such as marriage must be faced by the characters. Because the character Emak was aware that if she violates it, not only the Girl from the Coast character, but her family will also receive social rejection. Then, the quotation below also explained how the characters deal with social facts. Therefore, as explained by Durkheim (1895), the character's actions described how to character face with social fact form marriage. As a result, from some of the quotes in the novel it can be seen how the characters dealt with the social facts that surround them, so that they did not get punishment or social rejection.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

The social facts described in the novel *The Girl from the Coast* were taken based on real life that occurs in the Javanese community. From the analysis, the researcher found two result. The first result was, there were some forms of social fact. Some forms of social facts in *the Girl from the Coast* novel include material and non-material. The material forms include work, marriage, Javanese culture, and also Islamic shari'a. While the non-material forms include egoism. Therefore, some form of social fact was always there or present in the life lived by the main character.

After that, the another research result was found in the novel is how the main character of *The Girl from the Coast* faced the social facts. In the novel explains that during their life, the main character must still faced some social facts that exist in their surroundings, like work, marriage, Javanese cultures, Islamic shari'a, and also egoism. In addition, the purpose of dealing with the form of social facts by the main character, was solely so that the main character did not get punishment or social rejection in society. As a characteristic of social facts that always continue from generation to generation. So that in the novel, it was described if the main character has to faced these social facts since she was a child, until she is an adult.

Novel *The Girl from the Coast* described the life that existed in the Javanese community. This novel can be used as an illustration for the public, especially readers, about the forms of social facts.

In addition, this novel can also be used as an illustration in dealing with various forms of social facts that have a coercive nature. This can be seen from how the main character in the novel, that was *the Girl from the Coast*, dealt with forms of social facts in her surroundings. In addition, it was explained, even though she felt a little forced to face it, she was still aware that she still had to faced it, as it happened in social life. Then, every individual must be aware if they have to face existing social facts. Therefore, they did not get punishment or social rejection. Therefore, readers can make this novel as material for research using topics other than social facts, such as psychology of literature or other theories.

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