

Social Problems in the Novel "Sang Penakluk Angin" by Novanka Raja: A Sociology of Literature Review

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Article information	ABSTRACT
Article history: Upload : May 4, 2024 Revised : May 11, 2024 Accepted : May 11, 2024 Publish : May 11, 2024	"Sang Penakluk Angin" by Novanka Raja is a novel that explores the struggles of Trimo's impoverished family and the social issues they encounter. The novel portrays the hardship faced by Trimo's family, with his father working as a goose feather washer and his mother selling cakes to make ends meet. Poverty, crime, and environmental problems are at the forefront of the story. Trimo's parents cannot afford his education, resulting in him dropping out of school in fifth grade and lacking knowledge. However, Trimo remains determined to succeed and pursues a career as a shuttlecock manager, undergoing job training. Throughout the novel, Trimo experiences crime, such as being hit by a bicycle ridden by his trouble-making friend Agung and being chased by a drunken motorcyclist. Environmental issues arise from the scattering of goose feathers used for shuttlecocks in Trimo's village. Overall, "Sang Penakluk Angin" presents important social aspects, emphasizing human values, wisdom, and lessons encouraging societal improvement and personal growth.
Keyword: crime, environmental problems, poverty, social problems	

INTRODUCTION

As a creative process, literature is the expression of the human personality in the form of concrete images that evoke charm through language (Ahyar, 2019). With sensitivity and foresight, the author displays higher and greater values, because through literary works the author interprets the meaning of life and the essence of life in a careful way (Iskakova & Shalabay, 2023). Literary works, especially stories, essentially display the lives of characters (Radler, 2020). The telling of life is not entirely derived from real facts, meaning that the life created by the author can be imaginary facts, but the life must be acceptable to the common sense of the reader (Raspopova & Topchiy, 2022).

Novels are the latest genre of literary works (Nnyagu, 2017). This is in accordance with the origin of the word novel which comes from the Latin novellus. The word novellus is formed from the word novus which means new in English. It is said to be new because the novel form is a form of literary work that came later than other forms of literary work, namely poetry and drama (Lanzendörfer, 2020). Among the three prose works, namely novels, short stories, and romances, novels are works that appear after short stories or romances. In addition, novels are in between short stories and romances. That is, novels are longer than short stories, but they are shorter than romances (Popova, 2023).

In terms of content, a novel is a story about an episode in human life, an extraordinary event in that life, a crisis that allows for a change in human destiny (Sari & Rizal, 2023). One of the novel stories that is interesting and worthy of research is the novel "Sang Penakluk Angin" or translated as The Wind Conqueror by Novanka Raja.

Judging from the title, this novel is somewhat illogical because in this world there is no one who can conquer the wind except its creator, God. However, it turns out that the wind conqueror is just a parable. This means that the author tells the story of a successful person who can be likened to a tall tree that will not be uprooted by strong gusts of wind. As experienced by Trimo (the main character), he will always try to become a successful person, despite the many obstacles experienced. However, Trimo's persistence, tenacity, and perseverance are able to make him a successful entrepreneur.

Novanka Raja's novel "Sang Penakluk Angin" was first published in 2012. The novel, Sang Penakluk Angin, has a whitish-blue cover like a cloud. The top cover reads the author's name, the center reads Sang Penakluk Angin and has a picture of a little boy running, and the bottom reads the motto. The book is 13 cm wide and 19 cm high, 318 pages, and published by Zettu.

The sociological aspect of literature is realized to be a broad and complex subject ([Vana, 2020](#)). For this reason, in order for the discussion to focus and work more effectively and efficiently, it is necessary to determine the scope of discussion of sociological aspects. Sociology or social aspects include social processes, social groups, community institutions (social institutions), layers of society (social stratification), social change, and social problems. However, this research will only discuss social problems, social status (position), and social change ([Kumar, 2023](#); [Kusmanto & Elizabeth, 2018](#); [Wachyudin & Deliani, 2023](#)).

Sociology is the study of society, which suggests the nature or habits of humans in groups in all activities and institutions that are important so that society can develop and be useful for human life ([Haryono, 2022](#)). It can also mean reciprocal human relationships and the factors involved as well as the subsequent social interactions ([Tumosa, 2017](#)).

Sociology or the science of society is the study of social structures and social processes, including social changes ([Wirth, 2023](#)). Social structure is the overall relationship between the main social elements, namely social rules (social norms), social institutions, groups and social layers ([Kortesoja, 2023](#)). The social process is the mutual influence between various aspects of common life, for example, the mutual influence between the aspect of economic life and the aspect of political life, between the aspect of legal life and economic life, and so on ([Coe, 2021](#)). One of the distinctive social processes is in terms of changes in social structure ([Popov et al., 2017](#)).

Social problems are the result of the development process of society, which means that problems naturally arise if there are undesirable obstacles to new discoveries or new ideas ([Carey et al., 2017](#)). Social problems are the result of social interactions between individuals, between individuals and groups, or between groups. Social interaction revolves around the value measures of customs, traditions, and ideologies, characterized by a dissociative social process ([Durgawale et al., 2020](#)). A social problem is a discrepancy between elements of culture or society, which jeopardizes the life of a social group ([Stanley, 2022](#)).

In this novel research, there are several social problems, namely poverty, crime, environmental problems. Poverty is defined as a situation where a person is unable to maintain himself in accordance with the standard of living of the group and is also unable

to utilize his mental and physical energy in the group ([R. Nabila et al., 2023](#)). Crime is caused by the same social conditions and processes that produce other social behaviors ([Huck & Morris, 2014](#)). Environmental problems are things or everything that is around humans, both as individuals and in the association of life ([Barry, 2020](#)).

Based on the description above, it can be formulated that the research problem to be studied is in the form of social problems including poverty, crime, and environmental problems in the novel Sang Penakluk Angin, which this research has not been found in scientific publications published online before.

METHOD

Research as a scientific activity requires a method, because the presence of research work methods can run effectively and efficiently ([Kateryna, Klymenko Maksym, 2020](#)). Method is a part of science that studies how work procedures seek the truth ([Afanasyev, 2022](#)). The method is a method used by a researcher in an effort to solve the problem under study ([Margasova, Victoria Garafonova et al., 2022](#)). Thus, methods are related to objects, data, instruments, and techniques, therefore this section will discuss the problems of (1) objects, (2) data, data sources and instruments, (3) research methods and techniques.

The object of research is important in research ([Rodríguez & Muñoz, 2020](#)). The accuracy of determining the object of research affects the accuracy of instruments and data which ultimately affects the results of research ([Aleksandrovna & Andreevna, 2023](#)). This means that mistakes in determining the object of research can affect the results of the research ([Frost & Alexandrou, 2021](#)). The object of this research is the sociological aspects contained in the novel "Sang Penakluk Angin" by Novanka Raja ([Raja, 2012](#)). The sociological aspects include social problems, social status (position), and social change ([Yadav, 2015](#)).

The research stage can also be said to be a research procedure or research steps ([Alphonse, 2023](#)). The research procedure is a stage that is carried out related to the overall research process ([Silva et al., 2023](#)). The stages passed in a research are the planning stage, the research implementation stage, and the reporting stage ([Smith et al., 2020](#)).

This research data is in the form of snippets of text from the novel "Sang Penakluk Angin" by Novanka Raja, either in the form of words or sentences that describe or inform social problems, social status (position), and social change. Thus, it can be stated that this research data includes qualitative data.

The suitable method used in this research is descriptive analytic ([Jahani et al., 2023](#)). The analytical descriptive method is carried out by describing the facts which are then followed by analysis ([Sharma et al., 2022](#)). The data collection techniques used in this research are listening and note-taking techniques ([Nisa, 2018](#); [Yuliarti et al., 2015](#)) which means that the data collection process is carried out by listening carefully to the text of the novel "Sang Penakluk Angin" by Novanka Raja and then recording the results of listening in the data card.

Analysis activities are carried out by interpreting and finding the content of the data by matching the content of the text based on predetermined theories ([Karomah & Hermawan, 2020](#)). Thus, the main activity of analysis is to match the content of each data with theories ([Nainggolan & Daeli, 2021](#)). In short, the analysis activity is deductive or inductive work ([Lestari, 2015](#)).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research entitled Sociological Aspects in the Novel "Sang Penakluk Angin" by Novanka Raja, describes in detail about sociological aspects consisting of social problems including poverty, crime, and environmental problems.

Poverty

Poverty is the inability of humans to fulfil the needs of life ([Maulana et al., 2022](#)). These needs include material needs and knowledge needs. Material incapacity means when a person cannot fulfil the needs of clothing, food, and shelter ([Rahman et al., 2019](#)). While the inability in terms of knowledge is caused by unfulfilled formal education.

In the novel "Sang Penakluk Angin" there is material poverty (money) that makes the main character (Trimo) unable to continue his schooling. Because he dropped out of school, Trimo also experienced difficulties in obtaining knowledge. Despite dropping out of school, Trimo still tried to gain broader knowledge by attending job training at the vocational training institute.

Trimo, the main character in the novel "Sang Penakluk Angin", was born into a poor family. His father is only a goose feather washer who will be made into shuttlecocks, while his mother sells processed cakes from her neighbours. This can be read in the following data ([1](#)).

(1)

Beberapa anak ayam tampak sibuk mencari makan di halaman sebuah rumah kecil berdinding geribik bambu. Di samping rumah terdapat sebuah sungai kecil yang airnya keruh berwarna kehitaman dan berbau menyengat. Di rumah inilah aku tinggal. Namaku Kastrimo, anak pertama dari dua bersaudara. Bapakku bekerja di tempat Abah Tarno sebagai pencuci bulu angsa yang akan dijadikan *shuttlecock*, sedangkan ibu menjual kue hasil olahan dari tetangga, aku mempunyai adik bernama Irna.

Some chicks were busy looking for food in the courtyard of a small house with geribik bamboo walls. Next to the house was a small river with murky, blackish water and a pungent odor. It was in this house that I lived. My name is Kastrimo, the first of two children. My father works at Abah Tarno's place as a goose feather washer to make shuttlecocks, while my mother sells cakes made by neighbors, and I have a sister named Irna. (SPA:16)

Data ([1](#)) shows that the poverty of Kastrimo's family can be seen in the fact that his house has only bamboo walls and is small in size. Next to his house is a small river with murky black water and a very strong smell.

Trimo delivers food for his father to Abah Tarno's house. The journey from his house to Abah Tarno's house is quite far. This can be read in the following data ([2](#)).

(2)

Aku berjalan cepat di bawah terik matahari. Tangan kananku menggenggam erat rantang untuk bapak sementara tangan kiriku kadang membetulkan posisi celana yang melorot karena kebesaran. Beberapa orang masih tampak sibuk membicarakan kemenangan Susi Susanti di warung kopi kecil di pinggir jalan dekat Balai Desa, mereka terlihat bersemangat. Jarak rumahku dengan rumah Abah Tarno cukup jauh, sekitar satu kilometer, belum lagi melewati jembatan kecil yang sudah mulai rusak. Tapi aku sudah terbiasa berjalan kaki seperti ini setiap hari.

I walked quickly under the hot sun. My right hand tightly grasps the bushel for my father while my left hand occasionally adjusts the position of my pants that are sagging because they are too big. Some people are still busy talking about Susi Susanti's victory in a small coffee shop on the side of the road near the Village Hall, they look excited. The distance between my house and Abah Tarno's is quite far, about one kilometer, not to mention passing over a small bridge that has begun to deteriorate. But I'm used to walking like this every day. (SPA:22)

Data (2) shows that Trimo always fixes his pants because they are oversized, because of his small body, and those pants are the only ones Trimo has. Not only that, Trimo also has to walk quite a distance of about one kilometer if he has to deliver food to his father, especially when he has to cross a small bridge that has been damaged.

Trimo's thin dry body makes him always called *cungkring*. There are even those who mock him as a malnourished child, but that's just the way he is. This can be read in the following data (3).

(3)

"Cungkring!" tiba-tiba ada orang yang berteriak. Beberapa temanku memang memanggilku "Cungkring" karena tubuhku yang kurus dan hitam ini. Bahkan sebagian kerap mengejekku sebagai anak yang kurang gizi, kadang aku marah dengan ejekan – ejekan itu, tapi memang begitu kondisi keluargaku. Untuk menikmati lauk ayam goreng saja sepertinya harus bersabar menunggu akhir bulan saat bapak mendapat upah lebih dari Abah Tarno, itupun juga jarang sekali, selebihnya hanya makan sayur kangkung, tempe, paling enak hanyalah sebatas telur.

"Cungkring!" someone suddenly shouted. Some of my friends called me "Cungkring" because of my thin and black body. Some even mocked me as a malnourished child, and sometimes I got angry at the taunts, but that was the condition of my family. To enjoy a side dish of fried chicken, I had to wait patiently for the end of the month when my father got more money from Abah Tarno, and even then it was rare, the rest only ate kale vegetables, tempeh, the best was limited to eggs. (SPA:23)

Data (3) shows that Trimo's family is indeed poor in economic matters. Every day they only eat kale and fried tempeh, the best is just eggs. If they want to eat fried chicken, they have to wait for the end of the month when their father gets a bonus from Abah Tarno.

Trimo and his family live in Lawatan village, Tegal regency. The village is very remote and still not paved. This can be read in the following data (4).

(4)

Kata bapak, desa tetangga sudah termasuk Kota, sedangkan desaku masih Kabupaten jadi jalanan yang ada di desaku tidak termasuk yang diaspal. Oh iya, nama desaku Lawatan, terletak di sebelah utara Pulau Jawa dan menurut bapak termasuk ke dalam wilayah Kabupaten Tegal. Desaku termasuk sebagai daerah perbatasan antara Kota Tegal dan

Kabupaten Tegal. Kalau hujan turun, jalanan di desaku akan becek dan terkadang banjir. Apalagi rumahku yang ada di pinggir sungai. Tiap kali musim hujan datang pasti akan terendam air sungai yang kotor dan bau itu.

My father said that the neighboring village was already a city, while my village was still a regency, so the roads in my village were not paved. Almost forget, the name of my village is Lawatan, located in the north of Java Island and according to my father is included in the Tegal Regency area. My village is a border area between Tegal City and Tegal Regency. When it rains, the roads in my village get muddy and sometimes flood. Moreover, my house is on the edge of the river. Every time the rainy season comes, the dirty and smelly river water will be submerged. (SPA:24)

Data (4) shows that Trimo Village is the border between Tegal City and Tegal Regency. The village has not yet been paved, so when it rains, the roads are muddy and may become waterlogged, making the roads invisible. Trimo's house is also always flooded and filled with stinking river water.

Mr. Trimo often goes to the city to take feathers that will be made into shuttlecocks to collectors. Although far away Mr. Trimo only uses the only onthel bicycle they have. This can be read in the following data (5).

(5)

Kadang aku kasihan kepada bapak, ia harus bolak – bolak mengambil bulu ke pengepul yang jauh di kota. Bapak hanya memiliki sepeda onthel yang sudah karatan. Pasti akan terasa sangat melelahkan pergi sejauh itu dengan sepeda dan beberapa keranjang bulu. Meski sekedar bulu, tapi kalau dibawa dengan keranjang akan terasa berat juga.

Sometimes I feel sorry for my father, he has to go back and forth to fetch the feathers to the collectors far away in the city. He only has a rusty onthel bicycle. It must be very tiring to go that far with a bicycle and several baskets of feathers. Even though it's just feathers, if you carry it in a basket, it will feel heavy too. (SPA:27)

Data (5) shows that Mr. Trimo is a hard worker, he always works well, to provide for his family. Even though he has to go back and forth to the city to take the feathers to the collectors using his *onthel* bicycle.

Crime

Masalah sosiologi di masyarakat salah satunya adalah kejahatan ([Millah, 2020](#)). Masalah ini muncul karena beberapa sebab dan terjadi pada proses-proses sosial ([Djanggih & Qamar, 2018](#)).

The description of the crime in the novel "The Wind Conqueror" happened to Trimo. Trimo and Herman were looking for Herman's lost sandals, and it was Agung who was always nosy. This can be read in the following data (6) and (7).

(6)

Sudah hampir seperempat jam kami mencari sandal biru itu namun tak juga kami temukan. Di sudut rumah, di kebun, di selokan bahkan di blumbangan sampah. Aneh. Hingga kemudian kami sadar ada anak yang cekikikan memperhatikan tingkah kami itu. Agung tertawa terpingkal sambil memegang perutnya, sepertinya dia yang usil menyembunyikan sandal milik Herman.

We had been looking for the blue slippers for almost a quarter of an hour but we couldn't find them. In the corner of the house, in the garden, in the gutter and even in the trash. Strange. Until we realized that there was a child giggling at our behavior. Agung was laughing while holding his stomach, it seemed he was the one who was nosy about hiding Herman's sandals. (SPA:12)

(7)

Benar saja, sandal biru milik Herman tampak anggun berkibar di ujung tiang bendera depan rumah Abah Tarno. Dia memang usil, tak jarang juga aku menjadi korbannya. Seperti saat dia memelototkan celanaku yang kedodoran di depan teman-teman sekolah lainnya. Aku masih merasa kesal akibat kejadian memalukan itu, tapi aku tak pernah membalasnya.

Sure enough, Herman's blue slippers were gracefully fluttering at the end of the flagpole in front of Abah Tarno's house. He was indeed nosy, not infrequently I also became his victim. Like when he pulled down my pants in front of other schoolmates. I still feel upset about that embarrassing incident, but I never retaliated against him. (SPA:13)

Data (6) and (7) show that Trimo and Herman are always the subject of Agung's crimes. This time it was Herman's turn to be hit, Herman's sandals were on the flagpole in front of Abah Tarno's house. Not only that, Agung also embarrassed Trimo when Trimo's pants were sagging in front of his school friends. Even so, Trimo never retaliated against Agung's actions.

Trimo's thin dry body made him always be called *cungkring*. Some even mocked him as a malnourished child, but that was the case. This can be read in the following data (8).

(8)

"*Cungkring!*" tiba-tiba ada orang yang berteriak. Beberapa temanku memang memanggilku "*Cungkring*" karena tubuhku yang kurus dan hitam ini. Bahkan sebagian kerap mengejekku sebagai anak yang kurang gizi, kadang aku marah dengan ejekan-ejekan itu, tapi memang begitu kondisi keluargaku.

"Cungkring!" someone suddenly shouted. Some of my friends called me "Cungkring" because of my thin and black body. Some even mocked me as a malnourished child, and sometimes I got angry with them, but that's how my family was. (SPA:23)

Data (8) shows that Trimo feels annoyed if he is always called "*Cungkring*", because of his thin and black body. But he did not avoid it, because that was the reality. It was Agung who called Trimo. The following data (9) supports.

(9)

"Mau ke Abah Tarno?" tanya Agung, rupanya dia yang tadi berteriak memanggilku. Agung adalah anak kepala desa di desa kami, dia satu-satunya anak di desa yang memiliki sepeda. Sikapnya sombong dan selalu mencari masalah.

"Titip undangan dari bapakku untuk Abah Tarno ya." Pintanya sambil menyodorkan sebuah amplop putih.

"Kenapa tak kau sendiri yang kesana? Kan kau yang disuruh bapakmu?" Jawabku mulai jengkel.

"Sudah, cepetan ya!" Jawab Agung sambil ngeloyor pergi memacu sepeda warna silvernya.

"Want to go to Abah Tarno?" asked Agung, apparently he was the one who shouted for me earlier. Agung was the son of the village head in our village, he was the only boy in the village who owned a bicycle. He was arrogant and always looking for trouble.

"Leave an invitation from my father for Abah Tarno." He asked, handing me a white envelope.

"Why don't you go there yourself? Aren't you the one who was told by your father?" I replied getting annoyed.

"Already, hurry up!" Agung replied as he rode away on his silver bicycle.

(SPA:23)

Data (9) shows that Agung is the son of the village head, and the only one with a bicycle. With his arrogant attitude, Agung told Trimo to hand over the invitation from his father to Abah Tarno. With a little annoyance, Trimo finally accepted it.

Not only that, Agung's crime was that he had also grazed Trimo until he fell over. The following data (10) and (11) supports.

(10)

"Hei cungring!" teriak Agung yang melihatku.

"Kenapa, Gung?"

"Mau ke mana? Buru-buru banget?"

"Mau ke kota." Jawabku singkat. Aku malas berbincang dengan anak sombong seperti Agung.

"Hahaha... Anak desa ke kota!"

"Sirik kau!"

"Siapa yang sirik? Aku kasihan, kau jarang ke kota, kalau tersesat bagaimana? Kota itu membingungkan. Banyak sekali jalan di sana, tak seperti desa kita yang Cuma satu jalan ini." Aku tak menjawab ajakan Agung dan terus berjalan ke balai desa. Tiba – tiba agung menyerempetku dari belakang aku jatuh terjerebab ke tanah. Agung hanya tertawa sambil berhenti tepat di depanku.

"Hey slug!" shouted Agung who saw me.

"What's wrong, Gung?"

"Where are you going? What's the hurry?"

"To the city." I answered briefly. I was too lazy to talk to an arrogant kid like Agung.

"Hahaha... Country boy to the city!"

"You're jealous!"

"Who's jealous? I pity you, you rarely go to the city, what if you get lost? The city is confusing. There are so many roads there, unlike our village where there is only one road." I didn't answer Agung's invitation and continued walking to the village hall. Suddenly, Agung grazed me from behind and I fell to the ground. Agung just laughed as he stopped right in front of me. (SPA:68)

(11)

"Hei!" teriakku marah.

"Kenapa menatapku? Berani?" balas Agung sambil turun dari sepedanya. Badan Agung lebih besar dari badanku, tapi aku tak takut. Aku berdiri dan langsung menonjok mukanya. Agung jatuh ke tanah kemudian berdiri lagi. Belum sempat ia tegap berdiri aku memukulnya lagi, kali ini ia jatuh terjengkang.

"Hey!" I shouted angrily.

"Why are you staring at me? How dare you?" he retorted as he got off his bike. His body was bigger than mine, but I wasn't afraid. I stood up and punched him in the face. Agung fell to the ground and then stood up again. Before he could stand up I punched him again, this time he fell to the ground. (SPA:70)

Data (10) and (11) show that Agung is very arrogant and evil, as evidenced by the fact that he is always looking for trouble with Trimo, from mocking him to grazing with his bicycle from behind until Trimo falls to the ground. This time Trimo's patience could not be held back anymore, Trimo did not remain silent, he responded by punching him in the face until he fell down.

Environmental Issues

Environmental problems are things or everything that is around humans, both as individuals and in the association of life (Nursinah et al., 2023). The description of environmental problems in the novel "Sang Penakluk Angin" is that the feathers that will be used as shuttlecocks are being dried in the yard and appear to be flying in the wind. This can be read in the following data (12).

(12)

Angin kembali berhembus kencang, beberapa bulu angsa yang sedang dijemur di halaman samping rumah tampak beterbangan. Salah satunya hinggap tepat di ujung hidungku, bulu berwarna putih bersih dengan bentuk lurus memanjang.

The wind picked up again, and some of the goose feathers that were drying in the yard were flying around. One of them landed right on the tip of my nose, a pure white feather with a straight elongated shape. (SPA:6)

Data (12) shows that Trimo village is a famous shuttlecock maker in several regions. When the shuttlecocks are drying in the yard, the dried feathers will fly everywhere and litter the yard.

Another problem is that the roads in Trimo village have not been paved, so if it rains, the roads will be muddy and water fills the streets. This can be read in the following data (13).

(13)

Jalanan beraspal hanya sampai di ujung desa, tepat di perbatasan. Kata bapak, desa tetangga sudah termasuk kota, sedangkan desaku masih kabupaten jadi jalanan yang ada di desaku tidak termasuk yang diaspal. Kalau hujan turun, jalanan di desaku akan becek dan kadang banjir. Apalagi rumahku yang ada di pinggir sungai. Tiap kali musim hujan datang pasti akan terendam air sungai yang kotor dan hitam itu.

The paved road only reaches the end of the village, right at the border. My father said that the neighboring village is already a city, while my village is still a regency, so the roads in my village are not paved. When it rains, the roads in my village get muddy and sometimes flood. Moreover, my house is on the edge of the river. Every time the rainy season comes, the dirty and black river water will definitely be submerged. (SPA:24)

Data (13) shows that Trimo village still belongs to the Regency, and the neighboring village has entered the City. So Trimo village has not received good services, namely asphalt. When it rains the village will definitely be muddy and even flooded, especially Trimo's house which is close to the river.

The night atmosphere in Trimo village which according to him is very beautiful, in Trimo village all still use torches from bamboo. Electricity has not yet entered the village. This can be read in the following data (14).

(14)

Maghrib telah tiba. Aku menyalakan lampu gamblok dan menaruhnya di ruang tengah. Sementara ibuku menaruh gomblok satunya lagi di halaman depan. Suasana malam di desaku amatlah indah. Sepanjang jalanan akan terdapat lampu obor dari bambu yang menyala terang. Seperti ada puluhan api unggun. Suara jangkrik mulai terdengar dari sudut rumah. Sebenarnya di desa tetangga sudah ada listrik, namun tetap saja belum sampai di desaku.

Maghrib had arrived. I lit the gamblok lamp and put it in the living room. My mother put the other gomblok in the front yard. The night atmosphere in my village is very beautiful. Along the streets there would be brightly lit bamboo torches. It was like there were dozens of bonfires. The sound of crickets began to be heard from the corner of the house. Actually, there is electricity in the neighboring village, but it still hasn't reached my village. (SPA:46)

Data (14) shows that in Trimo's house there is only a *gamblok* lamp (a lamp made of kerosene) for lighting. In his village, he only uses torches (burnt bamboo) along the way. Trimo's neighboring village already has electricity, but again Trimo's village has not received good service, namely electricity.

After returning from the field Trimo immediately took a shower using a stone instead of soap because his body smelled of chicken manure and mud when he won - hood his chickens. This can be read in (15) below.

(15)

Sampai di rumah, aku langsung mandi sekali lagi, bapak dan ibu tak punya sabun mandi, kami hanya menggunakan batu yang memang sudah terbiasa digunakan untuk mandi. Batu itu tak keras seperti baru kerikil di jalan, bentuknya agak bulat berwarna hitam. Bapak mendapatkan batu itu di pasar.

When I got home, I immediately took another shower, mom and dad didn't have any soap, we just used a stone that was already used for bathing. The stone wasn't hard like new gravel on the road, it was rather round and black in color. Father got the stone at the market. (SPA:103)

Data (15) shows that when he smells bad, because he has caught his chicken in a dirty river. Trimo immediately went home and took another bath, but Trimo's family did not use soap, but used black stones, either because of tradition or did not have money to buy soap.

The clouds looked overcast, the wind was blowing very strong. Trimo helped his father put the feathers into a sack, but many feathers flew away in the wind. Trimo also helped his mother put up a support for the wall of their front house. This can be read in the following data (16) and (17).

(16)

"Mo, masukkan yang di karung itu saja!" kata bapak sambil menahan karung putih berisi bulu. Angin bertiup sangat kencang disertai rintik hujan yang mulai turun.

"Tapi pak! Sayang kalau bulu-bulu itu hilang!" jawabku sambil terus meraih semua bulu yang beterbangan itu.

"Sudah tak apa-apa! Kita bisa mencarinya lagi, sekarang bantu ibu memasang penopang untuk dinding rumah" sahut bapak. Aku jadi ingat dinding rumah depanku sudah miring, aku segera berlari ke depan sambil meraih kayu yang ada di dekat sungai. Kraaakk. . . Dinding bambu yang kusangga dengan kayu itu akhirnya roboh, bagian depan tempat ruang tamu itu sekarang terbuka. Bapak menahan tiang rumah yang sudah mulai terlihat miring, aku mengambil kayu yang mengapung di sungai. Setelah menerima kayu bapak kemudian mengikatnya dengan potongan ban dalam sepeda ontelnya yang memang dijadikan tali untuk mengikat keranjang bulu.

"Mo, just put it in the sack!" said the father while holding the white sack filled with feathers. The wind was blowing very hard and the rain was starting to fall.

"But sir! It's a shame if the feathers are lost!" I replied while continuing to grab all the flying feathers.

"That's all right! We can look for them again, now help mom put up supports for the walls of the house," said dad. Remembering that the wall in front of my house had tilted, I quickly ran forward while grabbing the wood near the river. Kraaakk... . The bamboo wall that I was supporting with the wood finally collapsed, the front of the living room was now open. My father was holding up the pillars of the house that had begun to look tilted, I grabbed the wood that was floating in the river. After receiving the wood, my father tied it with a piece of the inner tire of his ontel bike, which was used as a rope to tie the feather basket. (SPA:168-169)

(17)

Hujan turun dengan deras bapak mengangkat karung-karung bulu yang ada di belakang rumah kemudian menaruhnya di pintu tengah agar air tak masuk lebih dalam. Usaha bapak tak sia-sia, meski air tetap masuk tapi setidaknya tak terlalu banyak. Malam itu benar-benar malam yang mengerikan untuk kami. Rumah bagian depan roboh, air masuk ke dalam rumah meski tak begitu banyak. Keesokan harinya rumah kami benar-benar seperti tempat ongkongan sampah. Banyak sekali sampah yang masuk ke halaman bahkan sampai ke dalam rumah.

As the rain fell heavily, the father lifted the sacks of feathers at the back of the house and put them at the middle door so that the water would not get deeper. The father's efforts were not in vain, although the water still entered but at least not too much. That night was truly a terrible night for us. The front of the house collapsed, water entered the house although not so much. The next day our house was like a garbage dump. There was so much garbage in the yard and even inside the house. (SPA:170)

Data (16) and (17) show that the situation of Trimo's family is indeed poor. The heavy rain that poured down on their village made the front part of their house, which was already tilted, collapse. Even rainwater can get into the house. With the efforts of his father who put sacks of feathers in the middle of the door, this could reduce the entry of water into the house. And the next day their house was like a garbage dump, with trash everywhere and even feathers stuck to the walls.

CONCLUSION

Social problems include poverty, crime, and environmental problems. Trimo's family experienced poverty when Trimo's parents could not pay for Trimo's schooling. Trimo dropped out of school when he was in fifth grade. Dropping out of school eventually made Trimo poor in terms of knowledge too. But Trimo did not give up, he

wanted to become a successful shuttlecock manager. Finally Trimo took job training. Trimo experienced a crime when he was hit by a bicycle by Agung, his friend who always made trouble. Not only that, Trimo was also almost beaten and chased by a drunk person who rode a motorcycle carelessly. Environmental problems in the novel "Sang Penakluk Angin" are the many goose feathers that will be used as shuttlecocks scattered everywhere. Because in Trimo village the majority of the population are shuttlecock makers. The problem is that when the feathers in the sun in the yard have begun to dry, they will usually fly away.

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