

**SOCIAL CONFLICT DURING FRENCH REVOLUTION ERA IN “A TALE OF TWO CITIES” BY CHARLES DICKENS**

**Hery William Siahaan, Robby Satria**

**(Mahasiswa Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Putera Batam Dosen Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Putera Batam)**

**Email: 221210078@upbatam.ac.id**

**ABSTRACT**

*This research aims to analyze the background and the cause of class conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat related with the form of social class and what its impact towards the conflict between both classes. This study analyzes "A Tale of Two Cities" by Charles Dickens, a novel set against the backdrop of the French Revolution, with a focus on the depiction of social conflict. Published in 1859, Dickens used characters such as Dr. Manette, Lucie Manette, Sydney Carton, and Charles Darnay to depict the turmoil of the era. This research uses the theories of Max Weber and Karl Marx regarding power, authority and social structure, as well as the Marxist concept of capitalism regarding the domination of power by certain groups with a system of slavery and exploitation. This analysis examines the triggers for the French revolution in Paris, which reflected the social decline of French society, culminating in the stage of revolution and government terror. Social injustice and open conflict that occur in society are explained explanatory using a descriptive qualitative method approach. This analysis aims to reveal the problems of social conflict that occur within the bourgeoisie and proletariat society as well as analyzing social conflict.*

**Keywords:** Sociological Studies, Social Class, French Revolution, Class Conflict

**INTRODUCTION**

The development of literature has gained many perceptions regarding the implementation, which previously only existed in ascetic environment based on the formation of product categories from social structures, and now gets progress in terms of systematic analysis of understanding in the form of literary criticism. This provides huge recognition of the relevance of research in observing literature on social action, as well as the empirical developments in discourse and conversation analysis that are issues of modern literary criticism. Depictions in literature provide reality regarding things that are essential in understanding in each era of writing and illustrate that there is no hesitation in making the literary analysis of comprehension in a certain way, as well as participating by providing perceptions about the characters in the interactions described (Potter et al., 2018). Literature defines the understanding of the location of insight into the literary work regarding genre formation and the interaction of literature with social, political, and intellectual history. The formation of literary works can be seen from the existence of testimonies as well as interactions that are formed within history, and it is even from the formation of history can be analyzed through the formation of literature at the moment when it got crystalized out of the liquid mass of concrete of the human practice (Parker & Smith, 2013). It offers descriptions of subjectively valid depictions, that it is based on experience regarding the movement of the soul, providing indirect knowledge about the social environment to understand people's perceptions and attitudes towards the environment

with the potential to practice more social control.

Olsen (1976) emphasized that literature based on its formation produces literary works that refer to the development of texts in essentially imaginative entities by providing characteristics of grammatical meaning. Literary works, in terms of the formation of text cognition as a means of its ability to produce theoretical ideas for the interpretation of meaning and refer to theoretical relevance in its development. By the case, text formation designs instruments and concepts of meaning through active and cognitive reconstruction of thoughts, images, structures, and rhetorical characteristics towards perceptions and perspectives that provide encouragement in understanding the values contained in the artistic work itself. Forming the concept of a literary work means giving meaning to a text related to cultural elements of cultural development where literature is tied to humans as individuals and society. The artistic value of literary works provides ideas about the development of human cultural civilization as art is represented in various structural forms (Khatib Nur Ali, 2017). Novels, as one of the works that represent the value of works of art that contain stories about the life experiences of human existence and its characteristics with the culture of the social environment around them, which undergo part of events that have an interrelated relationship involving the grouping of members of the characters in a certain set, and it requires complete understanding in the form of a combination of intelligence to depict real life in the form of imagination.

A Tale of Two Cities, as one of the literary works in the form of a novel written by Charles Dickens gives an exclusive view of the elements of art and culture in human existence in the social environment. Taking place in the two cities, London and Paris, in the 17th century before and during the French Revolution. The story brought significant circumstances where full of terrible things happened, such as the worst punishments like death and prison torture that were given to the proletariat who were considered guilty, even though their mistakes were not honestly true crimes and light. The major tragic life of social inequality and arbitrariness by the bourgeoisie towards the proletariat, where the bourgeoisie implements a land rental system, and the land is given on a rental basis to the proletariat, confirms the leadership and capitalist influence of the bourgeoisie and power as the people who control the territory. Taking control of the throne showed the true lifestyle of the bourgeoisie and made it even more luxurious and extravagant by holding parties once every two weeks and wearing high-quality clothes with jewelry. On the other hand, the proletariat is exposed to a famine that takes their lives, not to mention the savings and other violence that they receive cruelly in the crisis of social stratification and includes the exploitation of the bourgeoisie with its disregard for the poor, private revenge, and public bloodshed.

According to Marx (1995), capitalist society consists of two main social class groups, namely the bourgeoisie, those who own factories and industrial machines, as well as banks, and another group, called the proletariat who work in the production field with the industrial machines owned by the bourgeoisie. The depiction of social life filled with conflicts between capitalism and class systems. The classes included include upper, middle, and lower classes. Variance concepts of expectancy and desperation are being reflected in the circumstances of social distinction. The uncontrolled inflation in France resulted in brutal and extreme actions toward the lower classes. Freedom of rights couldn't be achieved due to the coercion imposed on the proletariat to pay bigger taxes, expensive food, and limited freedoms. The French aristocrats underwent complete training to persecute and confiscate property belonging to the lower classes. As one of the events occurred in the novel when Marquis St. Evremonde used his power to put Doctor Manette in prison on unidentified charges of raping young women so that Doctor Manette was made a prisoner and treated roughly like an animal. This summed up to the bourgeoisie behavior that no one can stop them even the one whom as part of them from the higher class. The exploitation that created cruelty from the aristocrats was staged and the oppression carried out had the full aim of the dominance by the

upper class in having the power to control and influence society. The bourgeoisie lived in prosperity and luxury by carrying out cruelty and inequality in all aspects of humanity, such as very high tax rates and education costs that had to be paid by the lower classes. Meanwhile, the lower classes live in misery and despair and cannot be allowed to represent their group as one of the people who can make policies to resolve problems, because lower-class people are considered useless and uninformed. It is one of the most dangerous events occurring on the social circumstances is when the government system and laws are dominated by the bourgeoisie who abuses their role as a powerful group to harass everyone as much as they want, even if there are no proven allegations that minority groups have committed actions that tarnish the majority. The social conflict that is occurring between the proletariat and bourgeoisie gives the impression of oppression and violence against social supports that do not care about certain groups looking from the perspective of a class is a matter of determining their intellectuality. The many social conflicts that occur, such as exploitation, slavery, class struggle in obtaining rights that should be obtained, mistreatment, and the many presumptions that emphasize one-sided wrongdoing on the part of the proletariat, explain how cruel the implementation of the social system by the bourgeoisie is against the proletariat (Erliska, 2017). This provides the characteristics and intensity of human character with social events, which are included in sociological studies with the complexity of sociological life in a hierarchical class system. Sociology explicates the existence of the relationship between literature and history that is seen from an aesthetic sensitivity perspective, both of which cannot be separated from life experiences and events. The aesthetic validity contained in literary works such as novels is closely related to historical activities and events without ignoring the characteristics of the existence of the people in the literary texts, resulting in sociology being a place of scope in literature (Orr, 1977)

The occurrence of the class conflict in segments of society on the interests of certain groups become further prioritized for the sake of intention. Social conflict has the driving force of social change and class struggle so that the development of class consciousness becomes recognition of themselves as a social class whose interests are opposed to those of the bourgeoisie. The existence of several aspects of class conflict has resulted in improvements in worker's conditions and wages and helped prevent the development of a class-based largely on exploitation (Trigilia, 2002).

The control over the class seeks to use resources to ensure public attention to other things and not focus on high-class activities. Deliberate neglect causes a lack of awareness in the lower

classes regarding the slavery and capitalist system carried out by the upper classes. Lower class control is carried out by monitoring the time and attention of officials, financial resources, courts, law enforcement, financial resources, and social institutions controlled by the upper class (Stolley, 2005). Class conflict is caused by group anomie which is not regulated in the division of labor, in cases where industrialization is taking place so that social mechanisms cannot develop under control by competition in regulating the market. Scott (2006) explained that when there is situation of mismatch between people's capabilities and capabilities and their work, a forced division of labor occurs. Division and fragmentation usher in potential asymmetric relationships between power, skills, knowledge, and economic rewards. The use of repetition of fragmented and simplified tasks, the reduction in the value of labor, and the massive expansion of the proportion of unskilled workers have conditions and the potential to form class.

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Sociology based on the development emphasizes social thought and social practice, which explores symbolic interactions with impression management, exchange, and game theory, as well as with the overall by-products of social thought and social practices arising from society, economics, personality, culture, work, historiography, along with the interaction between various socio-biophysical planes of existence. However, this cannot be separated from the existence of persistent issues of social problems that come from the many social influences and symptoms that arise in society, such as bureaucratic violations, the emergence of the capitalist system, the dominance of inequality, and imperialism, where these things are increasingly becoming complexity in society. This causes a major issue towards each group of people in the society or their type of class to compete for the unequally distributed resources, where each group seeking to benefit their own interest. The nature of sociology, which is an interstitial discipline results in the vulnerability of internal conflict between communities in various conflict tendencies so that the fundamental complexity of sociology has the function of fractal recycling, namely increasing and decreasing the intensity of conflict (Weber in Allen, 2004). The increase and decrease in the intensity of conflict in the community environment causes

triggers for social conflict whose existence cannot be separated from the lines of conflict (Castellani & Hafferty, 2009). The perspective on social conflict in stratification focuses on tensions in society resulting from social inequality, whereas the conflict perspective argues that in society, groups are in a constant state of fighting for and the valuable resources and also competing for wealth, as much profit as possible, achieving status and material. The achievement of wealth and power are being accomplished by several groups. Some other groups would never get it or do more than what they can do to achieve that to get the status and material that some of people want to get and fight for the valuable resources.

By the existence of conflict, instead of the external struggle of hostile people for an external object, there is the possibility of the inner struggle of people who have mutual heart feelings, and love, and thus, instead of external coercion, there is inner control or turmoil in the form of devotion. There is a subjective conflict in the form of an individual's thoughts, where this is always present and has the greatest influence when it is often not paid attention to, the more the actions take the form of indifference and a feeling of dissatisfaction and self-deception (Weber in Waters & Waters, 2015). As peace is more than a change in the form of conflict and the category of antagonists in the object of conflict, it does not provide general clarity with which to consider whether such changes can stand up to scrutiny in the light of ethical and other research. What cannot be denied about the existence of conflict is that in every type of social order, in its evaluation it is necessary to examine the opportunities given to certain people to rise to a position of superiority through the operation of objectives and subjective selective factors. The empirical investigations cannot be thoroughly proven and there is no necessary factual basis regardless of whether the evaluation form is the subjective or the claims of the objective validity (Kilzer et al., 1949)

Another thing that can trigger conflict is the progress of the economic system towards satisfying desires that are relatively optimal in resource conditions, where these desires are based on determining the type of economic order with each preference regarding certainty and completeness of satisfaction (Weber, 1949). The interests of economic satisfaction from the perspective of producers and consumers who have individual interests take the characteristics of producers in destroying goods deliberately to fulfill the interests of profit for producers and harm consumers. That ignores the concept of class ownership in competitive market conditions, can disrupt the supply of goods to the number of consumers' strata, and trigger conflicts with disagreements as



consequences of the distribution of the producer profits (Weber, 2017).

Based on the description of the social background and phenomenon, the author of this study is interested in conducting further research based on the aspects of the social conflict which are reviewed using a sociological approach by the use of theoretical review of Karl Marx and Max Weber to novels, especially in *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens, which according to the author's initial investigation, there are several conflicts that occur and cannot be separated from the influence of the culture of society as told in the novel. Therefore, this study focuses more on analyzing and identifying social conflicts in the novel by using a sociological approach that emphasizes cultural aspect.

### RESEARCH METHOD

The research on this literary works uses the descriptive qualitative research methods where the research uses method analysis in the form of unmeasured phenomena and problems. Qualitative research focuses on commissioning a social and human problem, interpreting the interpretation of meaning that is found in the data, and using text and image data. The research examines the literature discussion that is connected to the social phenomenon and it aims to provide fundamental understanding of the problem (W, Creswell, 2013). The researcher uses observation to collect data.

According to Creswell & Creswell (2018), qualitative research collects data through document analysis, perpetrator observation, and interviews. The data obtained is qualitative and takes the form of collecting words and sentences. The analyzed data is in the form of words which is comprised of several fields in the social sciences. The collected data in the literature terms clarify the descriptive demonstration of social phenomena, and the result is that the research method uses descriptive qualitative research. In this research, the descriptive method is used as a type to analyze the data related to the literary texts. The data is descriptively described as an objective in the descriptive method. The object of the research is analyzed and discussed based on the topic in this research. This research analysis about social conflict reflected in the both living societies occurred in Paris and London during the French Revolution. Further in the meaning that the researcher analyzes the social life circumstances between Paris and London related to the social phenomenon. Other than that, this research also analyzes the conflicts caused by both social classes between the lower class against the upper class reflected in the novel.

The appropriate data collection method used for this research is the library research method. According to (Creswell, 2014), preliminary research is research on a topic that can provide references or direction to researchers in gaining understanding.

Library research is a collection method that requires dependability testing in qualitative research, which involves an audit of the overall research implementation. The need for an audit based on the research does not require data collection through direct fieldwork, but the research collects the data through theoretical and scientifically meaningful sources. When conducting the research, it is necessary to audit the validity of research data, from determining the focus of the problem, data sources, and operating data analysis until the conclusion (Harahap et al., 2022) By analyzing data, the selection process is needed in a way to select which parts of data source will be used in the research. Through the selection process, it goes with requirements related with the context of the data source, phrases or sentences, interpretation of each words, the language, etc. In this research, the intrinsic elements analyzed with the terms of characters, plot, setting, point of view, and theme of the novel. In order to answer the research questions, the extrinsic elements are analyzed for the main analysis. By analyzing the extrinsic elements, this research applied sociological approach with context and data identification in the novel "A Tale of Two Cities" by Charles Dickens.

When the data has been collected, the researcher then analyzes the data. There are six steps used to analyze the data (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The steps in analyzing the data are organizing and preparing the data, reading the data, coding the data, producing descriptions and themes, choosing a method to present the descriptions and themes, and interpreting the meaning of the description and themes.

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### Social Conflict as Reflected in the Novel

Charles Darnay with Monseigneur Marquis's Disputation

*"Our family; our honourable family, whose honour is of so much account to both of us, in such different ways. Even in my father's time, we did a world of wrong, injury every human creature who came between us and our pleasure, whatever it was. Why need I speak of my father's time, when it is equally yours? Can I separate my father's twin-brother, joint inheritor, and next successor, from himself?" "Death has done that!" said the Marquis (Dickens, Chapter 9 p.108)*

From the quotation above shows that Darnay and Marquis had conversations where Darnay told him that their family had so much done wrong to many people under the class system. The exploitation and dominance that their family has done already made Darnay feel upset and he tried to separate everything from his own family in order to get a new beginning.

Marquis in Convincing Darnay to Keep The System  
*"But you are lost, Monsieur Charles, I see." "This property and France are lost to me," said the nephew, sadly; "I renounce them." "Are they both yours to renounce? France may be, but is the property? It is scarcely worth mentioning; but, is it yet?" "I had no intention, in the words I used, to claim it yet. If it passed to me from you, tomorrow"(Dickens, Chapter 9 p. 109)*

From the quotation, it shows that Darnay and Marquis have different philosophy in life and perspectives where Marquis prefer everything that he has over the people that he had lost. Darnay, on the other side had already done with every illusion that his family own by shedding the blood of innocent people.

Violence Gotten by The Poor Man through Monsieur Marquis's Order to Gabelle  
*"Truly, you did well," said the Marquis, felicitously sensible that such vermin were not to ruffle him, "to see a thief accompanying my carriage, and not open that great mouth of yours. Bah! Put him aside, Monsieur Gabelle!" "Bah! Go aside!" said Monsieur Gabelle. "Lay hands on this stranger if he seeks to lodge in your village tonight, and be sure that his business is honest, Gabelle." "Monseigneur, I am flattered to devote myself to your orders." "Did he run away, fellow?-where is that Accursed?" "Did the man run away, Dolt, when we stopped for the drag?" "Monseigneur, he precipitated himself over the hill-side, head first, as a person plunges into the river." "See to it, Gabelle. Go on!" (Dickens, Chapter 8 p.101)*

From the quotation above shows that social stratification occurred towards the ultimate order implied the violence from Monseigneur that easily torturing people easily without considering a person's mistakes and actions. The violent action carried out by ordering Gabelle to carry out his evil actions had the intention of bringing several people who were still detained and who had been tortured and would become a spectacle along the way by capturing those tortured people.

Monsieur Marquis' Deliberate Murder of a Child Due to the Horses' Circumstances

*"It is extraordinary to me," said he, "that you people cannot take care of yourselves and your children. One or the other of you is forever in the way. How do I know what injury you have done my horses. See! Give him that." "I know all, I know all," said the last comer. "Be a brave man, my Gaspard! It is better for the poor little plaything to die so, than to live. It has died in a moment without pain. Could it have lived an hour as happily?" "You are a philosopher, you there," said the,*

*Marquis, smiling. "How do they call you?" "They call me Defarge." "Of what trade?" "Monsieur the Marquis, vendor of wine." "Pick up that, philosopher and vendor of wine," said the Marquis (Dickens, Chapter 9 p.97)*

From the quotation above shows that there was no equality at all for the proletariat citizens. As it shows from this conversation that Gaspard child's were being killed over the train of Marquis, which the child was actually can be saved still, but Marquis choose to kill him over continue to take the train without the hesitate to back off the train. Rather than saved the boy, he prefer to horses that ride the train and blame Gaspard as the one who needs to be blamed. This shows that there was no humanity over the social life to the proletariat, and their life were never be safe over the system made by bourgeoisie.

The Judgment and Neglect by Monsieur Marquis to the Man on the Street

*"What man, pig? And why look there?" "Pardon, Monseigneur; he swung by the chain of the shoe-the drag." "Who?" demanded the traveller. "Monseigneur, the man." "May the Devil carry away these idiots! How do you call the man? You know all the men of this part of the country. Who was he?" "Your clemency, Monseigneur! He was not of this part of the country. Of all the days of my life, I never saw him." (Dickens, Chapter 8 p.100)*

From the quotation above, it shows the judgment from the Monseigneur the Marquis towards the man who were on the street by calling him pig and swore to the devil for people like him to get carried away. Marquis also never claimed himself to meet the man ever in his life.

The Beg off Desperate Women to Monsieur Marquis  
*"How, then! What is it? Always petitions!" "Monseigneur. For the love of the great God! My husband, the forester." "What of your husband, the forester? Always the same with you people. He cannot pay something?" "He has paid all, Monseigneur. He is dead." "Well! He is quiet. Can I restore him to you?" "Alas, no, Monseigneur! But he lies yonder, under a little heap of poor grass." "Well?" "Monseigneur, there are so many little heaps of poor grass?" "Again, well?"(Dickens, Chapter 9 p. 109)*

From the data, it shows that Monseigneur had no mercy at all to the proletariat citizens, as it was filled in the conversation above that the women begged for the mercy in order to get some sign woods for her own husband's grave itself. But, unfortunately Monseigneur would never gave his own mercy to the women and let the grave be the grass. The desperate of the women to have some woods over her husband grave made her feel had no pride in front of Monseigneur and she had no choice at all to make her husband had the sign woods.

Madam Defarge's Murder Attempt on Lucie

*"Those rooms are all in disorder, there has been hurried packing, there are odds and ends upon the ground. There is no one in that room behind you! Let me look." "Never!" said Miss Pross, who understood the request as perfectly as Madame Defarge understood the answer. "If they are not in that room, they are gone, and can be pursued and brought back," said Madame Defarge to herself. "As long as you don't know whether they are in that room or not, you are uncertain what to do," said Miss Pross to herself; "and you shall not know that, if I can prevent your knowing it; and know that, or not know that, you shall not leave here while I can hold you." "I have been in the streets from the first, nothing has stopped me, I will tear you to pieces, but I will have you from that door," said Madame Defarge (Dickens, Chapter 14 p.323).*

From the data, it shows that Madam Defarge tried to kill Lucie and the little Lucie, because she was the wife of Charles Darnay and she thought that Lucie was already part of the family who had previously killed her own family which was Evermonde brothers. Madame Defarge tried to kill Lucie by planned to stop her over going back to London a day before of her own departure, but luckily it got caught up by Sydney who then told to Miss Pross directly, so that Miss Pross could stop the act of Madam Defarge. The thirst of blood from Madame Defarge could not stop her to kill anyone who has been related to the Evermondes' family.

The Different Perspective of Darnay and Marquis

*"I had no intention, in the words I used, to claim it yet. If it passed to me from you, to-morrow—" "Which I have the vanity to hope is not probable." "—or twenty years hence—" "You do me too much honour," (Dickens, Chapter 9 p.110)*

From the data, it shows that the differences conception of thinking between Marquis and Darnay. Marquis said that he will stay and die in the system of the dominance and exploitation of many people, while Darnay choose his own decision to get out from the system that his family made since the beginning. Marquis tried to confuse Darnay in order to get him back to the family and change his mind, while Darnay already his own choose to not to. Marquis beliefs in the capitalism and dominance system would never change his mind to ever fix the social construction and made some chances to the lower class people or proletariat.

Mass Release of Prisoners by The Proletariat in The Bastille

*"The Prisoners!" "The Records!" "The secret cells!" "The instruments of torture!" "The Prisoners!" "Of all these cries, and ten thousand*

*incoherences, "The Prisoners!" (Dickens, Chapter 20 p.189)*

From the data, it shows that the excitement of the proletariat to get in the final of their own lives and attack Bastille start from releasing all of the seven prisoners who were most of the convicts are the victims of the prejudice and start to get on a plan to kill the Monseigneur.

The Kill of Monsieur

*"Show me the North Tower!" said Defarge. "Quick!" "I will faithfully," replied the man, "if you will come with me. But there is no one there." "What is the meaning of One Hundred and Five, North Tower?" asked Defarge. "Quick!" "The meaning, monsieur?" "Does it mean a captive, or a place of captivity? Or do you mean that I shall strike you dead?" "Kill him!" croaked Jacques Three, who had come close up. "Monsieur, it is a cell." (Dickens, Chapter 20 p.189)*

From the data, it shows that the Jacques Three asked to the one of the proletariat who were actively participated in the mass of the prisoners to kill the Monsieur who were found in the Bastille while they were trying to find the other prisoners.

Victims Replacement by Sydney Carton

*"I congratulate you, my brother," were his words as turned round. "He had before offered me money, which I had postponed taking. He now gave me a rouleau of gold. I took it from his hand, but laid it on the table. I had considered the question, and had resolved to accept nothing." "Pray excuse me," said I. "Under the circumstances, no." (Dickens, Chapter 10 (The Substance of Shadow) p.289)*

From the data, it shows that Darnay thanked Carton for changing him and sacrificed himself to him for seeing Lucie happy with their little family. Darnay, who previously become the convicts as one of the family members of the bourgeoisie gets charged for everything his family has done to the proletariat. Luckily, Carton sacrificed himself until he realized that it was one of the best that he could do ever to make himself feel useful in a cruel life.

The Found of Ernest Defarge

*"Everybody!" from all throats. "The news is of him. He is among us!" "Among us!" from the universal throat again. "And dead?" "Not dead!"*

From the data, it shows that Defarge has already been found saved and alive after had mass kill with the others and the proletariat seemed happy to see that their patriot was coming back alive.

The Released Anger by The Proletariat Society

*"Take off his head!" cried the audience. "An enemy to the Republic!" (Dickens, 1859 Chapter 6 (Triumph p.248)*



From the data, it shows that the proletariat were screaming and shouting while crying over the excitement to see every after everything they had been through by the exploitation, slavery, oppression, and inequality made by the capitalism system and dominance by the bourgeoisie.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that social conflicts as reflected in "A Tale of Cities" Novel by Charles Dickens shows many conflicts of the social life between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Getting up from the desperate of proletariat citizens who had been previously getting exploited, ignored, slaved, and many cruel things that show how the social conflict starts towards the class until the proletariat citizen took a final action by standing up themselves with bringing up the new major thing called revolutionary, by them taking the background from the prejudice and charged of Dr. Manette, who had been prisoned for eighteen years by the wrong accusation. This greaten the proletariat to have some to provide resistance in mass action.

From the characters showed in the novel, it can be concluded that there are many cruel things happened towards them, starting from the inequality of Dr. Manette for being charged with the wrong accusation for eighteen years, the murder of Madam Defarge's extended family committed by the Evremonde brothers, Lucie not getting love from her imprisoned father, Defarge's struggle for rebellion against the bourgeoisie, Darnay's imprisonment which lasted about a year and three months, Carton's despair for his life based on impartiality a capitalist system that is not profitable, and etc. Based on the explanatory above, this research analysis about social conflict can provide the input to the next several parties.

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