

Jurnal Disastri:
Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia

Vol 5, No. 2, Agustus 2023

<http://ejournal.unhasy.ac.id/index.php/disastri>

EISSN:2722-3329, PISSN:2716-411X

Labeling playboy novel Hello Cello perspective: field psychology Kurt Lewin

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Abstract

This study aims to describe labeling playboy novel "Hello Cello" perspective: field psychology Kurt Lewin. The approach used in this study is literary psychology which uses qualitative-descriptive because it uses data in the form of descriptive-causality exposure. Kurt Lewin's social psychology study, which explains the concept of field, explains that if we want to know a person's psychology, we must also research or at least know the environmental conditions around which a person lives. In the novel, Cello is depicted who lives in an environment that always gives a bad view or negative stereotypes to him. They assume that Cello is a playboy. Everything he does is not based on sincerity, but just a tactic to attract the attention of the women he wants to approach. In addition to influencing psychology, the influence of living space or field gives inner conflict or feelings to the characters. Inner conflict influences the emergence of thoughts on self-attitude.

Keywords: individual, social environment, personality, attitude, identity

Article history

Received:
17-06-2023

Revised:
28-6-2023

Accepted:
23-07-2023

Published:
16-08-2023

INTRODUCTION

According to Kholil (Suriyati, 2021: 39) the essence in human life can be interpreted as the ability of humans to place themselves in the desired essence and position so as to distinguish themselves from others. Human nature is philosophically intended that humans are able to show ideas related to themselves so that they are different from the characteristics of other living things in existence. Human beings in relation to the environment or from the perspective of sociology, review individuals in society. Based on Mustafa (2011: 144) the world of psychology is related to human feelings, both in terms of mental, motivation, personality, and so on. The relationship between the two is clearly apparent because social structure will also influence the formation of individual thinking and personality.

This study seeks to explore the form of relationship between the sociological environment and its influence on the formation of personality and individual traits. Individuals who are not separated from environmental stimuli. This study focuses on the main male character in the novel "Hello Cello" by Nadia Ristivani, related to the *playboy character* highlighted. The interesting side of the research centers on the nature of *the*

playboy in the plot of the novel itself which usually attracts readers. *The playboy character* of the character is considered to create a charismatic side. This is also a differentiator for work related to social psychology research that has ever existed, this research focuses on the character of figures who are considered common or not a novelty in modern society. Based on Khoiriyah (2020: 42), *playboy* is a trait that often appears in modern society and is followed by other traits such as hedonism.

The research conducted by Alfian is related to social psychology in the novel "Pariyem's Confession" through structuralism theory. Alfian shows the relationship between the character's psychology and the Javanese society environment that influences the character's behavior and mindset in living life. In this regard, this study seeks to answer the problems of (1) How is the social environment related to individual traits written in novels, (2) How is the form of conflict between people's perspectives and the actual character of the characters, and (3) whether perspectives in society are related to *labeling* theory (4) what kind of final product appears related to *labelling* given. In line with the questions asked, the purpose of the study is to (1) explain the relationship of the social environment to individual traits written in the novel, (2) explore the form of conflict between the perspective of society and the true character of the character, (3) know the relationship between character psychology and *labeling* theory, and (4) find out what kind of final product appears related to *the labelling* given.

Based on Ahmadi (2015: 142) benefits in research are related to practical and theoretical benefits. Theoretical benefits related to scientific fields both philosophically and abstractively while practical benefits refer to the role of research results for other parties concretely such as research with similar concepts, research benefits to the community related to certain expertise, or policy designers.

The benefits of scientific research can be used as a means of understanding the nature and character of individuals represented in characters, namely related to the nature of *playboys*. The nature of the *existing playboy* can be related to other triggering factors such as starting from the *labelling* given by the community. For practical benefits refer (1) to society, as a view relating to the nature of literary works that are a reflection of the reality of real life. In this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the *labelling* aspects given, (2) for the reader, as an affirmation of understanding not to always underestimate the characterization characters related to *playboy*, (3) for the writer, providing an overview of the literary psychological approach to the formation of character characters in the story.

METHOD

The approach used in this study is literary psychology which uses qualitative-descriptive because it uses data in the form of descriptive-causality exposure. The category of literary approaches used, leads to the psychology of the work or text. So, the focus approach analyzes the work internally, related to the existing characterization. The primary data source used was a fiction novel of the genre of teenage romance titled "Hello Cello" by Nadia Ristivani. The data used are words, phrases, sentences, monologues, and dialogues that are relevant to the evidence of the original character of the character and the application of related literary psychology community. The secondary data sources come from the book "Psychology of Literature" by Dr. Anas Ahmadi, as well as journals related to social psychology and giving *labelling* as well as its interconnectedness in the perspective of Lewin's psychology. The concept of secondary data sources, according to Nur (2020: 42) includes data that is used indirectly as a research source.

Data collection techniques, according to Ahmadi (2015: 147) are related to the way

researchers obtain study design data. The desired or selected data is related to the data used in the study. This research uses collection techniques through literature studies. According to Mardalis (in Sari, 2020: 43) library techniques collect information from books, magazines, journals, documents, historical stories in the library. Based on (Zed, 2004: 2) the difference in literature with field studies, limiting its movement to library collection materials. The research analyzes in depth the elements of character formation and characterization presented in the novel which are then connected to the social conditions of the community where the character lives and experiences events.

The data collection stage in the study, as follows (1) collecting library materials related to words, phrases, or dialogues in novels that lead to traits *playboy* and shape *labelling* society on the figure. Provide an overview of the causal relationship between the two, (2) choose secondary library materials such as literature related to social psychology themes that are able to direct research to appropriate studies, (3) read and record or mark the quotations of words, phrases, dialogues, or monologues that show the nature of *playboy* and giving *labelling*. For data analysis techniques, in research with the literature method, after obtaining data in the form of words, phrases, sentences, dialogues, and monologues, then a data analysis technique called content analysis techniques (*content analysis*) The facts in the novel are analyzed and understood in depth. According to R. Holsti (in Afrizal, 2014: 33) content analysis aims to observe the message conveyed by the communicator and take meaning or implied meaning or certain intentions in it. That is, the content in the data seeks to be understood and taken the essence in accordance with the theme needed for information, such as related to the social psychology discussed. Given the type of approach in research, namely qualitative-descriptive causality, the intended analysis relates to facts related to the nature of causal relationships.

Triangulation is carried out in three main stages, namely data, theory and methodology. The three stages are carried out sequentially from the earliest or basic thing, namely processing existing data. According to Alfansyur (2020: 148), triangulation is carried out to test the validity of data for the purpose of accountability. In line with Bachri (2010: 55) triangulation aims to strengthen the interpretation of data on available evidence. The validation of the research this time was carried out internally through the researchers themselves.

RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1 Playboy Character Facts Related to Figures

Male disposition *playboy* or which usually has the popular term "crocodile man", according to Hardiana, (2010: 1) *playboy* attached to men with unfaithful character in relationships with women. *Playboy* Usually smart look at situations to issue words of seduction, praise, can lie to attract attention. Based on Elmira (2019) guy *playboy* leads to the unseriousness of having a romantic relationship. Some traits that are usually pinned on men *playboy* That is, always dress conspicuously to attract attention and easily come or go at will in a relationship. Portrayal of men *playboy* seen in the novel "Hello Cello" precisely in the main character, namely "Cello". Cello was known on campus as a student *playboy* professionals who only date beautiful women.

"Apalagi, Cello terkenal cuma deketin cewek-cewek cantik doang. Standarnya tinggi. Jadi kalau pernah deket sama Cello, tuh, kayak...coy...lo ngerti lah, maksud gue." (Cello, 2022:10)

The quote shows a phrase from one of the students, Kezia who said that Cello has properties *playboy* to have relationships only with beautiful women. The woman approached by Cello already has a beautiful face.

“Lo keren tauuu! Cantik juga,” puji Una.

Helga tertawa miris. “Cantiknya gue relatif, bukan cantik buat semua orang. Jadi percuma, kalo ketemu keluarga gue, gue gak bakal dianggap cantik.” (Cello, 2022:31)

“Ternyata gue emang secantik itu, ya?” Ia tersenyum tiba-tiba.

Terngiang-ngiang ucapan Kezia waktu lalu tentang Cello yang punya standar tinggi saat mendekati perempuan. Kalau sudah membuat Cello tertarik, sudah pasti menurutnya dia cantik. (Cello, 2022:33—34)

The assumption of Cello is that he only chooses to approach beautiful girls who are a form of character *playboy* emphasized through "Helga" as the main female character who at first always feels inferior with herself because she doesn't care too much about her parents then suddenly full of confidence and feels beautiful after Cello sends her a message first after a short meeting. Helga's change in confidence even left her close friends confused.

“Iya. Mana dia niat banget pula kalo ngedeketin orang. Gue sih, kalo dideketin sama Cello dari awal udah ta’awuz. Minta perlindungan sama Tuhan dari godaan laki-laki tampan tapi buaya.” (Cello, 2022:10)

Postur tubuhnya tinggi tinggi ideal menambah kesan jalan bak model runaway saat ia melangkah dari mobilnya menuju lobi. Belum lagi ketika dia menegur semua orang yang berpapasan karena sifat ramahnya. Marcello. (Cello, 2022:25)

The quote shows the popular assumption among students at the Cello campus that he is a crocodile so try to avoid them lest they be persuaded by the seduction of Cello's handsome face. Plus the stature or style of the cello that is very masculine makes the male perspective more attached *playboy* with the mainstay of cool appearance to attract attention.

4.2 Outgoing, Romantic, and Royal Character in the Cello.

In addition to having a narcissistic nature or always standing out to show themselves in front of others, according to Yvonie (2017), affirming that *playboy men* have three top characteristics, namely (1) outgoing, (2) romantic, (3) royal. This characteristic has the same goal, which is to conquer the woman he targets. The existence of these characteristics in the cello found by people around him, especially by students of one campus, further raises the confidence of *playboy* men. The people around Cello believed from the things they knew and saw from Cello's movements.

“Can you... please, keep it as secret?” pinta Una. “Sans,” jawabnya berusaha tetap *cool*.

“Hilmy juga, kalau dia juga sadar, tolong bilangin buat jadiin ini rahasia.” “Hilmy orangnya gak cepu, kok. Gue juga gitu. Santai.” Una mengangguk canggung dan mundur satu langkah... (Cello, 2022:193)

Outgoing in Yvonie's view refers to an overly familiar and sociable attitude towards women, this exaggerated attitude gives the impression of being close to the target woman. The quote describes a cello who can easily get along with Una. Una is one of Helga's best friends. Helga is the woman Cello is approaching. Cello speaks casually and tries to stay *cool* in front of Una. He said that Cello could keep the speech a secret to keep the facts about Una a secret. Cello had never spoken to Una before, but he was able to get along with Una quickly.

“Oh, iya, ke lantai 5. Hehehe, lupa.” Ia menggaruk kepalanya salah tingkah dan berterima kasih setelah Cello menekankan tombol lantai 5 untuknya. “Kita ke lantai yang sama, by the way,” ucap Cello agar ruang sempit itu tak dingin karena rasa canggung. “Cool outfits,” pujinya setelah tak sengaja melihat pakaian yang Helga pakai hari ini. Helga melirik pakaiannya dan tertawa. “Thanks? Haha.” (Cello, 2022:28)

Romance in this context refers to the words flirting and seduction or giving a striking special act to the opposite sex. The quote shows Cello helping Helga to press the door button *lift* when accidentally heading towards a room at the same time. Inside *lift* Cello also suddenly praised Helga's dressing style which made Helga herself feel confused and stammered. Despite Cello being kind and romantic, Helga remains aware that Cello is a man *playboy* and cello's actions are already commonly issued to seduce.

"Yang ini?" tunjuknya ke yogurt rasa pisang. "Iya." "Oke. Beli 10." Ia mengambil 10 botol yogurt rasa pisang dan menaruhnya di atas Helga yang menghalangi permukaan keranjang. "Apa lagi?" "Rasa stroberi boleh juga gak?" "Boleh." Cello kembali mengambil 10 botol yogurt...." (Cello, 2022:149)

A man *playboy* show his royal attitude through giving attention or gifts to women. The attention and assistance given refers to the impression of exaggeration and is deliberately tried as much as possible. The excerpt shows Cello buying the yogurt drink designated by Helga 10 bottles each without hesitation. Regarding Qothrunnada's opinion (2023), royal is defined as excessive or wasteful attitude in something, especially in spending money or giving something. Royal also refers to splendor. For a royal attitude towards others in the form of an attitude of being willing to spend money or material to make someone happy. The act of Cello giving Helga many gifts can lead to traits that are usually highlighted by men *playboy* to women he hadn't even known for long. Cello hadn't known Helga for long but was able to get along for just a short time in less than a week.

4.3 Emergence of social prejudice

According to Utaminingtyas (2021-151), the emergence of attitudes in a person is due to interactions that are processed into a form of understanding. Attitudes arise from habituation (*behavior*) that continues to be accepted. Habituation gives rise to a concept. In Line with the Eclipse (2010:173) *attitude* It is not a person's innate nature from birth that comes from the learning process during development. Generally formation *attitude* influenced by the primary environment (*primary group*) such as parents or family. *Attitude* takes the form of individual responses from environmental stimuli in the context of social psychology. The understanding that emerges is also called social prejudice.

In conclusion, prejudice is still related to *attitude* which is the result of interaction with others. Close association gave rise to existing concepts. Prejudice is usually accompanied by processes such as imitation, suggestion, identification, and sympathy as the main points. According to Sihabbudin (2005: 205) social prejudice can be interpreted negatively and even refer to discriminating against others. Prejudice is more often a form of misunderstanding and incoherence in communication. This means that prejudice appears as a person's view of others which can also mean a negative judgment.

"Di keluarga gue, gue satu-satunya anak yang...bisa dibilang...friendly? Gue suka berbaur sama siapa aja dan ngobrol sama semua orang tanpa pandang bulu. Gak cewek, gak cowok, dulu semua orang gue jadiian temen gue." "Waktu kecil anak yang ramah kayak gitu bakal dicap apa, genit, playboy, penakluk wanita cuma karena ngajak anak kecil perempuan lain ngobrol." (Cello, 2022:291)

The quote shows the prejudice that arises in the family and the surrounding community in the cello neighborhood. They consider Cello to be male *playboy* or female conquerors. In fact, Cello is friendly and considerate to anyone, including women, just because he has a nature *friendly* or easily get along with others. Cello has a friendly disposition, sociable and not picky interlocutors. However, his irritability creates a negative prejudice in the family and society that the cello is male *playboy*.

Johnson (in Ali, 2010: 20) reveals that prejudice arises because of the existence of

Stereotypical who dominate by the superior group against the inferior group. According to Schneider (in Zaduqisti, 2009: 73) explained *Stereotypical* derived from the Greek word *steros* = solid or rigid, *typos* = model and when combined means a rigid model, associated with giving confidence to others. *Stereotypical* In relation to one's belief in giving bad judgments to others, one judges others with a negative outlook. According to Diana (2021), *Stereotypical* Related to the beliefs of a person or group, can mean bad, while prejudice refers to a judgment or feeling given to another person. The two did intersect with each other.

"Tadi gue satu *lift* sama Cello. Terus, dia nahan pintu *lift* biar gue keluar duluan! Baik banget gak, sih?" Tidak ada respon dari teman-temannya. Mereka bingung. Tidak ada yang spesial dari berada di dalam *lift* yang sama dengan Cello, sebab.... Apa spesialnya? (Cello, 2022:29)

Cello yang semakin menarik dengan ripped jeans dan kaus stone washed bergambar mobil balap berangka 88. Rambutnya ditata rapi sampai keningnya terpampang sempurna tanpa corak. Helga memejamkan matanya dan kembali mengulangi kalimat INGET INI CELLO dalam kepalanya agar tak terlena. (Cello, 2022:248)

Citations show that *Stereotypical* given to Cello came from his circle of college friends that they believed everything Cello did, just as a cover to attract attention. The cello does good by holding the door *lift* for Helga when they happen to come to campus at about the same time, but other students think it's something familiar, nothing interesting as if that's the kindness that men should highlight *playboy*.

Stereotypical the same was pointed out by Helga. When looking at the cello leaning against the wall *lift* with an attractive and neat appearance, Helga tried to restrain herself. A cello with its handsome and charming stature can certainly easily attract attention. Helga planted confidence and determination in her to keep in mind that the man standing before her was Cello, a student known for his nature *playboy*. Helga convinces herself even though Cello did nothing else but stand leaning back, but a look *playboy* On him is still attached.

Based on Wijaya (in Suyanto, 2010: 26) stereotyping can come from old understandings that stem from history or culture. Meanwhile, according to Gerungan (2010: 68) *stereotypes* are formed due to the lack of relationship or association between people who give confidence and someone they want so that they tend to be subjective thoughts. Examples of stereotyping are usually attached to Negroes, according to Pangestu (2021: 11) Negroes are always considered as ignorant, lazy, and cheating, this view causes white Americans to always look down and misbehave against Negroes. But the reality is that not a few Negroes have expertise in technology and obtain achievements. Like Philis Wheatly, a Negro slave turned writer. His works prove that Negroes were also highly intellectual.

"Sir, sorry *interuption*," Cello tiba-tiba mengangkat tangan dan menyambar suara Helga dengan suara berat yang terdengar seisi ruangan. "Kemarin Sir jelasin dua materi tentang Analisis Multivariial dan Studi Eksperimen. Sesuai yang saya baca, seharusnya kita masuk pembahasan Studi Kausal-Komparatif dulu baru masuk ke Studi Eksperimen." 'Oh, begitu, ya? Sebentar.'" Sir Arnold meraih bukunya. (Cello, 2022:54)

Helga menghela napas lega. Terkejut tak terkejut melihat Cello yang akhirnya menolong walau pria itu tak ditolongnya kemarin. Sekarang, bukannya fokus mengikuti perkuliahan sebanar-benarnya, Helga malah kembali dipusingkan dengan fakta bahwa Cello akan meminta imbalan atas pertolongannya barusan. (Cello, 2022:55)

The quote shows Cello helping Helga from trouble when she accidentally enters a lecture class. The teacher in the class noticed Helga's suspicious-looking confusion and

suddenly asked Helga to explain the material she had learned before. Helga, of course, responds, but Cello, who is initially aware of Helga's existence and laughs at her, helps divert the topic from the teacher. Cello discusses the discussion of course material that is missed and should be taught. After knowing that Cello helped her, Helga immediately thought that Cello would not want to help her without any calculation and reciprocity. Helga doesn't think Cello really helped her, but there must be some other point to Cello's good nature. Playboy men rarely do something without a specific purpose. Even though the help of Cello is a serious form of love or liking for Helga.

4.5 The Influence of Field (Living Space) for the Formation of Character Psychology

4.5.1 Self-labeling of Characters

Stereotyping Cello seems only one-sided thinking without knowing the real facts. People give Cello a sign or *labelling* about his *playboy* character. According to Henslin (in Ariningtias, 2022: 89) *labelling* is a unilateral stamping of someone which can be based on prominent physical characteristics, character, or social group status in the person concerned. *The labelling* given will have an impact on the person subjected to carrying out daily life. The concept of *labelling* can mean a deviation or incoherence with the actual facts, so that the person who is labelled and adheres to it will continue the deviation. For example, if a child is labeled naughty, he will continue to be naughty. Based on Rahman (2019: 14) the impact on a person who is hit, he will continue to identify himself according to the stamp given, through this primary deviation will be able to continue into secondary deviation. The deviation will recur and become worse and worse. That is, through *labelling* an individual who initially behaves well and then makes a mistake or something that is considered less common and then labeled then he can change deviantly according to the views given.

“Tapi seiring berjalannya waktu, gak cuma keluarga yang ngecap gue kayak gitu, tapi seluruh temen-temen gue juga. Semakin gue dewasa, puber, mulai punya rasa suka secara romantis ke perempuan, baru deh, gue ngerasain ruginya.” “Apa ruginya?” “Banyak. Salah satunya, setiap gue punya ketertarikan beneran ke perempuan, gue selalu dianggap cuma main-main. Katanya gue playboy. Padahal, dulu gue belum jadi playboy, masih label dari orang-orang aja yang awalnya Cuma dijadiin candaan. Terus, setelahnya, gue ngerasa buat apa gue cuman dapet ruginya doang. Sekalian aja gue jadi orang yang selalu mereka sebut.” (Cello, 2022:291)

The quote shows the *labelling* of a male playboy pinned by Cello's family and friends once he grows up. Initially when Cello was a child, the talk was considered a joke but gradually developed into an attached label. The impact of the *labelling* is that Cello is always considered playful once he intends to approach women, people assume as a playboy, Cello will definitely not be serious about relationships. Instead of all the unfounded talk just harming him, Cello then thought about following the plot and turned into a jerk and playboy as society said.

4.5.2 Behavioral Tendencies with Psychological Processes

The label of society then influences the thinking and psychology of Cello to later become like the person that society wants and mentions. Lewin formed a concept called the influence of "living space" when $B=f$ or *Behavior* in line with *the field* or environment. The combination of the inner self and the external self of the individual determines the figure of behavior. According to Lewin, (in Meigita, 2018) the synergy between the environment and individuals affects the emergence of inner conflicts. Inner conflict from within gives direction to the motor system as well as the concept of motivation. In this case, it also concerns the goals, wills, and desires and imaginations of the future that arise.

“Gak semua cewek yang gue ajak ngobrol emang pengen gua deketin romantically, Hel. Kadang gue cuma pengen temenan aja, tapi dianya malah dibawa perasaan. Makanya gue kalo nge-chat lo hati-hati banget, takut dibilang modus.” (Cello, 2022:292)

“Jadi, lo... jadi diri lo yang sekarang karena maksain diri?” Ia mengangguk. “Iya. Berusaha membiasakan diri gue jadi seseorang gue dimata orang lain, dan itu dibawa sampe sekarang. Gue jadi brengsek.” (Cello, 2022:291)

Based on the quote above, it shows that there is an influence *field* or the environment has an impact on the desires and motivations that exist in individuals. In the first quote, Cello desires to have a serious love affair with Helga that begins through the approach of raising fear in Cello. Cello worries about being branded a mode related to the environment's view of him being a playboy. This makes Cello must always be careful in doing things, especially when interacting with the opposite sex.

Citation two also shows the fields that influence Cello behavior (motor). The cello who was imagined as a jerk finally tried to equate perspective with his real condition. The term playboy that is usually obtained slowly began to be accepted even though it was overwhelmed by compulsion.

Furthermore, Kurt Lewin said that the way of working or the atmosphere created by the community group will affect the response or response issued by a person. This is found in the novel, which is related to the bad view of the nature of the cello. Cello who has a *friendly* disposition or easy to get along with and can talk to anyone, both women and men, is considered a flirtatious nature. As an adult, the thinking then focuses on the female point of view. Cello's kind attitude is intended to seduce and approach beautiful women, Cello is only considered playful when expressing feelings to women. This is certainly just a wrong perspective, a perspective that harms Cello. The labelling of pinned playboy *guys* eventually influenced Cello's thinking to become a man as desired or thought by society.

According to Cello's mature point of view, it is useless for him to do something sincerely, or it is useless if he really tells the truth because society will still bring up the *playboy* nature in him. So that Cello not only gets his loss, he finally learns to accept society's *stereotypes*. Slowly he changed his self-nature to lead to the characteristics of *playboy* men, both in terms of appearance, behavior, and most prominently from words that often express scratch words. People can know the true nature of Cello if they decide to get closer and listen to the story of Cello themselves.

The description above is in accordance with Lewin's opinion, that *the field* or environment where a person lives will affect the way the person is viewed. For Cello's case, the viewpoint or social prejudice given by family, relatives, and college friends about the "*playboy* cello" changed the cello's personality to follow the views society assumed for him. The cello, who initially opposed, then thought of making himself a playboy even through coercion.

Based on Fachrudin (2020: 4) Kurt Lewin grouped individual inner conflicts in three concepts, namely:

- 1) Near-close conflict, which occurs if the individual is given two options that are pleasant to him or of positive value.
- 2) Conflict is far-flung away, if the choices given are both repulsive of individual pleasure or both are negative.
- 3) Conflict is approaching-away, if one choice is positive while the other is negative so that it can require individuals to choose.

4.5.3 Near-Closer Conflict

“Katanya mau ke supermarket?” “Emang sama gue? Lo naik bus aja, kita ketemu di sana.” “Kalo kayak gitu mending gue jalan ke mal sendiri, lah!” Cello tertawa. “Haha, nggak, nggak. Ayo.” Sambil mengarahkan kepalanya mengajak Helga berjalan menuju parkiran.” (Cello, 2022:142)

Based on the data above, it shows that there is a conflict close to each other or that has both positive values. Conflict with conditions that are both pleasant for the character. The quote shows the first conflict: Cello can go to the supermarket to buy his necessities accompanied by the woman he loves, Helga. In the second conflict, Cello manages to invite Helga and becomes closer to her even though he has to use his jokes. Thus there is also a connection with the concept of *Lewin's field*. That the environment's view of us can provide a trigger for achieving goals even though sometimes views or prejudices do not correspond to reality. The influence of living space makes individuals continue to do what is expected if they feel to give positive value in their lives.

4.5.4 Conflict away

Wajah paniknya terus melirik ke Cello, meminta bantuan. Dalam bentuk apa pun itu. Si Menyebalkan itu masih saja menertawakan tanpa suara dengan wajah jahil sebagai pembalasan Helga yang selalu menolak memberikan yang ia minta semalaman kemarin. NIM-mu berapa?” Sir Arnold mengulangi pertanyaannya yang dianggurkan selama beberapa detik. (Cello, 2022:54)

Based on the data, it shows a conflict away or a conflict with both values negative. Characters are faced with unpleasant problems. The first conflict shows Helga who is suddenly given a question by the lecturer and she is confused about not being able to answer because of the wrong class so she does not know about the intended material. The second conflict, the class he entered was none other than the cello class, the cello who saw Helga confused had laughed instead of helping. This irritated Helga. It's useless if Cello doesn't help. *Field* in this case makes Helga think that Cello will not help her, because of course a playboy will not help without reward. Though Cello does want to help but with a style of familiarity through ridicule first.

4.5.5 Near-Away Conflict

Helga menghela napas lega. Terkejut tak terkejut melihat Cello yang akhirnya menolong walau pria itu tak ditolongnya kemarin. Sekarang, bukannya fokus mengikuti perkuliahan sebenar-benarnya, Helga malah kembali dipusingkan dengan fakta bahwa Cello akan meminta imbalan atas pertolongannya barusan. (Cello, 2022:55)

Based on the quote, it shows Helga who has to face conflicts close to and away or opposite values. The first conflict he feels relieved to be free from the questions he confused because of the wrong class because Cello helped him, whereas before when Cello asked Helga for help he balked. The second conflict relates to the first situation. *Field* gives Helga the view that Cello will not help without reward so that he can guess that Cello will ask for something in return. Helga feels dizzy and worried about the request of the cello which can take many things. *Field* or the influence of the outside environment gives Helga the same view about the nature of playboy guys. They won't help without something behind it, especially if they're nice to the opposite sex.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the previous chapter, shows the concept of social psychology in the novel "Hello Cello" by Nadia Ristivani. Kurt Lewin's social psychology study, which explains the concept of *field*, explains that if we want to know a person's psychology, we must also research or at least know the environmental conditions around

which a person lives. In the novel, Cello is depicted who lives in an environment that always gives a bad view or negative *stereotypes* to him. They assume that Cello is a *playboy*. Everything he does is not based on sincerity, but just a tactic to attract the attention of the women he wants to approach. In addition to influencing psychology, the influence of living space *or field* gives inner conflict or feelings to the characters. Inner conflict influences the emergence of thoughts on self-attitude.

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