

Chapter III

The Social Interactions of the Main Character

The analysis of this thesis is about the social interaction of the main character with his new community. It is the analysis of Ivan Denisovich Shukov's social interactions after living eight years in the cruel and inhuman concentration camp, and it is divided into two main different parts based on the object to whom Shukov interacts with. The first part is Shukov's interaction with the non-prisoners of the concentration camp, and the second part is Shukov's interaction with the other prisoners of the concentration camp.

3.1 The Social Interaction between Shukov and the Non-Prisoners.

Ivan Denisovich Shukov is a very ordinary peasant that is put into the political prison (concentration camp) for doing nothing wrong. He is accused of being the German **spy**

and having intention in betraying Russia; and because of that he has to bear with his new community opposing his own characteristic. The major population in the concentration camp is the prisoners, but there is minor population that holds a great deal of authority, they are the non-prisoners of the concentration camp. The non-prisoners of the concentration camp are mainly the warders (or is usually known as the Red Tartars or the prison guards), the building foreman, the medical staff, and the kitchen staff.

Generally, these non-prisoners always treat all of the prisoners of the concentration camp with bad treatment. For example, when they speak to the prisoners, they always do not use proper language, but they use a rough language instead, such as; “take it easy, you bastard!” (Solzhenitsyn 13), or “why mop the fucking thing every day?” (14). Those swearing words are often delivered by the non-prisoners toward the prisoners. Therefore, Ivan Denisovich Shukov as one of the prisoners of the concentration camp also has a bad relationship with the non-prisoners of the concentration camp. The reason of this bad relationship can be seen from the both sides, Shukov and the non-prisoners. From Shukov side it is mostly because of his position as a prisoner and also his ordinariness, and that factor has turned him to be afraid of the non-prisoners of the concentration camp who has big authority in order to make policy in the prison as they like.

Shukov is indeed very afraid of the non-prisoners authority, while the non-prisoners also often misuse their authority. It is seen on the way how the warders behave to the prisoners, for example when a warder sends Shukov to the guard house for getting up a little bit late, the warder does not want to hear any reason from Shukov (7). While Shukov himself is also afraid of the warder. It is seen when Shukov always does not try to give his

second argument to the warder who sends him into the guardhouse, “Shukov said nothing to anyone. He didn’t want to aggravate the Tartar” (8). Some of the warders even sometimes thread the prisoners with their authority, for example, they say “D’you want to sit on your asses in the snow? That’s where I’ll put you if you like and that’s where I’ll keep you till morning!” (137) to the prisoners. That fact just adds Shukov’s fear on the authority of the non-prisoners of the concentration camp, and it has caused the disharmonious relationship between them, but this is the general relationship between them.

3.1.1 The Conflict between Shukov with the Non-Prisoners

In order to analyze the social interaction of the main character with the non-prisoners, the thesis writer applies Professor Green’s five types of social interaction. The first type of the social interactions is the conflict, and conflict itself is “the deliberate attempt to oppose, resist, or coerce the will of another or others” (Green 50). Based on the sociological theory, conflict is divided into latent conflict, and overt conflict. First, the thesis writer analyzes the latent conflict between the main character with the non-prisoners. The latent conflict itself is a condition “long before conflict erupts in hostile action” (Green 51). The latent conflict of Shukov with the non-prisoners relates closely with the background of both sides, Shukov as the prisoner and the non-prisoners of the concentration camp as the prisoners’ guards. These two ranks, both the prisoner and also the prisoners’ guard, are the symbol of two opposing positions. This condition obviously creates a contradictory position, as well, which automatically leads to disharmonious relationship between both

sides in general, like what the thesis writer has mentioned in the previous point. Therefore, the most general cause of the latent conflict between Shukov and the non-prisoners has been clearly seen through the background and the general relationship based on their position in the community, which is the concentration camp.

Besides, the personality of Shukov and the non-prisoners also proves that there is an disharmonious relationship between him and the non-prisoners. As it has been analyzed in the previous point, Shukov is a very ordinary and usual person, even Max Hayward and Leopold Labedz called him as “everyman”, in their introduction about the novel One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich. This means that Shukov is a very simple peasant, and one of the examples is he always obeys the warders will in order to avoid to be involved into a worse problem, and it can be seen on the background of why Shukov is imprisoned. The reason why that Shukov is imprisoned is because Shukov once admits that he is the German’s spy, exactly like what the Stalin’s army accuses him to be.

In his record it said Shukov was in for treason. And it’s true he gave evidence against himself and said he’d surrendered to the enemy with the intention of betraying his country, and come back with instructions from the Germans. But just what he was supposed to do for the Germans neither Shukov nor the interrogator could say. So they just left it at the end and put down: “On Instructions from Germans.” The way Shukov figured, it was very simple. If he didn’t sign, he was as good as buried. But if he did, he’d still go on living for a while. So he signed (Solzhenitsyn 76).

Shukov does this confession because he does not want to have any bigger problem. He takes the easiest way; it is sacrificing himself to go to the concentration camp rather than killing himself instead.

On other hand, the non-prisoners are people having **big** authority who like to misuse the authority. They can point every prisoner, as they like to do what they want. For example, when Shukov is punished for waking up late in the morning, the warder who punishes him directly changes the punishment into mopping up the floor of the Headquarter because it has been very dirty and he is lazy to do it by himself (6-10). It is seen from the warder's mind from the first time that he wants Shukov to mop the Headquarter floor for him, "they never meant to put him in the can but simply that the floor in the warders' room needed scrubbing" (9). Considering the personality of both sides of the party, the thesis writer concludes that the latent conflict exists in the social interactions between Shukov and those non-prisoners. With that kind of different personality background, it is common if the latent conflict takes place between Shukov and the non-prisoners of the concentration camp.

Besides the different personality of Shukov and the non-prisoners, there is also another reason which is also the cause of the latent conflict between Shukov and the non-prisoners. **It is the sense of distrust Shukov's heart toward the non-prisoners. Shukov always thinks** that between him and the non-prisoners, there is a very huge social difference, and it can be seen in how he reacts when he is refused by the medical staff eventhough he is really ill and he needs rest indeed. After Nikolay Vdovushkin, one of the medical staff, refuses Shukov's will to takes a rest, "Shukov said nothing. He didn't even nod. He rammed on

his cap and went out” (25). This has really shown Shukov dissatisfaction on the medical staff. When Vdovushkin refuses Shukov, Shukov concludes “When you’re cold, don’t expect sympathy on someone who’s warm” (25). This sentence has a very deep meaning in the sense of distrust. It means Shukov has made up his mind to distrust the medical staff, who are also the non-prisoners of the concentration camp. Shukov has already grown the latent conflict inside his heart, because he has been treated **very** cruelly by the medical staff and their regulation.

In addition, Shukov’s opinion about the medical staff can be generalized into his opinion toward the non-prisoners in general. It is his opinion toward not only the medical staff, but also the warders, and the kitchen staff. For example in the case when Shukov has to swipe two extra bowls without the notification of the cook (the kitchen staff) during the lunch, he steals those bowls instead of asking them to the cook (86-87). This has shown Shukov’s distrust on the cook. The other example is in the case when Shukov has to hide things such as spoon inside his boot (16), or also the needle under his cap (28). This also shows how Shukov hide things from the notification of the warders or the other non-prisoners, and it is because he has put his distrust on them, that is why he keeps on doing things beyond their notification.

In addition, the poor condition of the concentration camp somehow affects the non-prisoners cruel action toward the prisoners, especially the condition of the weather. The weather is seriously cold and very unfriendly, it is “seventeen and a half below” (10) and it effects the Warders to act lazily especially in the Headquarter. Like what Shukov has seen on that day, “a couple of warders who’d undressed down to their dirty shirt were playing

checkers” (10) inside the room which is warmed by a proper stove (10), while Shukov, who is freezing, still has to work outside on the thick snow. Shukov has to be able to struggle with the “freezing cold, with a fog that caught your breath” (8) while he works or does outside activity. The cold weather increases the laziness of the warders. Moreover, the warders have the authority to reduce their chores by using the prisoners. They give Shukov orders as they like such as ordering Shukov “to mop the floor” (9), which **is** actually one of their chores. Therefore, the imbalance facilities during the unfriendly circumstances somehow enable to sharpen the latent conflict between them.

In addition, the other type of conflict based on Professor Green’s theory is the overt conflict. The overt conflict is a condition “when an issue is declared and hostile action is taken” (Green 51). The overt conflict between Shukov and the non-prisoners can be considered as a quite common thing for it happens frequently in the form of arguments. Eventhough Shukov is a very ordinary person and he also does not willing to fight the warders, every time he meets regulation or policy which is not fair enough according to him, he dares to give his argument against it. He has enough courage to do so, even his argument is always refused and he also does not try to argue harder because he does not want to be involved into a big problem for nothing. For example, when Shukov wakes up late that morning, one of the warders comes to him and tells him to take his punishment, which is “three days in the can with work as usual” (Solzhenitsyn 6). Before Shukov accepts the punishment, he gives his argument in the form of question based on his dissatisfaction to the punishment, he asks “But what for, Comrade Warder?” (6), but the warder does not want to listen and Shukov remains silent in order to avoid any other new

punishment (6-8). The moment when Shukov gives his question to the warder is the moment when the overt conflict between both of them takes place.

There is another good example of Shukov's overt conflict, but this time it is with the medical staff. It is when Shukov goes to the medical clinic center to get the treatment for he does not feel so well that day. The staff at the clinic, Nikolay Vdovushkin, refuses **to** give Shukov any medical treatment because according to him Shukov **is** not sick enough, and besides that Shukov also comes to the clinic in the wrong time and they only serve the sick prisoners in their scheduled time only (20-22). At first Shukov **is** dissatisfied to hear this, he argues "But the trouble is, Nikolay, it doesn't feel so bad in the evening, when it ought to" (21). This argument has started the overt conflict between Shukov and Vdovushkin. From Shukov's argument, it can be seen that Shukov is very dissatisfied with the regulation about the scheduled sick time, for in his opinion sick people are not able to predict when he would be sick, that is why the overt conflict takes place through Shukov's argument. However, the medical staff, Nikolay Vdovushkin, cares his poem better than Shukov's health (24), so he keeps on ignoring Shukov's argument and Shukov also does not give his second argument for he knows that it is useless.

In the working area Shukov also involves into an overt conflict in the form of argument with one of the building foremen whose name is Der. Der accuses Shukov uses too little mortar on the bricks, but Shukov does not agree with him because Shukov understands clearly that he has to reduce the mortar since the weather is too cold (1 16-17). In this case Shukov wins the "argumentation war" because Der is a low rank officer who has only a little authority and integrity. Shukov shouts some rough words to Der "You and

your damn bookkeepers!” (117), and Shukov directly shows his disrespect to Der for “He didn’t stop laying bricks for a second while he was saying all this” (118). This has shown Shukov’s overt conflict with Der, the building foreman, the overt conflict between both of them happens at the moment when Shukov delivers his rough words directly to Der. Moreover, the fact that Der is a low rank officer who has a little authority and integrity is supported by the attitude of Tyurin, the boss of the gang 104. Tyurin even dares to threaten Der with rough words and shovel when Der plays tough toward gang 104. Tyurin says that he would kill Der in case Der reports bad things about gang 104 to the Headquarter, and he uses the rough words such as the “bloodsucker” (115) to call Der (114-15). From these facts, it is clear that Shukov often involves into overt conflict with the non-prisoners in the form of arguments even though it always does not grow into a bigger than just a light argument of dissatisfaction on that one particular day in the concentration camp.

3.1.2 The Competition between Shukov with the Non-Prisoners.

Competition is a type of social interaction which has two or more than two parties, that is contradictory to each other in order to reach each of their goals (Green 52-57). The thesis writer has explored the novel, One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich, very carefully in order to look for the competition happened between Shukov and the non-prisoners in that concentration camp. However, the result is that there is no competition happened inside their social relationship in that concentration camp. This result is understandable because the relationship between Shukov and the non-prisoners is not

equal. That unequal relationship enables the impossibility of creating a competition between them, since a competition needs a competitive condition. Besides, as it is mentioned in the Review of the Related Literature, that competition has to be protected by the norm (57). While in the relationship between Shukov and the non-prisoners of the concentration camp, there is no norm which protects that relationship, since Shukov is treated as someone lower than the non-prisoners. It is proved by the action of the warders that always give commands toward the prisoners, especially Shukov in this case and it has to be absolutely obeyed. Shukov even does not give his second argument toward the warder on that day early in the morning, because he does not want to be involved in any more serious problem for he understands that he would if he tries to argue (Solzhenitsyn 6-7). This fact has proved that Shukov is oppressed by the non-prisoners, and their relationship is not guided by any norm for the non-prisoners can do anything they like toward Shukov.

3.1.3 The Cooperation between Shukov with the Non-prisoners.

The relation of the prisoners and the non-prisoners in that concentration camp is not good at all; it can be considered very bad. Therefore, Shukov as one of the prisoners also has a bad relation with the non-prisoners of the concentration camp. The thesis writer concludes that the most possible cooperation which can take place between Shukov and the non-prisoners is only the tertiary cooperation; it is the cooperation between two or more party which is based on a forced feeling (Green 59). Because, there is no equal relationship between them, and there is a lot of conflict instead. The warders and the other

non-prisoners have responsibility in order to take care of everything in the concentration camp, including the prisoners, because it is their duty which they get from their leader. Eventhough the non-prisoners have their own task, but still they have that responsibility which they have to fulfill no matter what, because they are paid for that. The medical staff have the duty of taking care of the health and the medical problems of every one in the concentration camp, including the prisoners (20-21). The kitchen staff have the duty of taking care of the meals in the concentration camp, including the prisoners (14-15), the building foremen have the duty of taking care of the prisoners during working time, and also controlling the prisoners' works (113), and the warders have the duty of taking care of the security, and also the prisoners (51). While Shukov, as it has been discussed in the previous point, is afraid of the non-prisoners for they usually give punishment as they like. In this case the cooperation between Shukov and the non-prisoners is only based on Shukov's fear of the non-prisoners' authority and also based on the non-prisoners' responsibility of taking care of the prisoners. In addition, both Shukov and the non-prisoners wish to reach a smooth day in that concentration camp. That **is** why they have the tertiary cooperation especially on that certain day.

Therefore, the motive of the cooperation happened from both sides, Shukov with the non-prisoners, has already been ~~seen~~ clearly that it is based on some force. That is why, there are no primary and secondary cooperation between Shukov and the non-prisoners in that concentration camp. The tertiary cooperation can be seen in the event when the warders give commands to Shukov's gang, such as "Line up by fi-i-ves! One! Two!" (51). This has shown that eventhough the warders do not give the command willingly, they still

have to do so for it is their responsibility. On the other hand, the prisoners, especially Shukov “marched as though they were on parade-almost like soldiers. Once they got into the compound, they knew what to do without being told” (51) after hearing the command from the warders. The action of marching has shown the cooperation between Shukov and the warders in order to have the lines go smoothly. The warder has the role to manage the lines and to give instructions, while Shukov and his gang have the role to obey the instruction. By doing so, both of them apply the tertiary cooperation, because they do their own role in order to reach a certain goal, which is the fluency of the lines in marching in this case, but all of this is done by force.

In addition, there is another event when a warder sends Shukov into the punishment can on that day early in the morning, and Shukov obeys that command, even though sometimes he still tries to give his argument first, but finally he obeys the warder. At first, Shukov asks the warder, “But what for, Comrade Warder?” (6), but when the warder answers “Why weren’t you up late? Let’s go to the commandant’s office” (7). Shukov remains silent directly and goes to the commandant’s office like what he has been told to by the warder (6-8). The action of going to the commandant’s office by Shukov is also a form of tertiary cooperation between Shukov and that warder. It shows that Shukov cooperates with the warder to go to take his punishment. Even though Shukov does not feel that he deserves the punishment, but he still does it in a cooperative way.

In addition, Shukov’s daily main job in the concentration camp is to build the Production Planning Section in the concentration camp, which is guarded by the building foremen. It is also another form of tertiary cooperation between Shukov and the non-

prisoners in the concentration camp. It seems that Shukov enjoys to work as the bricks layer while building of the Production Planning Section, for he works with full spirit (69-70). However, it is still not based on Shukov's free will, and also Shukov is doing the job with joy and enthusiasm because it would make him warmer for the weather is more than just very cold, it is "seventeen and a half below" (10). Besides they would get punishment instead if they do not do the brick laying well (66-67). In addition, the building foremen themselves who guard the constructions of the Production Planning Section are also shadowed by their responsibility, not by their consciousness.

Based on the facts about Shukov cooperation with the non-prisoners in the concentration camp, it is clear that the cooperation happened between them is only the tertiary cooperation. It is the cooperation that is based on the feeling of force, in order to reach a certain goal. Shukov's fear on the authority of the non-prisoners, and the non-prisoners' sense of responsibility in managing the prisoners in that concentration camp, have become the basic motive of the each party *to* do the tertiary cooperation on that one certain day in the concentration camp.

3.1.4 The Consensus between Shukov with the Non-Prisoners.

Based on the sociological theory, the types of consensus are a lot. However, consensus itself means solving problem with the satisfaction in all of the parties involved who have different contra opinions (Green 62), and concerning with the social interactions of Shukov with the non-prisoners, there is only one type of consensus out of seven types that happens in their social interactions. It is understandable because in order to have

consensus, some types of consensus need balance position between two parties; furthermore, consensus needs a basic will to solve the problem with good intention while it is impossible for Shukov and the non-prisoners, because there are latent conflicts that are exist and bad relationship between them.

The only consensus that happened is the subordination, which means solving problem with a rather generous decision from the stronger party by considering the weaker party's opinion and condition (Horton 78), in this case the non-prisoners of course take the role as the stronger party while Shukov is the weaker one. The example on this case is the fact when Shukov wakes up late that morning can be used again as the vivid example of the subordination consensus. In this case, Shukov is dissatisfied with the warders policy on him for waking up late, because Shukov thinks that he has a good enough excuse for doing so that morning. He is ill at that time, and besides he "never slept through reveille but always got up at once" (Solzhenitsyn 1) for the straight eight years. However, the warder thinks that he has to use his authority to punish Shukov, in order to keep his self-esteem and also he uses to misuse his authority though. However, at the end he decides to give Shukov a lighter punishment, it is to mop the Headquarter floor. This policy comes up because the warder still considers about Shukov's argument and he gets the advantage more if Shukov mop his Headquarter rather than Shukov stays in the punishment can doing nothing (9-10). This significant example has showed the form of subordination consensus which happens between Shukov with the non-prisoners at that day. The warder's personal consideration has made him reduce Shukov's punishment, and the action of decreasing the

punishment of Shukov by the warder is indeed the application of the subordination consensus.

3.1.5 Assimilation as a Result of Interaction with the Non-Prisoners.

Assimilation of Shukov related to his social interactions with the non-prisoners happens because Shukov is seeking more comfortable circumstances in the cruel and inhuman concentration camp. Therefore, Shukov applies this type of social interaction in every of his daily activities, such as: getting meals, or also having his self-preparation, so that they could go smoothly. For example, in order to have an extra meal, Shukov always tries to put himself in the front row when the meal time is coming, and when the cook is distracted by the empty bowls and by the crowd Shukov successfully swipes two extra bowls without being noticed by the cooks (86-87). “While he was shouting like this at the cook, Shukov saw the two Estonians coming through the crowd and he slipped the two extra bowls to them. Then he turned back to the table again and counted up to see if all the bowls were still there” (86). In this case Shukov knows from his eight years experience in that cruel and inhuman concentration camp, that if he does not take the chance then he would get a great loss for any other people might do so, and the cook would not be too kind to give him another extra bowl for nothing. This is the assimilation that Shukov does in order to get more comfort during his life in the concentration camp.

In addition, he also has a unique eating habit. Shukov always keeps some of his ration to be eaten in the different time of the day (27-28), so that he can stand longer from the hunger that is supported by the extremely cold weather, and Shukov can eat his saving

before he went to bed (171). In addition, this has shown how Shukov has prepared some strategies in order to face hard day that is managed by a bunch of non-prisoners who never care about the prisoners, especially Shukov, properly. These strategies come up because Shukov wants to avoid facing the very hard and uncomfortable day. That is why, he keeps on making strategies in order to gain more comfort in his new community, which is the cruel and inhuman concentration camp.

Besides, Shukov also keeps some “illegal” things for his own preparation such as a needle that he hides under his cap (28), and a spoon that is made by himself, which he hides inside his shoes (16). Shukov has to do such a thing in order to gain more comfort, for himself, even though it is forbidden by the non-prisoners. If the non-prisoners find out about his illegal things, he would face lots of trouble, like what happened when one day, one of the non-prisoners found the needle inside Shukov’s cap and “he had been so angry he’d almost smashed Shukov’s head in” (28). However, Ivan Denisovich Shukov still takes the risk for keep on doing so, because he needs it indeed in order to gain more comfort during his hard life in his new community which is cruel and inhuman. Therefore, he has to fight for it and it becomes one of his assimilations in living related to his social interactions with the non-prisoners of the concentration camp. The actions of Shukov’s hiding things, such as spoon and needle, which is also against the non-prisoners’ regulation, have clearly shown Shukov’s assimilation in the concentration camp. Ivan Denisovich Shukov assimilates his actions in order to get through of the hard living in the concentration camp.

3.2 The Social Interaction between Shukov and the Other Prisoners.

In this point, the analysis of the thesis writer would be focused on the social interaction between Shukov and the other prisoners of the concentration camp. The other prisoners of the concentration camp are mostly the political prisoners of Stalin. Therefore, most of them are educated people, for example Alyoshka, who was a priest, and Buynovsky, who is a captain in a navy (5). However, their position in the concentration camp is as the prisoners, or the lowest position in the concentration camp.

In the concentration camp, among the prisoners themselves, their relationship can be said as a bad one. They do not care about the sake of the other gang members, just like in the case when some gangs bribe the warders in order to escape from the job of building the Production Planning Section (PPS) because it is a very hard work. They let the other gang to replace them without any empathy (4). They just think about their own sake in order to escape from the hard and rough work, and it has symbolized the picture of the relationship among them. Even among those prisoners of the concentration camp, they have a philosophy that is “Who is the prisoner’s worst enemy? The guy next to him” (146). This statement means that the prisoners’ number one enemy is not the non-prisoners, but it is the person that is in the same position with them, it is the other prisoner. Therefore, they are always aware of the other prisoners, especially the ones from the different gang, and they almost never get involved into each other in their daily life. In addition, the case would be a little bit different if it concerns about the relationship between the prisoners of the concentration camp from the same gang.

Among the members of the same gang they sometimes also get into problems, for example, when the Moldavian from the gang **32** is caught for being late in making lines until it made all the other prisoners waiting half an hour, the boss of the gang **32** punches him while the other members of his own gang kick him (**136-37**), and the other prisoners, including Shukov, shout at him with rough words such as “Bastard, crock, shit-head, no-good sonofabitch!” (**136**). This is one of the examples of the relationship of the prisoners with their own gang members which is not always so harmonious though they are bound in the same gang for many years. It even happens after they have lived and worked together for many years. Therefore, it can be seen that the relationship of the members of the same gang is not too good either.

The relationship between Shukov and the other prisoners is just more or less the same. Shukov is very seldom involved with the members of the other gang, that is why the relationship between them is not too good. They just like strangers to one another. It is proved by the content of the novel One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich that does not talk about that matter frequently. Shukov is often involved with his own gang members only in his one-day activity in the concentration camp. Similar to the general relationship of the prisoners in general, the relationship between Shukov with his own gang member also has some bad relationship, but it only happens to the prisoners with the low rank in his gang, whose name is Fetyukov. Fetyukov is a kind of prisoner who has not enough morality and integrity. In addition, the analysis and the details on this matter would be discussed in the next point which is about “conflict, competition, consensus, and assimilation” (Green 50).

3.2.1 The Conflict between Shukov with the Other Prisoners.

The existence of the latent conflict inside their daily social interaction is a common thing, because between Shukov and the other prisoners lay a bad relationship. It is explained in the previous point that the general relationship among the prisoners is not good, and there is no exception in the case of Shukov's social life. He is the same as the other prisoners who have bad relationship with the other prisoners. Shukov indeed has a latent conflict with the other prisoners, especially the one from different gang. One of the examples of Shukov's latent conflict with the other prisoners is a logical analysis based on the general relationship among the prisoners of the concentration camp that has been discussed in the previous point. It is clearly stated above that the relationship between the prisoners of one gang with the prisoners of the other gang is not good, they do not think of the sake of others from the different gang and if possible they take advantages from those prisoners. Logically, Shukov as one of the prisoners of the concentration camp has the same opinion on this for he is also the member of a gang, "gang-104" (Solzhenitsyn **4**), in the concentration camp.

Besides, there is also a significant latent conflict between Shukov and the other prisoners, but this time it is in personal. This guy is Fetyukov, who is also Shukov's gang mates. Between Shukov and Fetyukov lays a latent conflict, which often leads into the several overt conflicts on that certain day. Shukov's impression on Fetyukov is very bad, he has given Fetyukov a bad mark as a low moral person who has no integrity. It is proved in how happy he is when he can beat the "scavenger Fetyukov" (**34**) in the competition of

gaining cigarette (33-34). “The great thing was that he’d beaten that scavenger Fetyukov to it, and here he was now smoking away till it burned his lips” (34). This has clearly shown Shukov’s satisfaction in order to win the competition. Shukov’s satisfaction in order to beat Fetyukov in the competition of gaining cigarette is one of the proofs, that between them lay a latent conflict, and this is not the only example. The same thing happens at the lunchtime. Shukov and Fetyukov are again involved in a competition in gaining an extra meal. This time, Shukov gives a bad impression on Fetyukov as a guy that “didn’t have the guts to pinch anything” (90). From these facts it is clear that between them, the latent conflict exists.

The latent conflict between them is also caused by the position between Shukov and Fetyukov in the gang. Shukov’s position is somehow higher than Fetyukov even though actually Shukov’s position itself is a low one. This difference can be seen on how Fetyukov gets the task to guard Shukov’s meal when he is away, and it is a very low job. While Shukov does not get that kind of job because “Shukov wouldn’t do-jobs that were beneath him” (16). Therefore, this difference somehow affects the latent conflict between Shukov and Fetyukov during their living together in the concentration camp. Besides, the personality of Shukov and of Fetyukov also play a role in the existence of the latent conflict between them. Fetyukov is a kind of a person who is always not satisfied with what he gets, even it is what he deserves to get. It is proved when the Fetyukov is involved in a conversation with Kilgas and Pavlo in the middle of their working time. Fetyukov cries that the portion of the meal for the prisoners of the concentration camp is far than enough, he says, “They slit your throat here while you’re in bed! You call that easy?” (78)

when Kilgas has the opinion the other way around (78). This has shown one of Fetyukov's characteristics which is always not satisfied on what he gets.

Fetyukov is also very greedy, for he often involves in a competition on gaining something extra with other prisoners, especially with Shukov. He can be involved in several competitions just in a single day. He competes in gaining Caesar's cigarette with Shukov (34), and he also competes in gaining extra meal with Shukov during the lunchtime (89-91). These facts have shown that Fetyukov is a very greedy person for he would do anything in order to gain something extra, in this case he competes very often. Then, Fetyukov is also kind of a person that does not have the integrity, for he is not ashamed to ask something that does not belong to him while he knows that it is needed by the actual owner and perhaps the owner would find difficulty to refuse him then finally give it to him. That is what on Fetyukov's mind, and it is proved when Fetyukov guards Shukov's meal while Shukov is away, Fetyukov has the intention to eat Shukov's meal without caring about Shukov's needs upon that meal (16), and when Shukov comes back he directly says "... I was going to eat it for you - I thought you were in the cooler" (16). This really shows Fetyukov's greediness. Besides, Fetyukov is also a very lazy man. It is seen during the working time, when Fetyukov gets the duty to carry the mortar, he carries it more and more lazily. He even spills some of the mortar, and that makes the rest of the gang members upset and they change another man to replace Fetyukov instead (111-12). Even the Captain speaks to Tyurin "Give me a man to work with. I can't go on with this shithead" (112). The captain words have pictured how lazy Fetyukov is and how he dislikes Fetyukov.

Different from Fetyukov, Shukov is an idealistic person. It is proved on the way he eats. Shukov eats “slow and careful like he always did” (17) during his eight years in the concentration camp. Then, Shukov also has a very good habit in waking up in the morning. “Shukov never slept through reveille but always got up at once” (1). Besides, Shukov often shares his fortune with his friend from his gang. It is proved when Caesar gives him food for saving Caesar from the “night check” (191), Shukov shares the cookies with Alyoshka (202). One more example is when Shukov decides to share his cigarette with Senka, even though he is dying to smoke at that moment (101), but he thinks about Senka who is also dying to smoke. Moreover, in the case when Shukov’s gang has not finished the work while the reveille has called out for all of the prisoners to make line, Shukov tells the rest of the gang to go first for making lines before him and he stays there alone to finish everything quickly (124-26). These have proved that Shukov possesses a good deed in his way of thinking even though he lives in the middle of a cruel and inhuman concentration camp, which is also filled with selfishness (like what it has been discussed in the general relationship previously), and this is because of his idealistic point of view.

This difference on the personalities can also be considered as one of the causes that enables the latent conflict between Shukov and Fetyukov to exist. Besides, generally Shukov and most of his gang members hate the person with the personality just like Fetyukov. It can be seen on how Shukov considers Fetyukov as the “scavenger” (34), while Pavlo the gang vice-boss considered Fetyukov as “... squealers, not human being” (78). This has proved that Fetyukov is being disliked by the gang 104, especially by Shukov.

The other supporting factor that supports the existence of the latent conflict between Shukov and the other prisoners is the bad physical condition and social condition of the concentration camp. Just like it is between Shukov and the non-prisoners, the very cold weather affects the relationship between Shukov and the other prisoners. They have the heart to do something bad to others in order to get more warmth in the concentration camp (as it has been explained in the example of the general relationship, concerning the bribing for not working in the Production Planning Section, previously). The weather in the Siberian concentration camp is very freezing indeed, it is “seventeen and a half below” (10). It somehow affects the attitude of the prisoners in general because cold weather decreases the social interactions between the prisoners of the concentration camp. Even the most common social interaction of human being like speaking for example is decreasing when the prisoners has to face the freezing weather. In Shukov’s opinion, in that kind of weather “You’d lost the use of your tongue. You didn’t want to talk to anyone.” (30), and this has proved that the latent conflict is also triggered by the condition in which less conversation occurs among the prisoners of the concentration camp.

In addition, the latent conflict between Shukov and the other prisoners most of the time develops into overt conflict. It takes place during the eating time, or also during the working time. During the eating time in the morning that day, Shukov has an overt conflict with Fetyukov. When Shukov is away because a warder gives him punishment to mop the Headquarter floor, Fetyukov guards Shukov’s breakfast for it is his job in order to guard the food (it was the lowest job in the gang, and Fetyukov is the lowest rank prisoner in his gang). However, when Shukov comes back Fetyukov tries to take Shukov’s

breakfast by saying that it has already cold and he almost eats it for Shukov, but Shukov keeps on eating the breakfast ignoring what Fetyukov has tried to do because he understands what kind of person Fetyukov is **(16)**. Therefore, Fetyukov directly leaves him alone with his breakfast. The action of leaving by Fetyukov has shown the overt conflict between Shukov and Fetyukov, because it is impolite for Shukov to ignore Fetyukov when he tries to talk to Shukov. This shows one of the overt conflicts between Shukov and the other prisoners, in this case it is with Fetyukov.

The other overt conflict that occurs is the overt conflict during the working time. When Shukov and all the gang 104 are doing the bricklaying, Fetyukov gets the job to carry the mortar but he does it very sloppily and it makes the teamwork of the gang 104 is a little bit annoyed **(1 11-12)**. Considering this condition, Shukov shouts to Fetyukov with some rough words such as, “You lazy slob” **(1 12)**. This is also the example of overt conflict between Shukov and the other prisoners (Fetyukov again in this case), even though it is just in the form of rough words, but it is considered as overt conflict when those words come out from Shukov’s mouth. The overt conflict between Shukov and the other prisoners of the concentration camp is not too much in the quantity and it is not too significant (except between Shukov and Fetyukov). It is different from the latent conflict between Shukov and the other prisoners. It is because the daily social interaction, such as talking to each other, seldom happens among them (like what has been discussed in the general relationship between Shukov and the other prisoners above). That is why, it leads into a less overt conflict in that one certain day.

3.2.2 The Competition between **Shukov** with the Other Prisoners.

In addition, the relationship between Shukov and the other prisoners is somehow guided with the norm (Green **57**), for generally they have the same position as prisoners of the concentration camp. Eventhough the prisoners of the concentration camp have the bad image among the general society, but they still have their norm during their living in the concentration camp. They are not bad guys that do not have any norm, and it **is** because most of them are rested by the Stalin's secret agent for political reason (World Book 16: **535-36**). That is why, some of them are even educated people or high moral people, for example Alyoshka, who once is a priest, and Buynovsky, who once is a captain in a navy (Solzhenitsyn 5).

In addition, the example of the competition between Shukov and the other prisoners is when Shukov and Fetyukov try to compete in order to get the cigarette from Caesar (**33-34**). The competition can be seen from the effort of both Shukov and Fetyukov. Fetyukov takes the initiative to say, "please give me one little drag!" (**33**), while Shukov just waits around because "he wouldn't stoop as low as Fetyukov and look straight at the guy's mouth" (**33**) and he only uses his good name and his good image among the other prisoners in order to compete. These two efforts from two different people, Shukov and Fetyukov, indeed show a competitive circumstance. Finally, Shukov is the one who gets the cigarette as the winner of that competition, but Fetyukov does not do anything violence toward Shukov. **He** just goes away after he knows that Shukov has beaten him in that competition on the Caesar's cigarette, and this shows the moral norm that guides the competition. The same thing also happens when Shukov and Fetykov once again compete

each other, but this time it is for gaining the extra meal for their lunch **(89-91)**. In this case the two different efforts from the two competitors, Shukov and Fetyukov, happens once again. “Fetyukov, who’d come in with the Estonians and seen the business with the two extra bowls, stood right across from Pavlo and ate standing up. He kept looking over at them. He was trying to make Pavlo see he ought to get at least half a helping more, if not a full one” **(88)**. In addition, Shukov’s efforts is only finishing his meal very quickly and once again he uses his good relationship with the other prisoners in order to compete with Fetyukov **(88-89)**. These two efforts from Shukov and Fetyukov once again create the competitive atmosphere among them, and in this competition, Fetyukov once again becomes the loser of the competition, but he only gives his “nasty look and went off” **(91)** instead of doing something violence. These examples from some events on that day, somehow show the norm that guides Fetyukov in order to compete with Shukov (eventhough Fetyukov is known as the prisoners with the lowest moral in the gang **104**).

Competition is closely related with the achieved status, which means that it is the price that is going to be achieved by the winner of the competition (Green 57). The achieved status is, of course, the extra comfort which is dreamt by every prisoners of the concentration camp. In the case of the competition between Shukov and Fetyukov on Caesar’s cigarette (Solzhenitsyn **34**), and also the extra bowl during the lunch **(89-91)**, it is seen that the achieved status could help the winner to get through the day in the concentration camp more comfortably (in this case Shukov is the winner in all the two competitions with Fetyukov). Therefore, the poor condition of the concentration camp indeed affects the existence of the achieved status in the concentration camp, and that

enables the prisoners to have the competition for they are also guided by the norm inside themselves.

3.2.3 The Cooperation between Shukov with the Other Prisoners.

Between Shukov and the other prisoners, there is some cooperation that is cherished by them in order to reach a certain goal. Generally cooperation is divided into three types; it is the primary cooperation, the secondary cooperation, and the tertiary cooperation. The first type of the cooperation, which is the cooperation that based on the same goal happens when Shukov and his other gang members cooperate to take the lunch for all of them. In this case, Shukov and the whole members of the 104 cooperate in taking their portion, Shukov gets the job to talk to the cook (and swipe something extra if there is a chance) “Shukov saw the Estonians coming through the crowd and he slipped the two extra bowls to them” (86). Some other members get the job to help Shukov bring the meal, and the rest of the gang keep the seat for the whole gang **(85-89)**, “The other fellow in the gang pushed through and Pavlo handed their bowls to them. Some went over to another table, and he had to pass the bowls over people’s heads” (88). This clear job distribution shows a simple cooperation that is done by Shukov and his gang, in which each of them do their own duty in order to enjoy their meal. This cooperation of the gang 104 exists because all of them try to get enough food and comfort of eating for themselves.

Besides, Shukov and one of his friends from the same gang, Caesar, also apply the secondary cooperation. It is when Caesar wants to save his parcel from the hands of the warders during the “night check” (191), while Shukov wants to help Caesar with the

intention of gaining some extra food from Caesar (189-94). Shukov who has the idea in order to save the parcel tells Caesar, “Stay here till the last man leaves, Caesar Markovich, and get back in your bunk where it’s dark, and don’t budge till the warder and the orderlies come through. And then you tell ‘em you’re sick. I’ll be the first back” (189). This fact has shown the clear job distribution between Shukov and Caesar, and it is indeed a cooperation between them. Both Shukov and Caesar have different goal when they use the strategy to save the Caesar’s extra parcel, and they cooperate very well to do their own part in order to trick the warders that do the night inspection.

The tertiary cooperation between Shukov and the other prisoners also exists. In this case, it happens to Shukov and the prisoners from gang 104. It is seen from their cooperation when they do the bricklaying under the inspection of the building foremen. Shukov and the other members of the gang 104 has to work in the Production Planning Section, and they has to do the bricklaying in order to build the Production Planning Section. They share the jobs between themselves (108-10).

There’d eight men on the job, working in twos. The boss told them not to put troughs with mortar near the bricklayers-the mortar’d only freeze before they got to use it-but to have the stuff brought up to them in the hods so they could take it out right away, two at a time, and slap it on the wall. And so the guys who brought up the hods wouldn’t stand around freezing up here on top, they’d carry bricks over to the layers. And when their hods were empty, the next two came up from down below without wasting any time, and the first two went down again (108).

This systematic and well-organized job distribution among Shukov and some of the prisoners from his gang becomes the example of a good cooperation. Those prisoners, Shukov and some of the prisoners from his gang, cooperate in order to finish the bricklaying. However, this bricklaying is done not by the prisoners' self-willingness. That is why, it is considered as the cooperation that is caused by force. Besides, if the prisoners in a same gang do not cooperate well, in this case one of the members of the gang does a mistake, the whole gang have to be responsible for it, and they get their ration lessen as the result of that (66-67).

3.2.4 The Consensus between Shukov with the Other Prisoners.

Among the seven types of consensus, there are only the subordination, and arbitration which happens in the social interactions between Shukov and the other prisoners. The example of the subordination consensus between Shukov and the other prisoners in the concentration camp is when Shukov is asked by Gopchik, the Ukrainian boy, to teach him how to make spoon because he admires Shukov's spoon and its usefulness(69). Gopchik speaks directly to Shukov, -- Ivan Denisovich! This is good wire for spoons. Will you teach me how to make a spoon?" (69). In this case it is seen that the two parties that are involved in the social interaction are not in the same position, Shukov as the higher one, for he masters the knowledge, and Gopchik as the lower one. However, Shukov as the higher positioned party agrees to help Gopchik to teach him how to make spoon from the wire, because he treats Gopchik as his own son who dies young. The concrete subordination consensus takes place when Shukov and Gopchick "broke off some wire to

make spoons and hid it in a corner” (69). Therefore, Shukov’s action in teaching Gopchick how to make a spoon by making it together after Gopchick asks Shukov to do so, is the form of subordination consensus between Shukov and Gopchick.

The arbitration consensus is the kind of consensus that is based on the agreement on something in advance. In this case, one of the examples of the agreement that has been made in advance is the position of the gang boss which is very high inside the gang, and it really holds a very important role (50) “In a camp, your gang boss is everything. A good one can give you a new lease on life, but a bad one will finish you off (50). This kind of belief is considered as the agreement that is made since the very first time, that is why, the gang members, especially Shukov, obey their gang boss. Therefore, the action of obeying the gang boss is the form of arbitration consensus between Shukov and the other prisoners of the concentration camp. Relating to this agreement in advance, the gang boss has the authority to decide something or to give solutions on problems that exist inside the gang itself, and if the gang boss is absent, the vice-boss takes all of the authority and the responsibility. The example of Shukov’s and Fetyukov’s, as the gang members, obedience because of the agreement that has been made at the first time is when Shukov and Fetyukov are involved into a competition in gaining the extra bowl of meal. At first, both Shukov and Fetyukov do not dare to decide who has the right to take the extra bowl, but then Pavlo, the gang vice-boss, tells Shukov “Ivan Denisovich, take one for yourself And take the other over to Caesar” (89). These words from Pavlo have ended the competition between Shukov and Fetyukov. Fetyukov cannot do anything if the gang vice-boss has said so, for it is agreed in advanced that if the gang boss or the gang vice-boss has the

authority to do so. Therefore, the action of taking Pavlo's words obediently by Shukov and Fetyukov is the form of the arbitration consensus. They have to take Pavlo's decision no matter they like it or not, because they have the agreement to give the authority to Pavlo as the vice-boss. In addition, from this example the arbitration consensus is also proved that it is done in Shukov's social interaction with the other prisoners on the concentration camp on that particular day.

3.2.5 Assimilation as a Result of Interactions with the Other Prisoners.

In order to avoid more problems, and in order to keep on struggle in the hard life of a cruel and inhuman concentration camp, Shukov does some assimilation relating to his social interactions with the other prisoners. One of the examples of Shukov assimilation is that Shukov does not interact with other prisoners from the other gang frequently, and this has proven by the facts that in Solzhenitsyn's One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich there is no significant social interaction between Shukov and the other prisoners from different gang. It contains lots of social interactions between Shukov with the other prisoners from the same gang instead. This is because Shukov realizes that the other prisoners from the other gang would not welcome him; besides, the general relationship between the prisoners from the different gang, is not good and harmonious. That is why, it is difficult for Shukov to interact socially with them. Shukov's decision for not interacting with the other prisoners from the different gangs is one of the examples of Shukov's assimilation in order to live his social life in such a circumstance, relating to his social interaction with the other prisoners from the different gangs of the concentration camp.

Another example of Shukov's assimilation relating to his social interactions with the other prisoners of the concentration camp is that Shukov knows to whom he has to behave nicely and to whom he has to do the opposite. In this case, in his own gang he has been able to differentiate to whom he has to behave nicely and politely, and to whom he has to behave rude and full of ignorance, like what he has done several times to Fetyukov.

Shukov even uses the rough words such as, "You lazy slob" (112). This sentence is indeed a rough sentence, and it is a direct attack on Fetyukov. Moreover, Shukov uses the word "slob" (112) in his sentence that adds the sense of roughness. In addition, Shukov can also use proper and polite language when he speaks with the other prisoners, for example when he speaks with Alyoshka, he asks, "Why are you telling me about this priest?" (197). In this sentence, Shukov uses a very proper question and he even uses the word "priest" (197) in order to call Alyoshka, and it is indeed a polite language. From these facts, it can be seen that Shukov can assimilate his language in his social interactions with the other prisoners depends on whom he is talking to. Therefore, it is clear that Shukov somehow does some assimilation, relating to his social interactions with the other prisoners.

The analysis of this thesis has shown the significant social interactions through all of the five types of social interactions based on Professor Arnold W. Green's theory, which are "conflict, competition, cooperation, consensus, and assimilation" (Green 50). Based on the analysis, the thesis writer gets some findings relating to the main character of the novel, Ivan Denisovich Shukov, and his social life in the cruel and inhuman concentration camp.

Logically, the thesis writer concludes that all of those five types of the social interactions can be classified into the positive interaction, negative interaction, and the neutral interaction, based on its motive. Positive interaction is the interaction which shows only a good relationship between the parties that interact, for example cooperation, consensus, and competition. While the negative interaction is the interaction which shows relationship that is filled with opposing forces, or shows the bad relationship, between the parties who interact. The last type, the neutral interaction, is the one that does not belong to the other two, and it is the assimilation. Those classifications **of** the five types of social interactions lead to a new finding. It is that the positive interactions happen more often when Shukov interacts with the other prisoners while at the moment when he interacts with the non-prisoners, the negative interaction is the one which takes place more often.

Therefore, the thesis writer concludes that eventhough the general relationship between Shukov and the other prisoners is not good enough, still they are able to have positive interaction during their social live. It is due to the fact that they have the same feeling **as** the prisoners. They feel that they are in the same position, unlike the feeling toward the non-prisoners which is in the imbalance position with them. Between Shukov and the other prisoners of the concentration camp, there are several sweet positive interactions such as, sharing meals with each other (202), or sharing the cigarette (101), while the interactions with the non-prisoners are full of dirty words such as “fucking...” **(14)**, and then “bastard ...” **(13)**, and many other examples.

The other interesting finding is on the case of the relationship between Shukov and Fetyukov. Shukov and Fetyukov always involve in competition on gaining something.

For example, they compete in gaining the extra meal during the lunch (89-91), or also in the case when both of them compete in gaining Caesar's cigarette (34). These two men of the same gang are just like a rival to each other. Shukov hates Fetyukov very much for Fetyukov is a *lazy*, greedy and the kind of a person who is never satisfied on what he has got (78). Shukov even considers Fetyukov as the "scavenger" (34), and this bad image of Fetyukov is not only given by Shukov, but also by almost all of the gang 104 members. However, even Fetyukov is pictured as the person that does not have any positive points inside himself, Fetyukov is still guided by the moral norm, and it is proven in some cases of competition with Shukov.

In addition, Shukov's overall social interaction, during that particular one day in the concentration camp, is also a very interesting finding to the thesis writer. It is clearly seen that all of those five types of the social interactions are done by Shukov, within only a single day of his life in the concentration camp. All the positive, negative, and neutral interactions are done by Shukov, no matter it is with the non-prisoners of the concentration camp, or also with the other prisoners of the concentration camp. The interesting point for the thesis writer is because actually Shukov is not fit at all with his new community, because he is just an ordinary and usual person, while his new community is a very horrible place which is very cruel and inhuman, for prisoners are treated as the what non-prisoners like at that place. Generally the mixture between this two contra conditions would only result in bad circumstances, especially for the existence of a social interaction. However, what happens in Shukov's experience on Solzhenitsyn's One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich is far different from that condition.