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The Representation of Social Reality in Dune Novel 1965 by

Frank Herbert

Dedication

By the name of Allah

First of all, I dedicate this ~~frame~~work to the soul of my father Ahmed; may Allah bless him, and ~~make him~~ be proud of me.

Also, a special dedication to my dear mother Hayate who supported ed and empowered ~~ing, and empower~~ me during the accomplishment of this dissertation.

~~In addition~~ Also, to my ~~bond husband in life~~ Raid who always ~~encourage~~ encourages me.

Without forgetting, my siblings Chahinaz, Malak, and ~~-~~ Aymen.

To all my family and relations.

Djouhar

Praise is to Allah, by ~~whose~~ His blessings, this dissertation has been ~~-are~~ completed with great joy and happiness.

I dedicate the essence of my efforts to my support and the apple of my eye, my husband “Saber”. Before him, I dedicate all my love and gratitude to my mother and father whom no words of thanks can suffice. I only pray to Allah to reward them on my behalf with all goodness.

To the flower of my days and the delight of my life, my daughter “Saja”.

To the shining stars in my sky, my siblings.

To my second family who embraced me as their daughter, my husband’s family.

To everyone who made my graduation a joyous occasion,

I dedicate the fruit of my success to them.

Oum Hani

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Abstract

Social reality is a sociological approach interested ~~ed on-in studying~~ social interactions ~~among f~~ people ~~within society~~ living in groups. The representation of ~~S~~social reality is ~~an~~ used by literature, to represent social issues in ~~integral element~~ literary in literary narratives. Accordingly, ~~The~~ present study aims to examine ~~the to which~~ extent ~~to which~~ literature succeeds in representing social facts in fictional narratives, ~~taking Dune novel by~~ ~~This research puts novel of Frank Herbert as a sample of this investigation's 'Dune' under investigation in order to reach the aim of this dissertation.~~ The conflict theory was adopted as the main methodological tool to analyze the social, political, and economic conflicts that are explicitly or implicitly represented in the novel. ~~In theoretical section provides an overview about social reality and its types. In the methodological section, the conflict theory has been used to analyze social realities selected are social, political, and economic conflicts that is discussed in the novel. Because this theory interested on social humans conflicts, for that reason it has been selected in the analysis of data. After the elaboration of the second part it comes to result~~ The analysis yielded that science fiction ~~narratives give~~ successfully representation to social reality, and accurately depiction depicts of human interactions. This was reflected in the ~~, such as~~ conflict over Arrakis between two ~~contradictions~~ contradicting powers over the planet Arrakis in Frank Hebert's Dune. ~~This reflects social phenomena of human's conflicts from class divisions. This framework This supports~~ provides additional support to the achievability of the assumption of capacity of literature ~~to-in~~ representing social realities ~~beyond its aesthetic function. in literary texts.~~

Keywords: Conflict Theory, Representation, Social Reality.

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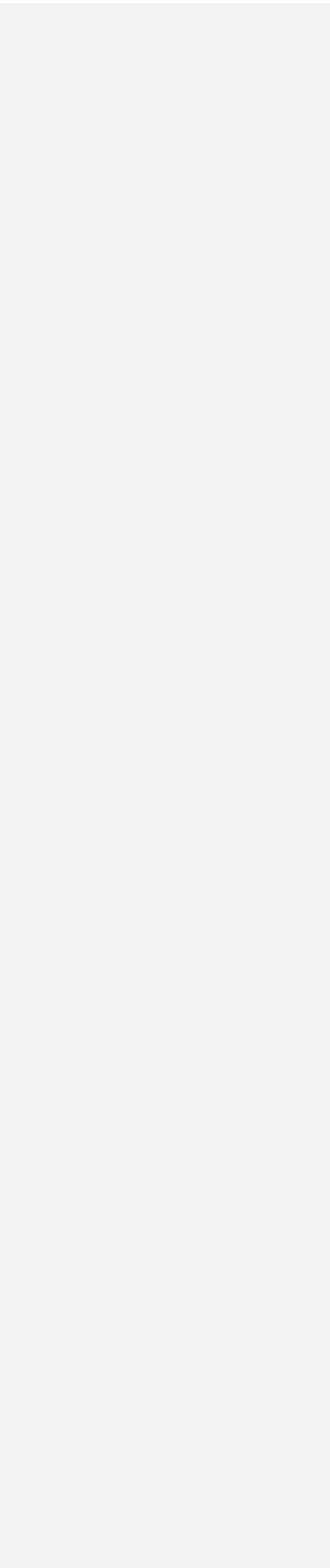


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General introduction

Throughout history, literature is an art used to define and describe written production (Ahmed, 2017). It is a tool used to record the social life of people and aesthetically present it to a wider range of audiences in the form of prose, drama, and poetry. Generally, stories provide readers with a comprehensive, detailed picture of the way how people construct their lives. The different genres of literary work especially fiction narratives expose the culture and tradition of language or people (Karkmaz, 2013). Alwaqaa (2020) stated that reality and fiction are consciously separated but they depend on each other. Moreover, Narrative fiction depends on creative imagination which produces some sort of ambiguity in trying to capture meaning, yet it allows literary texts to move through the reality imagination continuum (Thomson, 2010). Therefore, literature is crucial to present the real life of people.

Recently, the relationship between literature and sociology becomes a compelling subject for sociologists in order to be investigated. Alwaqa (2020) confirmed that a new field of study appeared in sociology called “sociology of literature” which investigates the relationship between literature and the social structure where the social aspects are embedded such as politics, culture, religions, and economics. This branch is specifically interested in fiction in order to reflect on social reality contexts (Stableford, 1978). Furthermore, Longo (2015) stated that narratives are derived from individuals’ real-life experiences, and literature is the representation of life which is considered to be a social reality. Therefore, there is a strong connection between literature and sociology which makes narratives a source of social reality.

Literary works convey messages and symbols that serve a good amount of social meaning to the audience. Moodie (2010) considered narrative fiction as a source of human emotions and evaluations presents social realities in different ways. Narrating a story is a literary way customized to portray actions and characters. Actions consist of constructive elements of society which might describe characters, events, and physical environments, such as buildings. Furthermore, the description of characters, including clothes, moods, and actions is the most

significant way to serve reality. Accordingly, the structure of narratives is the root to sign social realities (Longo, 2015).

In contrast, a group of people believes that narratives are used for their aesthetic function. People watch films and series or read novels for emotional release (Stableford, 1978). Others think that literary fiction is an irrational and mystifying production that portrays mysterious events and actions, and consequently, it cannot exist in the real world. To challenge this view, the present research is designed to prove that literary fiction represents social reality through the analysis of a science fiction novel "Dune".

1. The Background of the Study

The term sociology was first used by the social philosopher August Comte and unalterably established by many theories such as Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emily Durkheim. Sociology deals with many fields including economicse, politics, gender, education and philosophy. Sociology has been defined as the study of the individual in a social setting that includes groups, organizations, cultures, and societies. Also, sociology is interested on in the interrelationships between individuals, organizations, cultures, and societies. Besides, it gives attention to investigation-investigating and elaborating ion the social reality relations. (Ritzer& Stepniskey, 2018)

American Psychological Association (APA) dictionary defined social reality as consensus, opinion and beliefs held by members of group or society. It refers to satisfaction of people who share the same traditions, behaviours, and opinions in one area. When those people interact with each other they construct the social reality. The concept of social construction in contemporary social science is metaphoric; it was first introduced by Luckman and Berger in their book "The Social Construction of reality "in 1966. They argue on the idea that society is created by humans and human interaction, which is called habitualization. Berger and Luckman (1966) assert that the social construction goes through three steps are externalization means how a person projects his own meaning into reality. Objectivation means how subjective knowledge

is generate into objective or institutionalized knowledge. And internalisation means the immediate apprehension or interpretation of an objective event as expressing meaning. Briefly, the concept of social construction ~~is~~ refers to the interaction of the humans within the community.

One of the theories that discuss the social reality is realism which advocate of using symbols to represent society. Those symbols can be a painting, theatre, and writings, or any artistic act to portray the human reality. In addition to realism, Marxism is a social theory that focuses on the relation between people within society. There is claiming that” Marx and Angels argue that history is driven by internal contradictions, which is the co-existence of two opposed forces: the bourgeoisie and the proletariat” (Bressler, 1999). Sociology was influenced by literature. While the later deals with artistic acts such as painting, photography, and writing, the former studies human relation within society; the two fields collaborate together to generate a new vision in representing the social situation in literary form.

Literature uses its techniques to save thoughts, feelings, and all kind of individual interaction. In addition, literary works are tools used to record and portray people’s engagements in social interactions. Longo (2015) argued that sociology used literature as support and illustration of sociological knowledge because the sociology concepts need to be exemplified, and the understanding of reality from literary interpretation might be accessible. Based on the idea of Longo it can be said that social representation ~~play~~plays a significant role in interpreting social concepts and social events accurately. The concept of sociology representation was first presented by Moscovici in 1961 as a social psychological approach to explain the thinking and feeling of individual with collective interaction and communication. However, social representation faced some opponents which they claim that it is excessively vague and broad; and that it is guided by history and tradition not by social changes. It was also criticized for its failure to present serious issues of power and

ideology. Conversely, Coser (1957) supports the capacity of literature to represent the social relations. He asserts that literary works are able to give representation of places, sequences, actions....and that this representation is more effective than the usual sources provided by sociologists.

This dissertation takes the novel Dune as a case study ~~of representation to analyse the~~ ~~of~~ social reality facts ~~are: social, economic, political stragglers in addition~~ and to interpretation ~~of symbols~~ ~~the symbols~~ that refer to reality. Dune is a science fiction novel written by Frank Herbert in August 1965, in English language, ~~in U.S.~~ The novel ~~contain~~ contains 896 pages; it ~~is~~ also broadcasted ~~into a form of~~ movies. The book ~~is~~ interested ~~ins~~ portraying ~~on~~ how politics, religion, technology, and many other things interact.

2. Statement of the Argument

Since the relationship between literature and sociology becomes ~~s~~ organic and complementary, the literary works stand to ease the understanding of the social context (Alwaqaa,2020). Literature with its different genres reflects the representation of the culture and traditions of human being (Sedat, 2013). Authors use narratives to convey their ideas and experiences to the audience which could use their real lives in interpreting them. In addition, narratives, especially science fiction ones, are considered as a mirror of human lifestyle and activities. This study helps to demonstrate how science fiction conceives social reality. Moreover, it is an attempt to identify and examine whether social reality aspects are exposed in high fantasy scenes in Dune novel.

3. Research Questions

The present research attempts to answer the following questions:

RQ1: How does Dune novel represent social reality?

RQ2: To what extent does Dune novel reflect social, economic, ~~s~~ and political struggles?

4. Literature Review

In the realm of literary analysis, exploring the representation of social reality within narratives is a vibrant and essential area of study. Scholars and theorists have long engaged with the ways in which narratives, across various genres, mirror and comment upon the complexities of society.

Hoser (2019) conducted a study focused on the truth of social reality, contending that facts, in themselves, are not inherently true or false; instead, they determine the veracity of other statements. According to Hoser (2019), social reality is a human construct which is an augmentation of the raw reality of the world, and a perspective known as external realism.

In addition, Vav de Ven (2012) underscores the power of language shaping and determining the conditions of reality. Language acts as a functional tool, which influence the comprehension and portrayal of social realities.

Moreover, a substantial body of research, including the work of Tengya (2016) and Carpendale & Lewis (2004), has emphasized how filmmakers use scenes extrapolated from the real world to portray social reality. Films, as popular medium, often depict characters and narratives mirroring real-life issues like poverty, inequality, and racism.

These foundational researches have paved the way for contemporary scholars to critically analyze narratives in literature, films, and other storytelling, seeking to uncover the intricate connection between stories and real social life. By studying how narratives represent and interact with social realities, researchers gain valuable insights into shaping and reshaping collective beliefs, ideologies, and power dynamics across diverse cultural and historical contexts.

[RQ3: How symbols could represent social facts?](#)

5. Aim of the Study

The present research aims to analyse and interpret the novel Dune by Frank Herbert to know the extent of to which literature succeeds in representing social realities such as social, economic, and political struggles; moreover, it attempts to interpret some symbols that reflect reality in a fictional act.

6. Significance of the Study

This research provides an account of predictions that literature has the capacity of ~~representative~~representing of social facts in fiction narrations. ~~When the aim of this study reached,~~ The current research ~~will might~~ help ~~the readers~~ to discover their reality ~~in form of as~~ depicted in literary texts. In addition, it motivates writers to ~~depict~~portray more aspects of people's social interactions.

7. Research Methodology

The present research is based on a qualitative approach which involves the application of the conflict theory in ~~the analys~~analyzing of Dune novel. Kothari (2004) ~~provided a definition to define~~ qualitative research ~~which is considered as~~ an approach which focuses on the subjective evaluation of attitudes, opinions, and behaviors. It is also grounded in a deep and comprehensive reading. In fact, there are many theories that can be useful to this research, such as social realism, orientalism, structural-functionalism, ~~conflict theory~~, symbolic interactionism, postmodernism, and Marxism. ~~While However, the~~ conflict theory is the most appropriate one ~~;~~ because ~~this theory~~it indicates that society is in a state of perpetual conflict ~~because of~~due to competition ~~for on~~ limited resources (Hayes, 2022). The conflict theory is interested in ~~s on~~ studying the different social conflicts, and moreover, Dune novel is constructed on several social conflicts which makes a good match with the nature of the theory that is used in the analysis.

8. Structure of the Study

This dissertation is divided into two chapters. The first chapter explains the conceptual framework of the research, including describing the notion of social reality and its different levels, the intersection of sociology and literature, and the social reality theories that were predicted in analyzing Dune novel. In addition, it provides a comprehensive review of the studies conducted within this respect. The second chapter presents the application of ~~social reality theory in which is the~~ conflict theory in analyzing the social, economic, and political struggles in Dune novel and provides a good account of how ~~each theory is relevant to the analysis~~ social reality is represented in literary works.

CHAPTER ONE

Exploring social reality: An in-depth examination of theories and intersectionality

Chapter one: Exploring social reality: An in-depth examination of theories and intersectionality

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Introduction

The present chapter provides a thorough overview of some relevant concept to understand the subject under investigation. The first section of this chapter provides a detailed description of social reality and explains the intersection between sociology and literature. The second section present range of social reality theories, which are relevant to the current study. The conclusion section of this chapter involves a review of previous studies investigating social reality in literature.

1.1. Definition of Reality

Zunic (2013) stated that many philosophers since Socrates' time have been seeking for explaining the concept of truth. The English word "reality" is etymologically derived from the Latin word "realitas" which is connected to res, things. This latter refers to the existing world which includes everything people can perceive from the five senses, i.e., smell, touch, sight, hearing, and taste)._Accordingly, the meaning of the term reality ~~comes as physical events~~depends on the subjective experience of each person. It depends on ~~human individuals'~~ perceptions and interpretations (Richie, 1892).

Historically, the term reality has been used to describe real events, existent entities, and real states. However, reality is shaped by individuals' thoughts, beliefs, and emotions (Richie, 1892). This perception of reality is recognized through each one's understanding of truth which has been influenced by their own experiences, cultural backgrounds, psychological states, and even personal biases. Therefore, people's religion, culture, traditions, and beliefs are integral parts of their existence truth.

1.2.Types of Reality

It is worth mentioning that there is no consensus among philosophers concerning the concept of truth. Some argue that reality undoubtedly exists, whereas others deny its

existence. The concept of reality is a fundamental aspect of the existence world, its nature, and the understanding of it. There are two main types of reality that categorized by its origin and nature which are objective and subjective reality. The two types are briefly explained subsequently.

1.2.1. Objective Reality

Philosophers used the term “objective reality” to refer to anything that exists in the real world as an independent object and can be demonstrated by observation and experiment. Objective reality referred to the independent existence of objects (Nath, 2014). The nature of reality ~~is~~ exists independently ~~not by from the peoples~~ subjective experiences, ~~which This~~ means that there is an objective reality that exists beyond the perception of existence. Thus, this kind of reality is developed and reflected by science such as physics (Longo, 2015), ~~and~~ ~~Because~~ it is characterized by events and phenomena which can be observed, measured, and analyzed through a scientific process.

1.2.2. Subjective Reality

Subjective reality refers to the individual’s personal experiences and perceptions of the existence. It is the main point of Soren Kierkegaard’s philosophy (Nath, 2014), who is a ~~main prominent philosopher in this fieldy figure. This concept exists by the individuals who perceived it consciously. Thus, the~~ Subjective reality exists by human’s desires and perceptions (Longo, 2015). It is in contradiction to ~~the~~ objective ~~city~~ views where subjectivity including beliefs and attitudes cannot be substantiated, whereas objective reality has the ability to ~~be proved~~ by experiment and evidence (Moore, 2015).

1.3. Social Reality

1.3.1. The Definition of Social Reality

No definition of social reality can be completed without describing its mother source which is the science of ontology. Lawson (2019) defines social ontology as the study of social beings or natural structure of social reality. The science of ontology tries to find convincing answers to the questions of: How community is constructed? How relations are built? What is the nature of human beings? Moreover, it investigates the existence of things and relations in society. The study of social ontology resulted in the emergence of the concept of social reality.

The structure of society was described by the sociologists Berger and Luckman (1966) in relation as social interactions among people. They indicated that society comprises different traditions, religions and beliefs, which lead people to behave and interact differently. The researchers referred to Karl Marx's ideology of false consciousness, to clarify the role of thoughts and ideas in society.

The latter is term used to describe the ways in which material, ideological, and institutional processes are said to mislead of proletariat within capitalist societies. Simply is the inability of people to recognize oppression and intrinsic exploitation. In addition, they assert that there is consensus among philosophers that sociology of knowledge is interested in examining the relationship between human thought and the social context (Berger & Luckman, 1966). Searle (1995) stated that social reality and social institutions have many features of social reality including the self-referentiality of social concepts, systematic relations the priority of act over object, the logical priority of facts over institutional facts and the use of performative utterances in the creation of institutional fact.

1.3.2. Sociology and Literature Intersection

During the 19th and 20th centuries, sociology and literature have been recognized as independent fields of study. Alwaqaa (2020) stated that sociology is the study of human behaviors, whereas literature is a work of art of representing social features. Henceforth, narrators attempted to cover the interaction of people within their community (social contexts)

through their writings. Therefore, a new branch of study appeared which is called “the sociology of literature”.

Sociology, which was founded by the French philosopher Comte, is the science of society that investigates the actions of human beings. According to Swingewood and Laurenson (1972), sociology can be described as a scientific and objective field of study to examine the different elements of society. This science studies the lifestyles of society, its elements and its principles. Its main objective is to understand the division of the componential parts of society, such as groups and race, and to explore how these parts interact with each other (Ahmadi, 2021).

Through the different genres of literature (novel, poems, plays...etc.), narrators depict various social aspects, such as social structures and class struggles. The literary work serves different social features to cover society (Longo, 2015). In addition, literature is the art that has a deep influence ~~deeply~~ on society. As a result, ~~l~~iterature has a significant impact on the sociological theories. Sociologists have been influenced by the literary works where authors depict the different aspects of society, such as politics, economics, and ethnicity. Furthermore, the emergence of the sociology of literature as a scientific field of study is a significant step in sociology that demonstrates the reciprocal influence between sociology and literature (Swingewood & Laurenson). This new field of study emerges to facilitate the understanding of literary work which is being-considered as a mirror to society ~~and-that~~ reflects its aspects such as culture, tradition, and religion. Sociologists analyze literature through the sociological frameworks to explore the social aspects that are represented within the literary works.

~~O~~n the other hand, Alwaqa (2020) claimed that literary figures have been influenced by the social lifestyles which provide them a critical background of society in order to expose the social content within a literary work. One of the principles of ~~the~~-sociology of literature is the sociology of the author where the social background of the author is analyzed and interpreted (-Wellek & Warrek, 1956). Overall, the sociologists considered ~~the~~-literary works s

as a portrayals of social reality, while the sociological theories provide various analytical insights helping in analyzing narratives to explore social meaning.

Alwaqaa (2020) indicated that the correlation between literature and sociology is basic and complementary. Literature exposes human life to reflect the society in which it is constructed, whereas sociology investigates the social elements in literary texts. Sociology seems to influence literature (Longo, 2015). Simultaneously, literature is a mirror to society that tackles different social aspects, including class struggles, races, and gender roles. Subsequently, it is implausible to disentangle literature from sociology.

1.3.3. Social Reality and Fiction

Literature is any piece of writing that uses artistic expression. Its basic purpose is to influence individual's thought process, and can be used as tool to record thoughts and feelings of great minds (writers, novelist, and creators). It depicts and symbolizes the external world in all aspects such as their interactions, communication among them, and the way of understanding of each other. Narratives sometimes describe types of people from different periods or narrate some previous or future events to involve the reader. Literature enables the reader to analyze and evaluate social issues as it presents people words, thoughts and actions in society and reflects the good and bad values. It captures different the social interaction among individuals, so can be observed as it is through the eyes of literature.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2008), literature is a written artistic words, especially those with a high lasting artistic value. The concept consists any artwork out of tools (words) were created by the artist, that are used to express human experience, feelings, emotions, and thoughts. Literature is total experience shaped into beauty and attractiveness. Fiction is literary type of writing that involves imagination style. The images that exist in reality can be into a story or novel, so narratives refer to the way events are connected together i.e. the coherence or the sequence in which events are ordered. Longo (2015)

said that a narrative text consists of descriptions of actions, and action is among the constitutive elements of society. Moreover, a narrative (regardless of its genre) describes characters, their actions and their supposed motives, as well as contextual elements which may prevent individuals from achieving their foreseen ends. Consequently, telling a story is not just form of reality but is social reality reproduced.

Indeed, any piece of literature contributes to the construction of individual's sense of the real world, the way they perceive events and relations. Consequently, most of the concepts that people use to describe social phenomena came directly from literary texts. The collaboration between narratives and sociology ~~generate~~[generates](#) new cognitive categories that enable understand social and psychological phenomena. Sociology and narratives are interrelated; complete each other because the later creates fictional words and concepts to describe the social events to aid people to use their mind and their skills of imagination to comprehend their realities. In few words, narratives may help define and modify the way people make sense of their reality.

1.3.3.1. Approaches to Fiction

Fictional text involves some features that enable readers differentiate them from nonfiction ones. According to Longo (2015) fictional text is the one which contains untrue without any social consequences for their author. He defined narrative fiction as a text that employs the character of assertiveness while overtly breaking the basic rule of veracity.

Longo restated the idea of Starks (2015), that fundamental the criterion by which fictional is extra-linguistic, in so far as this has to be identified in the intention of its author, because when telling or writing a story the produced text is not comply the truth. This type of narration can be found in stories, navels, and novella. Non-fiction is the other type of prose. Longo (2015) claimed that non-fiction text is true events based on empirical evidence or data, it can be found in journals, magazines, and historian texts.

Burke and Troscianko (2017) conducted a study made on people that read fictional and ~~non-fictional~~non-fictional narratives to observe their performance on reality. The results showed that adults who read fictional narratives are much better ~~than~~than who read expository nonfiction, because it improves their verbal reasoning. In addition, the researchers expected that people who read fictional narrative show most changes in their personalities; and they became more empathic and better at thinking level; and show a good performance in social understanding. By contrast, the nonfiction readers did not show much different in their personalities; and they became better at what they read about genetics or medieval history.

Burke and Troscianko (2017) worked on the impact of fiction at the level of social interaction. This research enables people to be better in empathy and shows positive results in understanding of others. They claim that love stories and thrillers are most closely associated with empathy and social understanding in general. The theory that used in research predicts that fiction is simulation of social world.

1.3.3.2.Fictional Worlds or Mimesis

The results show that creation of alternative worlds by constructive power in texts, which assumed that literary texts are simulation of assertive texts. They are not about representing reality; it constructs a fictive world which did not exist to the process of artistic production. In contrast, the idea literary narratives as mimesis which produced by Aristotle which claim that literature is just an imitation or simulation of reality that presents events and activities in form of fiction as ‘literary imitation ‘. Actually, this idea developed by Aristotle and became a great landmark in history of literary criticism. He claims that aesthetic representation of reality is not technical, factual, philosophical and historical; the writer needs to fashion its historical materials to higher level than is found in reality. He adds that mimetic reality is superior and better. Aristotle argues that the writer does not imitate reality by he brings reality

into existence through mimesis. Longo (2015) added that regardless of mimetic capacities, narratives are form of understanding of reality which may compare to metaphoric.

1.4.Social Reality Theories

During the enlightenment time, sociologists were influenced by ~~the~~ social aspects, such as class division, poverty, and economic unrest. Moreover, they tended to use rational thinking. Consequently, they have created sociological theories to study the lives and principles of societies. Sociological theories are series of interconnected concepts used to describe the features of independent societies. The following section presents some of the literary theories that are relevant to the study of social reality in narratives

1.4.1. Social Realism

Social realism, or socio-realism, is an artistic movement that flourished by European novelists during the nineteenth century. Dave (2019) claimed that the novelists such as Flaubert and Balzac in France, George Eliot in England, and William Dean Howells in the United States were the most known at that time. Social realism is a literary approach which used to depict the reality of social life in literary works. It was used both in narratives and drama. Moreover, social realism in literature is a theory that provides people to understand how society is constructed and worked.

Social realism is manifested against idealism and romanticism because of the contradiction between the thoughts associated with these two movements and what life really is. Idealism portrays social life as how it should be rather than how it is in reality, while romanticism shows life as emotional existence (Dave, 2019). Social realism, however, depicts life objectively. It describes human life and nature as they exist in reality. Accordingly, social realism is detached from human feelings and imagination.

This approach allows narrators to demonstrate human realities, such as social classes, politics, religion and traditions. The use of social realism in literature, especially fiction, is a compelling process to deliver truth to people. In fact, the main objective of literature is to convey the social experiences through characters and situations in literary works. Therefore, social realism is helpful for investigating social reality contents in literature.

1.4.2. Sociological Theories

According to Ahmadi (2021), [a](#) sociological theory is an interdisciplinary approach that used to demonstrate, analyze and interpret the social features. He added that [the](#) main objectives [in-of](#) literature are to explore the social aspects embedded within the literary works and to demonstrate how literature reflects, forms, and critiques society. Therefore, these theoretical frameworks allow people to understand, analyze, and interpret literature in order to explore the social realities that are depicted in narratives. There are some sociological literary theories relevant to this study, including structural functionalism, conflict theory and symbolic interactionism.

1.4.2.1. Structural Functionalism

Structural functionalism is a theory that has emerged as a result of the intersection between sociology and anthropology in 1940s and 1950s (Ritzer & Stepniskey, 2018). It is an approach that attempts to study the structure of society and its functions. Each part of the society has its own functions manifested in norms and traditions. In addition, sociologists expect that the parts of society are interconnected and interdependent, with each part serving [the-a](#) different functions within the social system. These parts work together to maintain the social characteristics of a society. The well-known theorists that were influenced by structural functionalism are Talcott Parsons, Robert Merton and Kingsley Davis.

Talcott Parson (1902 – 1979) is one of the main theorists who considered social politics as a distinct theory. His main focus in structural functionalism understands the independent parts of the society and their relationships with one another. Parson suggested four main functional imperatives for the acts of system in society. The first function is adaptation which means that the structure of the society should be adapted according to its environment. The second function is goal attainment which is defined as every institution has goals and should apply strategies in order to reach these goals. The third function is integration which refers to the fact that the different parts of society should be commonly interrelated. Finally, the fourth function is called latency. According to Ritzer and Stepniskey (2018), latency function denotes that the social system should maintain the motivation of individuals and cultural arrangement.

Briefly, structural functionalism considered society as a complex system which consists of different groups, and these groups have different functions. However, these parts of society are interconnected.

1.4.2.2. Conflict Theory

Conflict is a natural and an integral element of society. It affects various social aspects, and it contributes to shaping the social and cultural structures. Conflict refers to clash of values and interests between individuals, groups or institutions (Omisore & Abiodun,2014). It is a fundamental societal element that drives the social changes. It has been the focus of numerous sociological theories. Among these theories, the conflict theory is the most prominent one which is supposed to understand the principles of social conflicts, its causes and consequences, and its impact on individuals, groups, and societal structures (Ritzer & Stepnisky,2018).

Historically, the conflict perspective emerged in the Enlightenment philosophy time which supported natural rules, idealism, development, pragmatism, and socialism. In addition, the conflict ideas appeared as a result of social factors, including political hegemony, social exploitation, and economic evolution (Ben-Oun, 2012). However, scholars' ideas were affected

by their bitter experiences of living within circumstances and levels that are characterized by harsh conditions (Ben-Oun,2012). Nevertheless, the conflict theory is considered to be a reaction and development of the structural functionalism theory. It is also ingrained in other perspectives such as Karl Marx, Max Weber, and George Simmel's works (Ritzer & Stepniskey,2018).

The school of conflict theory studies society as a holistic structure of interconnected parts. This structure continually evolves and encompasses various groups competing for resources controlled by a dominant elite (Ben-Oun, 2012). Moreover, the different social and demographic conditions determine the duration, form, and intensity of this competition. The conflict theory reflects the prevalent power dynamics within a society during a specific phase of its development, thereby influencing the primary nature of resource competition, including power, authority, status, and wealth. These dynamics lead to distinct forms of oppression and dominance. (Ben-Oun, 2012)

1.4.2.2.1. Karl Marx and Class Conflict

Conflict theorists believed that societies and groups encounter different levels of conflicts. In addition, they have focused on the changes of power among individuals and groups, particularly social classes. Karl Marks is considered the father of the conflict theory (Sinha, 2020). Marx focused on class conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. He believed that class conflicts and struggles originally come from human history. In addition, he argues that conflict arises as a result of the existing contradiction which stems from the divergence between economic and political conditions within society. (Ben-Oun, 2012)

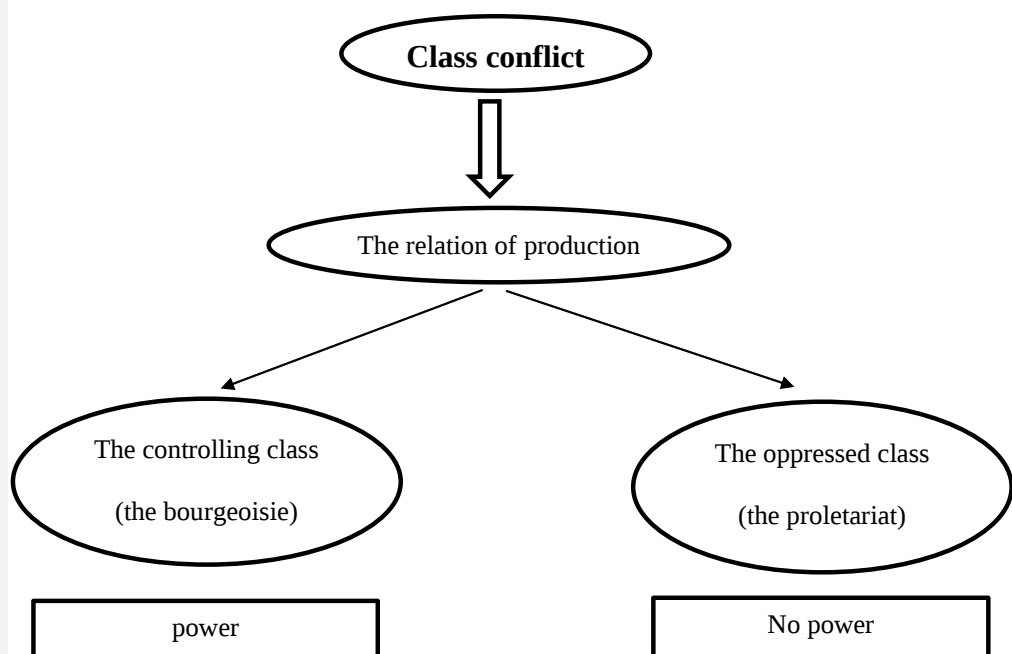
In addition, Marx suggested that society is divided into two groups: the controlling group and the oppressed group. The former includes those who have power and control over others, while the latter involves working-class people who have no domination or authority (Sinha, 2020). As a result of the contrasting aims and conflicting interests between these two classes, the conflict manifests both socially and psychologically. The ensuring societal conflict

[becomes inescapable as comprise between the classes is unattainable. Eventually, this conflict leads through the social revolution to change in the relations of production and the dominant form of ownership. In Marx's perspective, the bourgeoisie is inevitably coerced to undertake a revolution due to the privilege it holds in the context of social class distinctions. \(Ben-Oun, 2012\)](#)

[Furthermore, Marx underscores that class structure forms the basis of power, with some classes being powerful due to their ownership and wealth \(Ben-Oun, 2012\). This ownership empowers them to protect and preserve their assets. Unlike functionalists, Marx does not view this arrangement as inevitable; he believes socialism can achieve more equitable distribution of power, ownership, and wealth. Marx concept of class conflict can be seen in figure 1.1.](#)

[Figure 1.1](#)

[Marx's Concept of Class Conflict.](#)



[1.4.2.2.2. Ralf Dahrendorf](#)

Ralf Dahrendorf, a German sociologists born in 1929, is a key proponent figure of the conflict theory. He emphasized on studying conflict, struggle, and change in societies. While he criticized Marxism, his own conflict theory eventually aligned with structural functionalism. (Ben-Oun, 2012). Dahrendorf believes that societies are always in change. In another meaning, every society undergoes continuous change in values and systems, which can vary in speed, intensity, and scope (Ben-Oun, 2012). However, this change results in a state of balance and systematic order.

In addition, Dahrendorf asserts that society consists of two aspects: conflict and consensus. He proposed to divide sociological theories into conflict theory and consensus theory. According to him, consensus theorists study value integration, while conflict theorists analyze conflicts of interests and coercive forces that maintain social unity within these conflicts (Ritzer & Stepniskey,2018). He recognizes that these theories are interdependent and necessitate each other. (Ritzer & Stepniskey,2018)

Furthermore, Dahrendorf's sociological framework focuses on the examination of substantial societal structure. He argued that authority is linked to positions rather than individuals. Also, authority implies both superordination and subordination with roles tied to positions, not individuals (Ritzer & Stepniskey,2018). Therefore, Dahrendorf's approach portrayed society as comprised of units controlled by hierarchical authority positions. This authority led to form two conflict groups: the superordinate group and the subordinate group, each defined by contradicting interests in nature and direction. These interests are crucial concept in Dahrendorf's conflict theory. (Ritzer & Stepniskey, 2018)

Briefly, Ralf Dahrendorf's work has greatly impacted sociology through criticizing Marxism and structural functionalism. He highlighted the necessity of the existence of change in societies, which emphasizes the balance between conflict and consensus. His approach focused

on authority that is tied to positions not individuals. Dahrendorf's framework sheds light on a significant phenomenon to comprehend the social system and its evolution.

1.4.2.2.3. Lewis Coser

Lewis Coser is considered one of the pioneers of the conflict theory. He works as a professor of sociology at various European and American universities. Coser's sociological interests were influenced by his analysis of conflict. He criticized structural functionalism theorists; nevertheless, his work depended on George Simmel theory. (Ritzer & Stepniskey,2018).

Coser's work focused on the conflict functions in maintaining the status of individuals within society (Ritzer & Stepniskey,2018). He believes that these functions drive to social change. In addition, the concept of conflict, according to Coser, entails striving of the conflicting groups for special needs in order to achieve domination and resources. He signifies that conflict is the pursuit of special values, as well as the struggles for particular positions with the aim of attaining authority and acquiring scarce resources that constitute the basis of power. Therefore, the objectives behind conflicts include achieving equilibrium and balance among competitors, or causing detriments to one another (Ben-Oun, 2012).

In brief, the conflict theory is established by Karl Marx. The main influencers to this approach are Ralf Dahrendorf and Lewis Coser. Conflict theory considers society as consisting of two groups: the dominant group who have power and domination over others, and the subordinate group who are under control of the dominant one. Therefore, the objectives of the conflict theory are to emphasise the dominance and power of some social groups over others, to clarify that social order is controlled by the dominant groups, and to demonstrate that social changes are quick and disordered as the subordinate groups overthrow dominant ones. (Ritzer & Stepniskey,2018).

منسّق: الخط: دون غامق، خط اللغة
العربية وغيرها: دون غامق، الإنجليزية
(الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية)

Conflict theory is defined as perspective in sociology that emphasize the social, political, or material inequality of a social group, that critique the broad socio-political system, or that otherwise detract from structural functionalism and ideological conservatism (conflict theory n.d.). Actually, the idea that makes the foundation of this theory can be traced back to philosopher Han Fei Tzu 280-233 BC and others; they thought that men are innately weak and lazy. This assumption leads to the conclusion that the only way is controlling the human actions, and can be achieved through punishment. They asserted that people who believe on punish and power can control society because the fear of power of punishment keeps human in check.

The Greek philosopher Polybius 205-125 BC, he focused in his studies on the Roman Republic. He had the idea that weakness leads human compose communities, and the strongest will become a leader. He believed that society change into monarchy, and the later based on justice; they have to make peace in their societies. However, the same problems happened with human which lead them to exhibited in their kings that ends with corruption and unjust. The result is tyranny which is self-limiting, and the new elite in society will try to overthrow the monarchy then society will be support by those leader because they give equality. The cycle will repeat itself because the new leaders because they take some of liberty and equality from people. Polybius believed that the only way to stop this cycle is to form a government that contain all social parts during that time.

Many philosophers shared the same idea about society and conflict; they considered it as essential part of society. Conflict as sociological theory was formed in 19th and 20th centuries. Many sociologists contributed in the development of this theory such as Marx, Gluckman, John Rex, Lewis A. Coser and George Simmel. However Karl Marx considered as the father of the conflict theory (conflict theory n.d).

Conflict can be defined as struggle or contest between people with opposing needs, ideas, beliefs, values or goals (conflict theory n.d).

Conflict theories draw attention to power differentials such as class conflict, and generally contrast historically dominant ideologies. This theory argued that society is not understood as complex system but rather as a competition. Society is composed of individuals competing for limited resources (conflict theory n.d).

Features of conflict theory:

1 Macro level structures: class relations or patterns of domination, submission and struggle.

2-Inequality: patterns of inequality produce social stability.

3 Conflict: member of privileged groups try to maintain their advantage over subordinate groups

4 Lessening privilege: will lower the level of conflict (What is conflict theory,

n.d)

The central ideas of conflict theory

The basic assumption of this theory is that individuals and groups in society struggle to maximize their natural resources that exist. Because of the limitation of resources the struggle leads to conflict which leads latter to some changes in institutions or societies. The theory is mostly applied to explain conflict between social classes, proletariat versus bourgeoisie and ideologies, such as capitalism versus socialism. Moreover it is used to explain more social phenomena, including wars and revolutions, wealth and poverty, domestic violence and discrimination (conflict theory n.d).

What are the sources of conflicts?

~~Class and identity differentials.~~

~~Territoriality or land conflicts.~~

~~Economic competition.~~

~~Differences in ideas, values, ideology and religion (conflict theory n.d).~~

~~The development of conflict theory:~~

~~1-Karl Marx: he was a sociologist, economist, and politest. He argued that society progress through class struggle a conflict between ownership class that control the production and dispossessed labouring class are the labour of production (conflict theory n.d). Marx concerned with class and the dialectics of capitalism (Pearson 2014). He described capitalism as dictatorship of the bourgeois; which can be replaced by socialism. He viewed society in its major classes, and the struggle between them as engine of change in this structure. Marx divided society in three classes the bourgeoisie, landowner, and proletariat (conflict theory n.d).~~

~~2-Georg Simmel: he compared the relationships of people who occupy higher positions (superordinates) with those who are in lower positions (subordinates). He argued that conflict has benefits (Pearson 2014).~~

~~3-Lewis Coser: He analyzed why conflict is especially likely to develop among people who have close relationships with one another. He argued that the relationships are part of system in which the parties have expectations about relative power, responsibilities, and rewards. Coser claims that failures to reach expectations can offend one party and lead to conflict (Pearson, 2014).~~

~~Key takeaways of conflict theory~~

- ~~• Conflict theory focuses on the competition between groups within society over limited resources.~~

- Conflict theory views social and economic institutions as tools of the struggles between groups or classes, used to maintain inequality and the dominance of the ruling class.
- Marxist conflict theory sees society as divided into proletarian working class and bourgeoisie ruling class (Pearson, 2014).

Class conflicts

Marx's conflict theory focused on conflict between two primary classes. Each class consists of a group of people bound by mutual interests and degree of property ownership. The ruling class represents the members of society who hold the majority of the wealth and means. Proletariat includes the working class or poor people. This division leads to conflict between the two classes that lead sooner or later to conflict and struggles among them. Marx viewed the ruling class that represents capitalism in all its aspects such as domination and oppression; because of that reason he supported socialism and encouraged private property. He came to the result that when the working class is exposed to oppression they will revolt against the ruling class; this was described by Marx as collective consciousness for radical changes (Pearson, 2014).

Functions of conflict

- Conflicts serve many functions within healthcare institutions.
- Conflicts serve as a safety valve to hold the group together.
- Conflict tests the strength of individuals and groups.
- Conflict mobilizes energy.
- Conflict enhances communication.
- Conflict causes competition to improve performance (Pearson, 2014).

Conflict theorists believed that societies and groups encounter different levels of conflicts. In addition, they have focused on the changes of power among individuals and groups, particularly social classes. Karl Marx is considered the father of the conflict theory. He

~~suggested that society is divided into two groups: the controlling group and the oppressed group. The former includes those who have power and control over others, while the latter involves working class people who have no domination or authority (Sinha, 2020).~~

To conclude, conflict theory comes as a reaction to structural functionalism. This theory postulates that social elements contributed to create the change and dissolution of society. The main objective of the conflict theory is to analyse society and its elements, focusing on the unequal distribution of power among the different parts of social patterns, ~~in addition to as well as~~ studying the conflicts among social classes.

~~1.4.2.2.~~ 1.4.2.3. **The Symbolic Internationalism**

Before discussing the topic of symbolism, it is important to know its roots. The word symbolism is derived from the Greek verb 'symbollein' which means to put together. Briefly, it has been defined as representation of object, mood and ideas through medium of symbols (Mohan, 2019). Also, it is a mark or character used as a conventional representation of the object function, or process. In fact, symbolism is broadly discussed in a large number of fields such as: religion, social cultural, science, economic, arts and, politics.

Symbol has different characteristics including: displacement, arbitrary, openness and, hexagram. Moreover, it has specific importance in literature poetry rather than prose as it used to convey deeper meanings than the words themselves, Symbolism in poetry has the ability to stimulate the reader reactions.

The use of symbols offers an opportunity to the writer to send messages, create a world of internal interpretation between the reader and the text, and give the reader the chance for imaginations. Moreover, symbolism is not just a tool to beatify language, but it is an art used to represent and depict the social reality of people in narratives in order to tell them the consequences of their actions.

~~1.4.2.3.~~1.4.2.4. **Marxism**

The concept of Marxism appears with Karl Heinrich Marx who has been influenced by Ephesus's ideology of dialectical materialism. Marx is a philosopher and economist whose name associated with Friedrich Engels, Marxism and the development of the notion of class struggle(Marx and Engels, 2002). He interested in studying how history is formed and considered economy as basic and controlling element of the society. Marxism theory is ~~certain~~ about the rebellion of the labor class as a result of the social conflict between different classes, where ~~the~~ proletarians s ~~will~~ win and class divisions disappear.

Marxism articulates the following principles ~~to his theory~~: first, it rejects ~~the~~ capitalism because it views labors-workers as commodity rather than humans. Second, it adapts of Hegel's triad dialect of thesis, antithesis and synthesis. ~~The~~ Marxists interpret history as progressive power dominated by its contradictory components; for instance, the bourgeoisie symbolize thesis, the revolution of proletariat is the antithesis, and social classes ~~is-are~~ the synthesis. In addition, Marxism adopts the materialistic concept of history; it believes that internal contradictions ~~who~~ create history rather than the myth of God ~~while~~. Finally, it supports communism rather than capitalism because the latter is based on individualism, while, communism is based on socialism. . (Ritzer& Stepniskey, 2018)

Precisely, there is a close relationship between economy and superstructure. Superstructure is state, law and, customs that control ~~the~~ society. Because of economic base is what constructs the superstructure, which includes society, laws, morality, politics and that. In the twentieth century both Marx and Engels start thinking about the relation between literary text and, society, they came to point that history is controlled through internal contrasts.

The theory of Marxism asserts that literature is the production of ideology, class, and economic substructure. Also, it claims that social realism is against bourgeoisie views reality from point of view of proletarians s who are the working class (Bressler, 1999).

Helemejko (2012) argued that relations of production are represented in reality through state and law. He claims that to form different views, feelings and social consciousness, one should ~~it depends~~ on the bases of such as ~~low and~~ tradition. Marxism did not create ~~the~~ social classes. However, ~~while~~ it observed the struggle between them. Since the eighteenth-18th century, ~~the~~ society has been divided into two groups: oppressed and oppressors. After this division ~~the~~ society has been dominated by the struggle between ~~these two powers~~ bourgeoisies and proletarians.

~~1.4.2.4.~~1.4.2.5. **Orientalism**

The concept of orientalism is first coined by Edward Said in 1935. He explains the way the orient has pictured and understood by the west is not only diminishing but closer to mythology than reality. Donze-Magnier (2017) restate the comprehensive definition of Edward Said's notion that term used to describe an occidental artistic and literary current, prominently featured within French and English culture during the XIX century. Said (~~in~~ 1995) tackled many themes such as exoticism, sensuality and fantasy. The term is not only used to as ~~representation-represent~~ the reality of occident's, but as a tool for Europeans to come in contact with worlds and cultures. Orientalism ~~had a~~ with its roots in art and history; has evolved into an actual post-colonial discourse of oppression.

Said (1995) argued that the term orientalism is used to describe the relation between the Orient and the Occident. He considers orientalism as way of seeing imagines, emphasizing and, exaggerating differences between Arab peoples and cultures in Europe and U.S. marking that there are westerns, and there are Orientals. The former ~~dominated~~ dominates, the later; moreover, Orientalism can also express the weakness of the orientals as seen by the west (Said, 1995). Hourani (1993) argued that the Arab world contrasted itself not just in light of European domination, but also according to its values and merits.

The aim of Edward Said through creating the concept of orientalism is to describe and clarify the truth that hidden over years about the superiority of occident and inferiority of orient.

~~1.4.2.5.~~ 1.4.2.6. **Postmodernism**

It is quite difficult to define the concept of post modernism precisely. According to Elaati (2016), ~~defined~~ postmodernism ~~as constitute the~~ theories that have appeared after the ~~following: movements' postmodern,~~ structuralism and, semiotics movements, and which include current philosophical, intellectual, literary, monetary and, technical schools. There is another definition to the concept by Sheeba (2017) which is marked both stylistically and ideologically, by a reliance on such literary conventions as fragmentation, paradox, unreliable, and authorial self-reference. This theory appeared after the end of the Second World War, especially during the cold war and the spread of nuclear weapons, and the declaration of the human rights. Postmodernism is an important part of the cultural landscape which continues to evolve, yet the ideas and theories surrounding the subject are diverse and difficult to understand (Sim, 2013).

Postmodern literature has particular stylistic techniques: pastiche, intersexuality, metafiction, temporal distortion, minimalism, maximalism, magical realism, reader involvement. The main scholars of this theory are: Jacques Derrida, Jean Baudrillard, Michel Foucault, Reinsman and, Jean- François Lyotard, and Jameson (Sheeba, 2017). Postmodernism involves many theories, such as: deconstruction, cultural criticism, feminism criticism, new aesthetics and, interpretive semiotics, and that.

The above theories are contemporary movements that have different principles and characteristics, while, they serve the same function which is representing ~~the~~ reality by several techniques in literature. Burke and Troschianko (2017) ~~considered~~ considered fiction as a cognitive science that has and advanced progressed by the idea of simulation. It means that ~~the~~ narrations have been developed by imitation of social reality. To ~~have empirical~~

~~evidence illustrate the way on~~ how social reality is reflected through literature, the conflict theory ~~it~~ has been ~~selected~~ applied in the analysis section, ~~because, theory interest on studying the different social conflicts.~~

1.5. Previous Studies Investigate ~~and~~ Social Reality

In the last few years, the science of sociology tends to collaborate with literature to prove a new perspectives, interpretations and visions to social reality and construction. Many researchers investigate the representation of social reality in literature (drama, poems, plays and novels and that). Several studies tried to find convincing answers to their question whether literature can represent all aspects of social reality as it is?

Hoser, E.A. (2019) conducts a study about truth of social reality. ~~He stated that, he found-~~ "Facts are not themselves true or false, but rather determine the truth or falsity of other statements. Facts constitute social reality by enabling the production of certainty" (pp. 13-14). For him, social reality is a human construct, but it is an addition to the brutal reality of the world. This is called external realism ~~for him. He claimed that real discourse has an important influence on the social reality people live in.~~ In addition, Van de Ven (2012) confirmed that language is a key functioning features because it ~~facilitate~~ facilitates the power that determines the condition ~~for of~~ social reality.

Another research was conducted to confirm whether young ~~children~~ children's play can construct social reality. Carpendal and Lewis (2004) examined whether young ~~children's~~ children learn to construct social reality. The results of this study showed that young children's play is conceivably a way in which children socially construct reality.

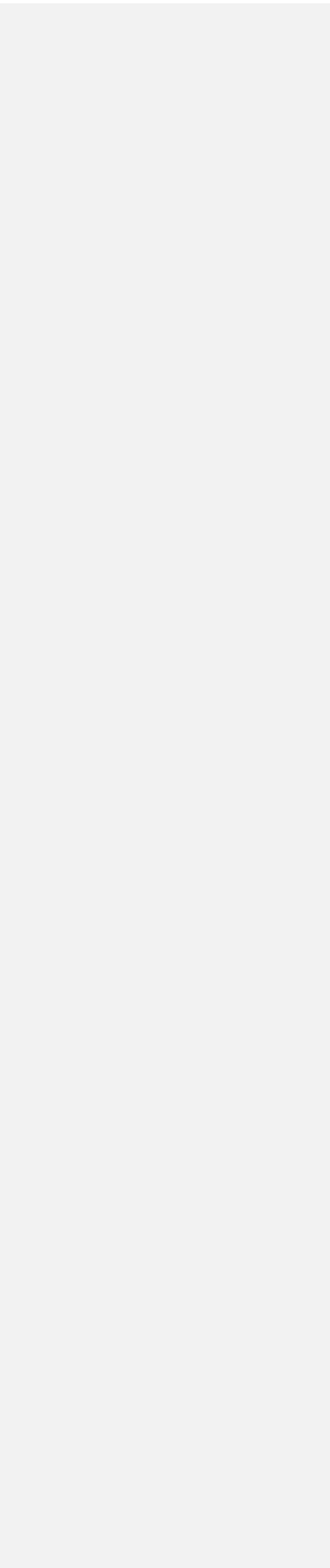
Moreover, Tengya (2016) conducted a study to discover the role and functions of drama as an instrument of social commentary in Nigeria and Kenya. He indicated that drama is considered a positive medium for mirroring society. A close examination of the leading

playwright from the two countries' drama revealed that playwright can successfully communicate reality.

In addition, many researchers such as Tengya (2016), Carpendal and Lewis (2004) ~~and~~ and others viewed that filmmakers used scenes that are extrapolated from the real world. Generally, movies are often used to represent social reality. In many films, characters and stories reflect real-life issues, such as poverty, inequality and racism. There is an American study applied to 1300 films found that there are social reality representations including gender and race representations in movies. In gender representation, they found that women are underrepresented in movies, particularly in leading roles. They are also more likely to be sexualized and objectified than men. Additionally, women in movies are often portrayed in stereotypical roles such as homemakers and love interests. In race representation, the study found that people of color are often portrayed in negative ways. They explore that black characters are more likely to be portrayed as criminals or terrorists, while western characters are often depicted as educated and intellectuals.

Conclusion

To conclude, this chapter establishes theoretical framework and serves as prologue to the next chapter, which contains the most important part of study. The first chapter defines of the key concept of the research and presents theories relevant to explaining social reality issues in literature. The next chapter presents methodological approach employed in analysis the selected social realities in Dune novel.



CHAPTER TWO

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Chapter two: Data Analysis and Interpretation

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Introduction

As far as social reality is concerned, many writers tend to figure this phenomenon in their writings. Frank Herbert is one of those writers who reflect society with all its aspects in his literary works. Dune is one of his well-known pieces of writing that describe society. Social realities presented in Dune will be explained by the conflict theory as it is the most appropriate theoretical framework in this context.

2.1. Chart Description of the Novel

2.1.1. Biography of the Author

Frank Herbert Patrick Jr. (1920, 1986) is an American science fiction writer that is best known for Dune novel (1965) and its five sequels. Though he became famous for his novels, he also wrote short stories and worked as a newspaper journalist, photographer, book reviewer, ecological consultant, and lecturer.

2.1.2. Summary of the Novel

Dune is a literary piece of science fiction that tells the story of humanity thousands of years into the future. In the novel, humanity becomes pervasive it spreads across the universe, and humans, houses are formed, with each governing a planetary system.

Dune focuses on the story of Paul Atreides whose father gets assigned by Shaddam, the emperor, to govern the planet Arrakis. It is a desert world with a crucial commodity called Melange (Spice). Obeying the command, Paul's father Leto, decides to leave Caladan, his home planet for Arrakis.

However, Leto is sure his enemies are plotting against him. Though Leto knows who his enemies are, he goes to Arrakis and tries to protect his family by joining forces with the Fremen, the original inhabitants of the Arrakis planet. Although Leto tries to make his plan work, he loses the Haraconnen after betrayal of a close ally. After that, the Haraconnens want to control the Melange to be powerful contrast to House of Atrieds. As result the Leto was killed by

them after long struggles and they try to kill his son Paul. When things became unmanageable, Paul decided to unite with Fremen in order to save the planet. At the end he married princess Irulan to protect Arrakis and return the glory of the native inhabitant.

2.1.3. The ~~principale~~Principal Characters

1. Paul Atreides

Paul, protagonist of dune, is the son of duke Leto Atreides and the heir of Atreides. He was fifteen years old at the beginning of the novel and he has been trained from birth to fulfill the role of duke; he is so quiet, thoughtful, and observant character. Among the Fremen, Paul has two names: Usul, which signifies strength, and Mauad'Dib, the name of desert mouse on Arrakis.

2. Duke Leto Atreides

He is Paul's father. Duke Leto Atreides is the head of the house of Atreides and the lawful ruler of Arrakis. Duke received Arrakis from the emperor in exchange for Leto's own planet of Caladan, which was given to Duke's mortal enemy, Baron Haraconnen. Duke is a wise, intelligent, and compassionate character, but he is ruthless in dealing with his enemies, his wife Jessica, and their son Paul.

3. Lady Jessica

She is a key character in the novel, a Bene Gesserit member with exceptional mental and physical abilities. She is Duke Leto Atreides' concubine and the mother of Paul Atreides.

4. Baron Vladimir Haraconnen

He is the leader of the House of Haraconnen. The baron is the mortal enemy of the House of Atreides. The baron is hugely obese, and he is broad-shouldered, well-muscled limbs and structurally handsome character.

5. Thufir Hawat

He is Leto's master of assassins. Hawat is a well-known reasonable character, or a person trained to act completely logically. He serves as Leto's main strategist and confidant. Hawat is old, having served three generations of Atreides. He has also trained Paul in combat and tactics.

6. Gurney Halleck

He is Leto's master of arms, or war master. Halleck is well trained in the use of numerous weapons, and he is particularly skillful at swordplay with the use of personal electronic body shields.

7. Duncan Idaho

He is Leto's sword master. Duncan is a skilled warrior and a faithful servant of the Duke and his family.

2.1.4. Genre

Dune novel is considered as science fiction fantasy genre. This type of ~~written~~ writing usually contains future vision and advanced technology, and sometimes tackles dystopian society issues. ~~On~~ the other hand, fantasy is the use of myths and super structural powers. Herbert uses such element in his novel, such as the ~~such as~~ believe of spice which could ~~can~~ give them power to travel between planets.

2.1.5. Language

~~In 19th~~ The nineteenth and 20th centuries were characterized by the development of modern industrial societies and rapid growth of cities. ~~also the concept modernism takes shape in.~~ This period knows new paradigm ~~at the beginning~~ between the sexes first, and the different cultural groups later. In addition, ~~to~~ class division remains debatable in terms of forming equitable society. Modernist literary texts believe on truth and awareness of reality. Consequently, this ~~leads~~ some modernist writers such as Frank Herbert to debate such themes in their literary works.

2.1.6. The Plot

2.1.6.1. Major Conflict

The Haraconnens, led by Baron Haraconnen, want to overthrow the emperor by taking over the mélange supply on Arrakis. Paul, from the opposing House of Atréides, works with Fremen to secure Arrakis and the universe from the greedy Haraconnens.

2.1.6.2. Rising Action

The Haraconnens kill Duke Leto and obliterate the Atréides; Baron Haraconnen uses the emperor's soldiers to attempt to take control of Arrakis and the mélange supply while killing Kynes and Paul's son.

2.1.6.3. Climax

Paul and Fremen succeed in defeating the armed forces of the emperor and the Haraconnens that are invading Arrakis; Alia kills Baron Haraconnen.

2.1.6.4. Falling Action

Paul arranges a marriage between himself and princess Irulan, thus securing the imperial throne.

2.2. Analysis of the Social Realities in Dune Novel

Dune novel tackles several realities that samples social reality in science fiction novels. The following part is the analysis of selected data from Dune to reach the aim of this research based on conflict theory.

2.2.1. The Social Struggle

Tretyak (2019) restated ~~that definition of~~ Proshanov's definition ~~-(2007) to of~~ conflict which is defined as social rift between social objects; the main sing of conflict is indignation arising ~~on-in~~ one or both sides, as a result of violation of imperative norms. Social conflict is a crucial topic ~~which is were~~ discussed and represented in many narrative texts; Dune is one of them; it is classified as a -science fiction novel that represents social issues implicitly in its narration, such as social struggles. Tretyak ~~((2019)~~ defined social conflict as a struggle of social communities with opposing interests for dominant social statuses in social system built on a hierarchical principle.

~~Indeed, several articles highlight the causes of this phenomena, S~~social conflicts may ~~exist-originate~~ due to cultural and individual differences of social group, as well as due to social, natural, economic, political, historical, ethnic and confessional factors (Tretyak, 2019).

-Frank Herbert represented it through dividing characters into different parts to portray real events. Although, it is written in future time, it tries to represent past ~~individuals~~ individuals' life and addresses ~~-~~the consequences of human actions through narration.

Indeed, society is comprised of different classes, each with its customs traditions and cultures, leading to inevitable clashes and conflicts (Lebaron, 2003). Colonialism and imperialism are forms of domination that discussed in "Dune", particularly the cultural domination (Yasine & Majdoubeh, 2023). This modern colonialism encompasses intellectual, ideological, cultural, and social domination which present a significant threat to people, who begin to perceive it as their predetermine destiny. This perception is illustrated in Herbert's

quote: “This is Mentat, Feyd. It has been trained and conditioned to perform certain duties” (Herbert, 1965, p. 27). This idea aligns with Oscar Isaac’s idea: “It’s about the destiny of a people, and the different way that cultures have dominated other ones, HHow do a people respond when it’s at the tipping point, when is enough, when they are exploited”. Karl Marx’s ~~its~~interpretation of this context is also pertinent, as he argued that the lower classes, or the proletarians, are perceived as doomed due to an imposed destiny~~interpretation to this, he argu~~ (Helemjko, 2012). It is clear from Marx that the proletarians are dominated through upper ones~~s,~~ he compared it ~~as it is~~as it is destiny ~~it~~which means that something projected for them and they have to accept it with no excuses.

Class struggles and exploitation represent profoundly perilous path. When an individual is subjected to control and programming in such an extent, it implies a harsh encroachment on their identity. This aspect is evident in various aspects of society, including ideology, customs, traditions, culture, religion, and social life. Over time, these phenomena have evolved into exploitation. ~~—According to interpretation to author’s quote the class struggles and exploitation is the most danger way, because when person has been controlled and programmed to perform in such it means that there are a hashing in person’s identity. This aspect could be finding in ideology, customs, traditions, culture, religion, and social life. Latterly, the phenomena developed to be exploitation.~~

Many sociologists such us Karl Marx and Max Well have discussed the reasons behind ~~the~~ social conflicts~~s such us Karl Marx, Max We. ll and others,~~ Tretyak (2019) illustrated some of ~~the significant~~significant causes of social conflict; asserting that these conflicts stem from differences in interests which lead to clashes and struggles. ~~This social phenomena~~This social phenomenon is believed to be contributed in creating conflicts by various factors, such as; different lifestyle of people, socio- economic reasons, and unfair access to resources and certain activities (~~and that~~ Tretyak, 2019).

Dune novel represents many social reality struggles; ~~to prove this predict~~ the following are [sampling examples](#) from the novel:

2.2.1.1. The Conflict over Arrakis

The whole novel is constructed over conflicts between different powers, such as the conflict over the planet Arrakis between Atrides and Harkonnen. They fight each other on who rules Arrakis. This kind of conflict can be best interpreted by Karl Marx theory.

Clarke (1994) restates the idea of Marx about social classes' struggles. When he claimed that every crisis has a different cause; all of which abridge the human failure, none of which is attributed to the capitalist system. Helemejko (2012) claimed that classes divisions [bourgeois and proletariat] ~~;~~ dominate society through struggle between them. This struggle exists in all fields of social life such as political, economic, ideological, and cultural.

Helemejko (2012) restates Marx's prediction that each conflict has causes ~~s~~ which leads to struggles between two powers or persons and this kind of conflict often tends to aggressive revolution against oppressor; because of the changes in power dynamic. Marx indicated that any change in economic, cultural and political foundation leads sooner or later to transformation in superstructure.

Marx developed the concept of superstructure including state, law and customs. He indicated that law and traditions are means of controlling one class to another. They are systems of exploitation and enslavement, and this lead Herbert to mirror several aspects of imperialism ~~and~~ domination which happen in existing world in his novel. To support Herbert's interpretation "you, who know what we suffer here, do not forget us in your prayers" (Herbert, 195, p.54). This quote represents how the Fremen are suffering from oppression, and describes the reflection of conflict between Atrides and Harkonnen. Moreover, it depicts state of lay people in Arrakis; because of Harkonnen use them in extracting spice. Another quote used by the

author is “The Harkonnens won’t trust until they’re dead or my Duke destroyed” (Herbert, 1965, p.42). This quote expresses a rigorous pursuit of the Harkonnens to either eradicate the Atreides or completely destroy their Duke, Paul Atreides who is their nobleman, to secure their own power and eliminate any threats.

The conflict perspective views society as composed of different groups competing for power and resources (Mooney et al., 2007). Herbert tends to represent the real world in his novel and portrays different images of domination of labors from the bourgeoisie to explain the relation between colonizers and colonized. As mentioned above, the author depicts it in two powers: the Atreides and Harkonnens; ~~as it is mentioned above~~; these conflicts have a worse reflection on Freman.

Herbert establishes this reality through the imperial forces represented by both the villainous House Harkonnen and the ostensibly heroic House of Atreides. According to Helemejko (2012) the proletariat has nothing to lose, while the bourgeoisie does not have chance to win in this class ~~es~~ struggles. It means that the most powerful stream has many things to lose in these conflicts such as their wealth and authority, while the weak stream has nothing to lose because in reality, they do not have valued thing to lose ~~it~~. He added that the bourgeoisie and the proletariat both have opposite interests which are inherent in and ~~cannot~~ be solved without modification. This state was called by Marx as ‘contradiction’; it is considered as the main reason ~~offer~~ conflict because of the different relations of means of production.

2.2.1.2. The Rebellion of Freman

In the novel, the Freman are the native people of the planet Arrakis (known as Dune). They are portrayed as independent people and resourceful society. It is caused by the harsh conditions of the planet Arrakis which have a desert environment and the rich in the valuable resource of spice (melange). This richness of the spice makes them controlled by outside forces (the Harkonnens). They suffered under the role of these powers, and their struggles lead them to

have the ability to have a belief and expectation for the upcoming figure who has the ability to make a change in the universe. Helemejko (2012) claimed that the growing consciousness of the proletariat and, in addition to increasing in number, the worse of-life conditions , will lead to disturbances and finally to revolutions.

“It's the Harkonnens, of course. We shall have to destroy them.” (Herbert, 1965, P.49)

The quote above is a speech from Paul Atreides (as a messiah figure of the Fremen) to the Fremen people. It tackles the most-major obstacles of Fremen which need to be overcome for achieving freedom and living with no control. In addition, it reflects the aggressive dislike of the Harkonnens from the Fremen, and their ir-responsibility of them to take action against the oppressors (the Harkonnens).

The conflict theorists assert a significant characteristic of emphasized the role of power in upholding societal structures and maintaining social order, and also, they emphasizes stresses the structural inequalities within society (Ritzer & Stepniskey, 2018). By these perspectives, the previous quote is mentioning the two main groups of power. The oppressor group is the Harkonnens who have the power and dominance to control the Fremen people for the goal of maintaining the dominance of the ting the planet Arrakis because it contains the full valuable source. On the other hand, the oppressed group is the Fremen who are controlled by the Harkonnens and wanted to fight them in order to achieve gain their freedom and get power, and they are considered as marginalized people.

In addition, the conflict theory mentions the struggles of power and control where those (the super ordinate) who have the authority strive to maintain the status , quo while the subordinate groups seek to make changes to their status (Ritzer & Stepniskey, 2018). The quote reflects a challenging conflict between the oppressor and the oppressed groups. By the quote, The Fremen wanted to destroy the Harkonnens. This means that they have the desire to remove them by force. The Fremen people have suffered to face their oppressors, but they are optimistic

and have the courage to get their order. In contrast, the Harkonnens seek to maintain their power and dominance.

In brief, as Here Dahrendorf (as a conflict theory figured) concerns on the roles of conflict in maintaining the status. This role is considered as a part from social reality (Ritzer & Stepniskey, 2018). This quote mentions the different powers (the Fremen and the Harkonnens) which they fight in order to maintain their status.

This revolution of Fremen is called social consciousness which refers to collective self-awareness and collectively shared experiences, and this can be a cause for class conflict. Workers will transform from a group of exploited and oppressed into a fully-aware class knowing its goals, role in society and political power (Helemejko, 2012).

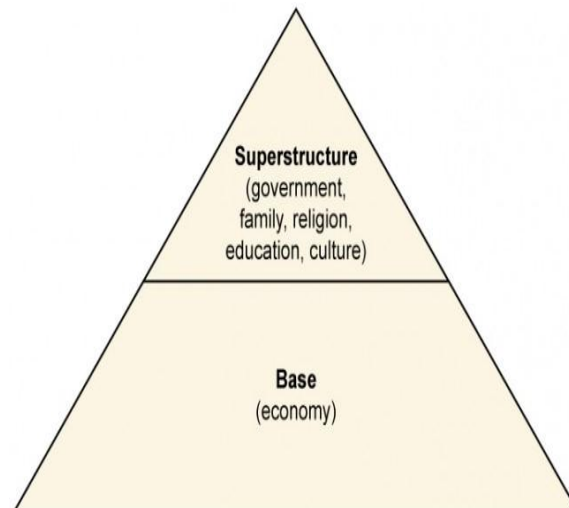
Social consciousness seems to be optimal solution for social problems. This leads Fremen to rebellion against Atriedes. However, in reality people still follow dominate forces without any reaction because they are not social conscious.

In fact, domination touches many aspects that indicate identity, such as language, religion, culture, where the controller spread his ideology out of awareness of the damages it may cause the opposing part. This is called 'false consciousnesses', which means that people enable to recognize inequality, oppression, and exploitation in capitalist society. Individuals will be blinded that they have been exploited; they cannot recognize their rights because of oppressors; also, they accept inequality as destiny.

Marx asserts that the notion of social conflicts has appeared since times of revolution and was known as 'class antagonism' and is not newly formed. Moreover, he claims that when the proletariats have dominated by bourgeoisies, they claimed for radical change. This refers to that control over production necessarily entails control over the class which produces goods, this what the following pyramid addresses.

Figure 2.1:

Karl Marx's Economic Determination: The Foundation of Social Structure



Note. This pyramid is designed by Karl Marx; it summarizes the impact of economics over the superstructure of each society, and how it is important in comparison the society. Neither of any superstructures is independent from economics.

2.2.1.3. Paul's Struggles to Reconcile His Role as Both a Leader and Messiah:

Paul Atreides faces an internal power struggle. He finds himself in a position of confusion between the expectation and responsibilities associated with being both a political leader and a messiah figure. This internal conflict can be depicted in some quotes in Frank Herbert's novel such as the following:

"I must not fear. Fear is the mind- killer. Fear is the little-death that brings total obliteration. I will face my fear. I will permit it to pass over meant through me. And when it has gone past, I will turn the inner eye to see its path. Where the fear has gone there will be nothing. Only I will remain." (Herbert, 1965, p.6)

The quote is told through the prominent figure of the novel, Paul Atreides, during his training. It is a response from Paul when he is learning the rules and undergoes training from his mother, Lady Jessica, and the Bene Gesserit in order to ~~face-pass~~ the test as his mother previously ~~over-gone~~ did. It is a litany against fear from the Bene Gesserit rite as an incantation to reject fear. The quote reflects Paul's mindset and determination to overcome fear, and challenging himself to succeed in the test and fulfill his destiny.

The quote of fear sheds light on power imbalance and the societal pressures that faced the protagonist, Paul Atreides. From the perspective of the conflict theory, this quote highlights some insights into the power dynamics and social structures through the light of fear in Dune novel. ~~From the perspective of conflict theory~~ Social roles and expectations are constructed by actors who are in power in order to maintain their domination (Szczecinska-Musielak, 2016). In this quote, Paul's status as the chosen messiah of the Fremen people (the natives of the planet Arrakis) gives him the position of authority and influence. However, it ~~puts~~ places him to the expectation to control both the Fremen and the Bene Gesserit.

Furthermore, conflict theory suggests that conflicts often arise due to structural inequality. The structural inequality refers to power differences that result from the social roles or statuses to assign to individuals. In other words, people's positions in society and the power associated with their positions can serve as a source of conflict (Frederick & Paige, 2014). ~~Thus~~ Accordingly, ~~t~~ The role of fear as a source of conflict is used as a tool by dominant groups to maintain their power and control over the disadvantages. In this well-known quote from Dune novel, fear is defined as the "mind-killer" and the "little-death" which means that it is a destructive manner in striving for power.

Moreover, Paul rejects fear in order to be resistant to control over power which leads him to dominate upon the others (the Fremen and the Bene Gesserit). This rejection symbolizes his defiance against the societal norms and expectations which is imposed upon him.

To conclude, this quote of fear in Dune novel tackles the essence of Paul's struggles through his resistance against fear ~~for of~~ control over power. It reflects a social reality where people can encounter it in the real world. It is also a reminder of the importance of rejecting fear for maintaining power.

2.2.1.4. The Experience of Paul's Heroism

—As conflict theory consists ~~of s-on~~ external conflict, as well as, ~~is it-interesteds~~ ~~on-in~~ internal conflict, ~~t-too~~. The last conflict occurs between man and himself. ~~Where~~, Herbert figures another aspect of reality which is Heroism. This concept represented ~~on-in~~ Paul's character. ~~A~~, according to ~~the~~ sequence of events in the novel, "Paul always followed stories of ~~birth of~~ heroes before he became ~~hero one~~. He doesn't know that he will become hero. " He must reflect what is projected upon him" (Herbert, 1965, p.83). ~~F~~ from this quote, it is understood that circumstances forced him to be ~~the~~ saver of Fremen.

~~Indeed~~ ~~In fact~~, the ~~addressed~~ theme reflects ~~the~~ human's life ~~w~~, when ~~the~~ life ~~puts places~~ someone in dilemma and offers conflicting options. To prove this, the Duke said "we make our own justice. We make it here on Arrakis win or die" (Herbert, 1965, p.57). When Paul experiences greatness, he said "the sardonic is all that permits him to move within himself. Without this quality, even occasional greatness will destroy a man" (Herbert, 1965, p.83). According to Paul's saying, it ~~is~~ understood that ~~the~~ hero will lose something or someone even his emotions into his trip of glory and victory. "Greatness is transitory experience. It is never consistent" (Herbert, 1965, p.83).

Greatness is ~~a~~ temporary experience; Herbert wants to depict ~~the~~ social reality as what inner conflict within interaction of people in their daily life, and reflect it as it is to give different images to the situations that human being could ~~fa~~ll in. The style of objectivity is the

منسَّق: مسافة قبل: 21 نقطة، عدم ضبط المسافة بين النص اللاتيني والآسيوي، عدم ضبط المسافة بين النص والأرقام الآسيوية

منسَّق: المسافة البادئة: قبل: 0 سم

important method when the author wants to describe the real existence in order to protect reliability and validity of facts as ~~is-it~~ is. The author depicts it in the character of Paul in order to show how peoples adapt themselves within several situations of life without any fabrication or distortion ~~of~~ in events.

The theme of heroism ~~address~~ addresses many singles that reflect social experience in fictional narratives to show how human's life is constructed and clarify his everyday life, which described by Berger and Luckmen as intersubjective world- "world of everyday life is structured both spatially and temporary" (Berger & Luckmen, 1966, P.36). It is clear that the sense of heroism is periodical sense that ~~could~~ any person could experience it in any period ~~in-of~~ in their life.

2.2.2. The Economics Struggle

The conflict theory ~~view~~ views social and economic institutions as struggle tools among groups used to maintain inequality and dominance of ruling class. The concept "spice" is a metaphoric symbol word in Dune novel. It is used as a tool to illustrate one of the social realities to influence on the reader, and raise their awareness to recognize the universe around them. Moreover, it allows writers to convey their message addressed through the text, and creates complexity. In fact, Herbert uses this concept to discuss the economic struggles.

Power struggles are ~~a~~ a-ubiquitous social reality, arising from competition for control or influence over resources in various contexts (Kovach, 2020). Based on sequence of the novel events, and the deep interpretation of the word spice; the use of the word spice creative to describe the conflict between people over money, oil, and other different kinds of recourses. Spice represents things that give power to person, country or an institution, to spread its authority over other persons, countries, or institutions. Herbert indicated "He who controls the spice controls the universe" (1965, p.183). The above quote describes the importance of spice in Arrakis; which reflect the importance of natural recourses in reality. This social reality

simulation reflects human being conflict over natural resources centuries to present; many innocent people were killed because of these struggles. Helemejko (2012) ~~restate~~s the idea of Marx when he talk~~ed~~ about the capitalist organization of industry which is used to facilitate the development of ~~the~~ force ~~of~~ production which began to restrict the latter ~~,~~ because it causes a dissoluble conflict between the possessors and non- possessors which reflect different needs and goals of both classes.

The conflict over the spice in the novel represents human's conflict over precious elements in real world. Based on above mentioned quote it is understood that spice has a great impact on Arrakis's inhabitant, it illustrates the real action of human and their struggles on natural resources. On one hand, the spice has extraordinary characteristics to develop humans live in the planet, and it can facilitate space crafts.

However, human thirst power and authority creates wars, betrays, and unrest in Arrakis. On the other hand, it represents humans' desire for natural resources such as coal, oil, and gas. These are considered precious and who own these recourses, will be more powerful, to control people around them. This idea is relevant to Helemejko (2012) ~~that mentioned through Marx; it is~~he argued that capitalists replace nobles in economic system ~~base~~based on class division; this observation led Marx to the idea that proletariat will replace the bourgeoisie, and socialism would replace capitalism ~~in~~ one day. The author illustrated that domination can take many forms in human's life which lead~~s~~ to social conflict.

As society comprises from different social classes which are always fighting for domination, contradictions powers live in ~~the~~ world of production ~~of~~ the owners (the bourgeois) and the labors (proletarian). ~~T~~his leads to the concept of materialism; the first desires to be wealthy, ~~and while~~ the second desires to have ~~a~~ peaceful life. Herbert depicts this contradiction among the two powers ~~on~~ conflict between Atriedes and HARRACONANS, who are owners,

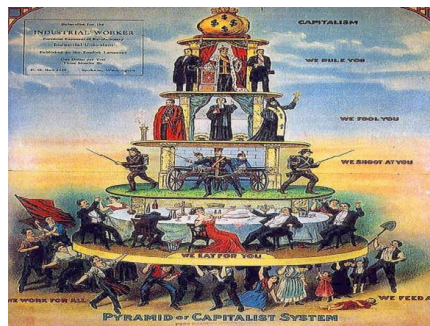
contrast to the natives (Fremen) who are labors of the planet Arrakis; the leading forces exploit the natives in extracting ~~thei~~on spice as what materialism ideology imposes~~d~~.

According to ~~the~~ prominent leader of ~~the~~ conflict theory Karl Marx, the process of production needs two things: Material forces of production (tools), and social relations for production (the division of labor). This means that the world of production includes tools such as machines, robots, vehicles, in addition to the social relation were established among owners and workers. When unbalance occurs between these classes, the conflict will outbreak. This leads to the concept of industrial capitalism. Which can be defined as economic system in which one class the ruling bourgeoisie owns material forces of production, while the working class proletariat loses its independence, they become “appendage machine” (Rubenstein, 1993).

Moreover, many communist researchers such as Coser (2000), Ritzer (2002), and Zimmel (1994) introduce some characteristics to class conflict including: absence of mobility, concentration of power and property among few elites ~~and, the~~ superimposition. According to Clarke (1994) the explanations of crises offered by today's economists are not different from those that were created at the beginning of the nineteenth century, ~~which~~ means conflicts are continuous in nature.

Figure 2.2

Class Struggle and Exploitation: Proletarian Plight in Capitalist Society



Note. This picture represents society and class division on the basis of occupation. It is used to depict social struggle of the proletariat (worker, laborers) within capitalist society. The picture helps people recognize the existence of this division; it describes the extent to which the lower class was exploited.

2.2.3. The Political Struggle

The political conflict is a crucial topic over centuries. It refers to the ideological conflicts between two persons, groups, institutions or nations; each one desires to impose their intellectual property. The weapons used are speeches or ideological plans; sometimes it ended with wars. 'Poverty and politics, social, and economic inequalities between groups predispose to conflict' (Stewart, 2002). The above quote claims that politics is one of the factors that leads to conflicts. Skoog (2019) argued that to create a definition of political conflict, one must know and differentiate between its different forms: political dissent and antagonistic behavior. Moreover, he restated the definitions of Oscarsson (1998) to the first concept which refers to a conflict between political parties that entail disagreement over political principles and issues. While the latter claimed by Lantto (2005) refers to the parties downplay party differences and endeavor to achieve harmony and cooperation across party lines.

~~The political issues discussed through many works; Herbert depicted too in their novel, which have been portrayed from reality.~~

Dune novel represents political conflict through the two houses (Haraconan and Ariedes); as what Herbert mentioned in this quote "Baron Haraconan said: Observe the plans within plans within plans" (Herbert, 1965, p.12). The latter means that Haraconans planned a strategy to make a division in Ariedes House; when Baron advised his nephew to be always ready for any external attack, Baron Haraconan suspected Jessica as traitor (is a political plan).

In contrast, the Atriedes Duke Leto has contradicted plans as it mentioned in following quote “this like single combat [...] feint within a feint within a feint” (Herbert, 1965, p.29); Duke Leto explained his strategy to his son Paul in order to outwit the Haraconans. This strategy includes political leverage, lies, and alliances (it is political plans).

The two powers are contradicted, each power desires to impose ~~its~~ domination. It reflects reality of the leading powers in world such as the cold war in 1947 and ~~the war between~~ Ukraine ~~vs.~~and Russia ~~war~~ in 2022. It means that this conflict ~~has started s~~ since centuries ago ~~until~~ and continues to the present times. Politics had been defined as “pervasive and ubiquitous articulation of social conflict and particularly of class conflict, and enters into all social relations” (Miliband, 1977). Another definition of politics claimed through Skoog (2019) that some scholars use the term when referring to situations where there are difficulties in reconciling different interests or when there are differences of opinion or disagreements over objectives. It means that politics is any difference in ideology or any dissatisfaction of other difference. Conflict is disagreement between individuals in social contexts. Political conflict is simply conflict that has been politicized, or brought into the public domain for deliberation, usually through the agency of mobilized identity groups. Most of these conflicts are managed by various political processes and procedures without resort to violence. In political science there is a strong interference that conflict is synonymous with the use of militate force (“~~PP~~Political violence and war”, n.d.).

Tretyak (2019) restates the idea of Rodolfo Stavenhagen that ethical conflict generally involves a clash of interests or ~~a~~ struggle over rights. She adds that it is not violent in character, ~~but~~ it may become so with the involvement of military, and can be provoked by elites in times of political and economic turmoil. ~~E~~ for more clarification, political conflicts ~~are~~ describeds as political events of aggrieved groups, which may be violent or nonviolent (Kimemia, 2021)

It is clear from [the](#) above definitions that political conflicts are different types of disagreement that initiate with clashes and sometimes lead to military conflicts. In relationed to Dune novel, it is so clear where the [two](#) houses started war through plans and strategies to ended through the death of Duke Leto Atriedes (as rising action)-; ~~which~~ the novel ended ~~by~~ [with](#) the collaboration of Paul Atriedes with Fremen to fight the Haraonans. Herbert depicted these political conflicts from reality to have a description over it, [as well as](#) ; ~~in addition~~ to show the danger consequences of such conflict which led to wars ~~and~~ [the accumulation of](#) military forces.

2.2.4. Symbols that Represent Social Reality in Dune Novel

America emerged as a global power through significant conflicts, including World War II and the Cold War. These conflicts played a pivotal role in shaping both global politics and the influence of literature. In [the](#) 1950s and 60s, the American literature [has](#) known [a](#) shift movement in culture because of civil rights movement and women's rights that spread in that period, [and](#) ~~where~~ [when](#) modernity spread and writers tended to write about their experiences and reality around them. Moreover, they started [to](#) believe in rational thinking and social reality rather than confusion, so they wrote about their social reality (Luebering, 2023). Several writers used symbols to express social facts. Frank Herbert was one of them; he used many symbols that represent social reality, [including](#); ~~As the following~~:

2.2.4.1. Atriedes vs. Harraconan

Humans behave differently in their day life, because they ~~created~~ [have](#) different ~~in~~ [natures](#). These behaviors are represented through several forms in literary texts.

—Hebert depicted ~~one~~ [two](#) of social human ~~s~~ behaviors in his novel ~~are~~ [which are](#) good ~~ness~~ [s](#) and evil. The characteristics of goodness is depicted in Atriedes family where Stilgar said “my duty is the strength of the tribe” (Herbert, 1965, p.182). Based on [this](#) quote, ~~above~~ the

House of Atriedes is good and they care about their inhabitants. The author depicted the good side of human behavior generally and leaders precisely from reality. Another saying from Stilgar “to save one from a mistake is gift of paradise”, it means that the first duty of leaders is to save their public from any threat when he advice the future saver of Fremen Paul Atriedes for his mission.

In contrast, ~~to~~ Haraconans represent the evil in Arrakis planet; ~~they~~ menace Fremen and exploit them in extracting spice. The leader Baron Vladimir Haraconan said “the way to control [...] a Mentat [...] is through his information. False information- false results” (Herbert, 1965, p.151). When Baron wanted to destroy the House of Atriedes, he suspected Jessica, who is Duke Leto’s wife by betrayal. This behavior is done only by evil persons who desire to menace the others like what Baron did. The Haraconan represent the bad side of human’s behaviors. The Baron threw false information’s to make a division in the House of Atriedes ~~his enemy~~, to achieve his desire to rule the Arrakis planet. The author depicted the personal characteristics of human beings which is-are evil, which is-are actually taken-inspired from reality.

Frank Herbert depicted another side ~~from-of~~ human personality, which represented by Paul saying: “I’ll give the order that’ll destroy all spice production on Arrakis [...] forever” (Herbert, 1965, p.310). Paul meant that he has the authority to destroy the spice in the planet to end the conflict ~~over it;~~ this action portrays another side ~~on-of~~ human personality, even if the person is good and behaves well, but there are such desires of authority and ~~seeks-of~~ domination.

Literary texts use symbols to portray human’s actions, behaviors, and attitudes in fiction narrations. Herbert depicted these contradicted behaviors ~~in-on~~ those two Houses in order to represent the human attitudes, and to ~~in-addition-to~~ show reflection of their actions. Moreover, the author ~~wanted~~ wanted to address that good and evil are always in conflicts in all aspects of in society.

2.2.4.2. Dessert vs. City

Frank Herbert created an imaginary planet ~~to~~in their novel, which is Arrakis. This planet had particular characteristics such as dessert, no- water, and had difficult atmosphere conditions. Moreover, the inhabitants were different from each other in their thinking~~,~~-way of life, and level of intellectuality. As the writer mentioned at the beginning of the novel: “there are two general separations of people [...] Fremen, they are one group, and the others are people of the graben, pan” (Herbert, 1965, p.51); Herbert beholds s that there are different peoples lived ~~-in~~ near to each other. The author used some expressions to describe the contradicted life in dessert and city in Dune ~~;~~-because these contradictions comprise the community. Herbert portrayed another side of the real world, which is the life style in the dessert and ~~life-style in that of the~~ city.

Herbert soug~~ht~~ed to highlight the difference between dessert and city in many aspects such as the ecology of environment, character of inhabitants, and life style; which ~~is~~are represented ~~in from~~ reality. It is broadly known that the dessert environment is harsh. ~~a~~As it is depicted in novel through adjectives such as “storm” (Herbert, 1965, p.26), which describe the atmosphere conditions of dessert, “unhabitable” (Herbert, 1965, p.26) illustrating the challenging living conditions, and ‘worms’ referring to toxic insects in dessert including snakes and scorpion, which pose dangers to humans.

~~In~~ ~~In fact, inhabitant in dessert particular characteristics; in~~ Dune ~~novel,~~ there are many expressions that describe ~~them~~the characteristics of people living in the dessert such as “fierce” which, ~~it~~-means that they are gruff. The writer used this word to describe how are women behave because they ~~are effected~~affected by their environment. In addition, Herbert described d their children as they are “violent and dangerous” ~~as; because~~ they are non-educated, and callousness of life impact ~~oned~~ their personality. Another ~~side-characteristic~~ of the dessert inhabitant that is captured in Dune ~~such~~-as the word “edge”; it means that they are marginalized~~,~~-and ~~it is fact~~ in reality, they live in isolated world “dessert” (Herbert, 1965, p.26).

The people live in dessert have different life style as Herbert mentioned “they compose poems to their knives” (Herbert, 1965, p.26). In fact, such people are interest-~~oned in~~ knives and weapons to protect themselves from surrounding enemies, for that reason they sing~~ing~~ on their weapons. This is another feature of those people.

In contrast~~-to~~, people who live in the city ~~they~~ have totally contrasting life style and mindset compared to those living in the ~~to~~dessert~~-one in life style and mentality~~. The author uses some expressions to prove-illustrate this fact, including are:-“pan”:-this stuff could be found in the city~~;~~ “sink” could be found in modern houses or building rather than dessert. In addition, the action ‘graben’ such-phenomenawhich could ~~be~~ occur in cities. Moreover, Herbert depicted another state from reality as~~-is~~ represented in the following quote “if the people of this decadent garrison city could only see the Emperor’s privet not to his Noble Duke [...]” (Herbert, 1965,p.51). “They ~~grabben~~graben some city women for their sport” (Herbert, 1965, p.294), such sexual phenomena happen in cities, so it represents reality.

The author used another concept to express the difference between people~~;~~ which is “intermarriage”. In fact, the concept has the meaning of two persons have different traditions, cultures, and religion get marriage. As Herbert mentioned “there’s some intermarriage, I”, told. The women of pan and sink villages prefer Fermen husbands; their men prefer Fermen wives’ (Herbert, 1965, p.51). This quote proves that there is an exchange between-among contradicted or different cultures. “They have saying: polish comes from cities; wisdom comes from dessert” (Herbert, 1965, p.51).

Frank Herbert depicted the contradictions in life between the dessert and the city~~;~~ in addition to ~~representati~~representing the~~on of~~ attitudes and behaviors of people~~;~~ in many aspects through using expressions to represent it in literary text. The purpose of the author is to show the conflict in cultural and social sides~~s~~.

منسّق: مضبوطة، المسافة البادئة:
السطر الأول: 0 سم

→ Conclusion

Centuries ago, many philosophers and intellectuals such as Aristotle and Plato discussed the topic of imitation of social reality in literature. ~~Present~~Recently, several writers ~~and their works show the supporting of~~supported this prediction. Frank Herbert was one of those supporters, because he wrote his well-known novel based on the fact of imitation. Dune proves that literature has the capacity to simulate realities in fiction narratives.

~~This section of research paper contains biography of author, description of Dune novel: summary, characters, language, genre, and plot. In addition to the most significant part which is the analysis of social, economic, and political realities that discussed by Hebert in Dune 1965. Moreover the writer used symbols too to depict facts; this part contains interpretation of significant one. The data collected has been analyzed according to conflict theory; because it concerns on social struggles of individuals within their society.~~

منسّق: إلى اليسار

General conclusion

It ~~have~~has been said that literature is simulation of reality. ~~S~~several current studies investigate ~~and~~ this ~~prediction~~claim. Many writers tend ~~s~~to use their narratives ~~to sent~~debated topics, to convey ideas, or to share their experiences in different genres, while, science fiction is the most used type. Science fiction narratives imitate social realities and mirror individual's day life. ~~Thi~~these motivated d this research to discover to which extent literature represents social reality in fiction narratives.

~~————To reach the aim of this research paper is divided into two sections. The first section is the theoretical part where the main conceptions are defined and clarified, in addition to~~

presenting a predict theories. Moreover, it presents a sample of previous studies. This chapter is considered as base of the study. While, in the second section is a methodological part where the data selected has been analyzed, in this part three social realities have been selected to be interpreted are social, economic, and political struggles, in addition to interpretation of some symbols that used by the author to depict reality. Based on the several theories that presented such as social realism, Marxism, post colonialism, conflict theory; the suitable theory for analyzing the novel is conflict theory. The later focuses on different humans struggles and conflicts in day life, and it interests more in social conflict such as class struggles.

The science fiction novel Dune was selected to be analyzed and interpreted in order to examine the o-which extent to which literature has succeeds~~succeeded~~s in imitation imitating of social events. After a deep-thorough analysis and interpretation of the novel, it can be concluded that -Herbert depicts social reality of individuals and their conflicts immensely in his novel. In fact, it is written in future times, -but it addresses reality of people; also, it mirrors consequences of people's actions. The results show a successful masterpiece of narrative in representing social reality in different aspects. Based on the application of the conflict theory on selected data, it comes to the results that Frank Hebert could-illustrated humans in social contexts, -such as the conflicts over natural recourses that represented in Atriedes and Haraconan Houses in their novel; which-this depicts s-real human's conflicts over oil, gas, and all different recourses.

Dune as a science fiction novel is able, it-able to represent the social struggles precisely as it-is~~they are~~ in form of narration. This proves the capacity of literature to depict society. This dissertation supports the Aristotle~~Aristotle's~~ assumption about imitation of society. Aristotle states that all human actions are mimetic and that men learn through imitation (Baktir, 2003).

Simulation is one type of internalization in [the](#) construction process (Chang, 2010). It has the sense that human effect on social construction and this stimulates [literature](#) to depict it in narrations. Depending [on](#) the analysis of [the](#) novel and [the obtained](#) results ~~that obtained from it~~, it is clear that literature [is](#) affected by sociology. Longo (2015) supports this idea “For humanist, the work of literature is able to speak about the world in so far as the world as represented in fiction may tell us something about how we are”. ~~As well, L~~ literature is a form of written art that employs various artistic techniques to effectively depict the social realities and interactions among people in narratives.

~~Based on conclusions, the present framework recommends future studies to investigate more in this area to discover more facts about representing social reality in narrations. Additionally, representation of social realities that imitated in literature, because literature and sociology are new combinations, they predicted to add more credits in literature account broadly and literary texts particularly~~

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ملخص

الواقع الاجتماعي هو نهج اجتماعي يهتم بدراسة التفاعلات الاجتماعية بين الأفراد الذين يعيشون في مجموعات. يعد الواقع الاجتماعي عنصرا أساسيا في السرد الأدبي. وبناء على ذلك تهدف الدراسة الحالية الى دراسة مدى نجاح الأدب في تمثيل الحقائق الاجتماعية في السرد الخيالي، وبالاعتماد على رواية "دون" لفرانك هربرت كعينة لهذه الدراسة. ولقد تم الإعتماد على نظرية النزاع كأداة منهجية رئيسية لتحليل النزاعات الاجتماعية والسياسية والإقتصادية التي تم تمثيلها ضمنيا في الرواية. وقد أسفر التحليل على أن الخيال العلمي يمثل الواقع الاجتماعي بنجاح. ويصور تمثيلا دقيقا للتفاعلات البشرية. وقد إنعكس ذلك في الصراع بين قوتين متناقضتين على كوكب أراكس في رواية "دون". ويوفر هذا دعما إضافيا لقابلية الأدب في تمثيل الواقع الاجتماعي خارج وظيفته الجمالية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: نظرية النزاع، التمثيل، الواقع الاجتماعي.