THE ANALYSIS CONFLICTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER

IN AUSTEN'S *EMMA*

Written by:

NURRAHMA

F041171502

THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in partial Fulfillment of Requirements to Obtained Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

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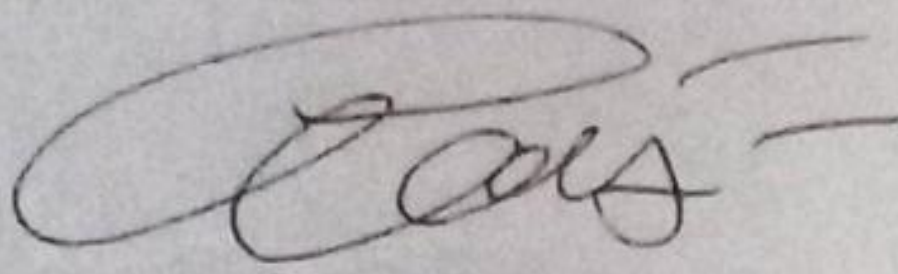**FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES**

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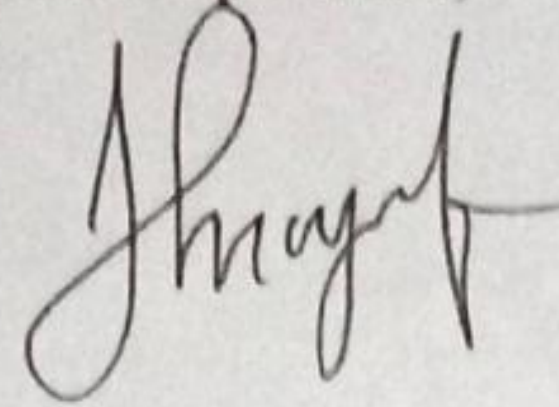
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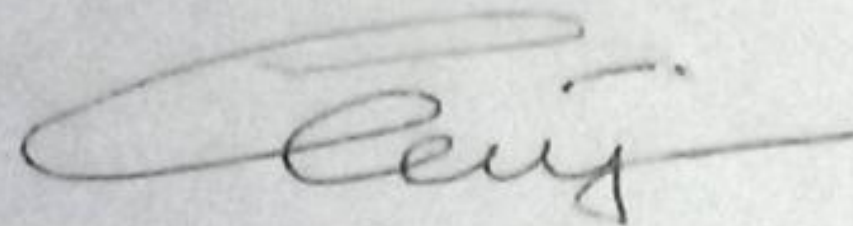**Andi Inayah Soraya, S.S., M.Hum**

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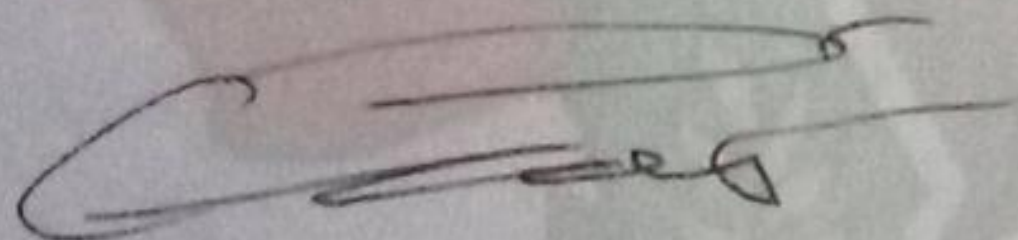
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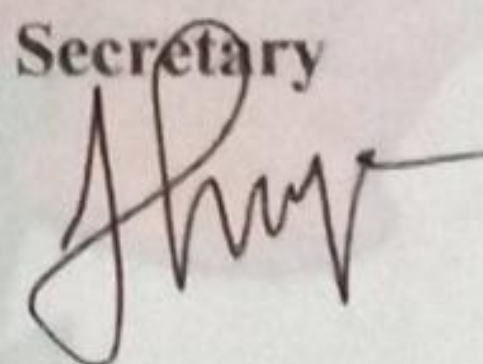
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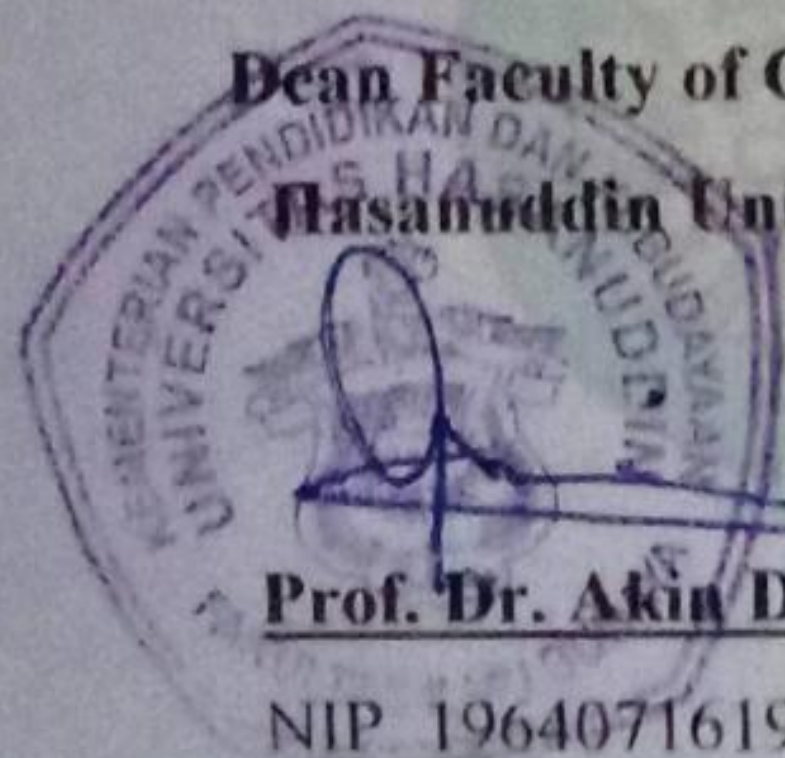
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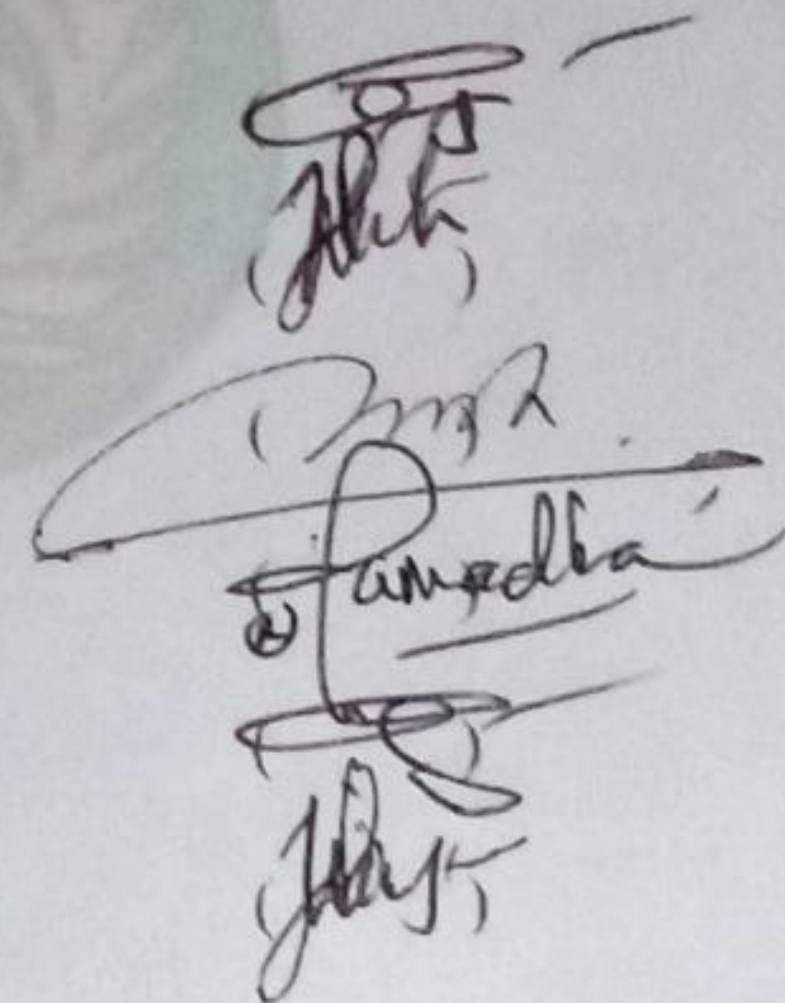
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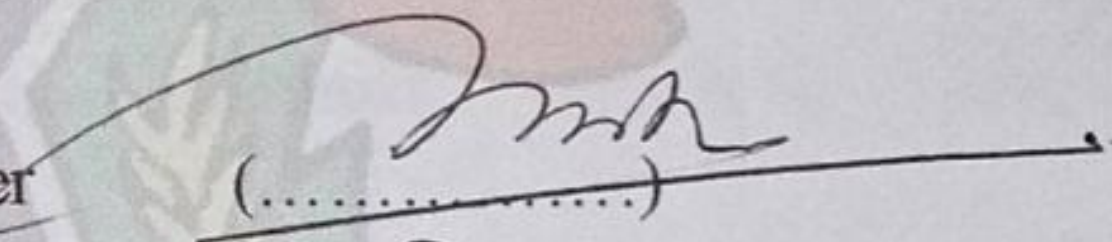
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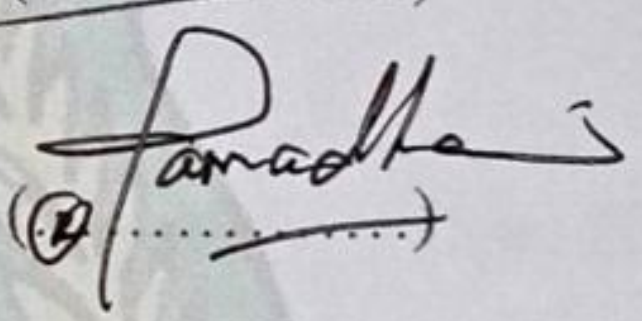
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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

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ANKNWOLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Alhamdulillahi rabbil alamin, Praise to Allah *Subhanahu Wataala* for blessing, health, strength, opportunity, and guidance to the writer presence in this world specially to accomplish her thesis with the title **"The Analysis Conflicts of the Main Character in Austen's *EMMA*"** as one of requirement to obtain her Sarjana Degree in English Department, Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University. *Shalawat and salam* also go to prophet Muhammad *Sallalahi alaihiwasallam,* the greatest of humankind.

Big thanks are given to the writer's families who have provided support for completing this thesis. Especially to her parents **Bahiddin** and **Murniati** who have given love, prayer, support, sacrifice, and happiness during her studies. Then, the writers would like thanks to their brothers and sisters **Yuanita S.kom M.pd, Mutmainna B S.pd, Muh. ABD Haris, Selvi Anugrah, Muh. Nur Alamsyah, and Naura Azila** for their continuous motivation and support.

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Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. All support and suggestions are needed so that in the future it is better and useful for readers. May *Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala* always bless and give us good health.

Makassar, 22 April 2021

Best Regards,

Nurrahma

ABSTRAK

NURRAHMA, 2021. The Analysis Conflicts of the Main Character in Austen's *EMMA*. (Dibimbing oleh Dr. Abidin Pammu dan Andi Inayah Soraya)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis unsur intrinsik dan mengungkap konflik internal dan eksternal yang di alami oleh karakter utama yaitu Emma Woodhouse.

Dalam penelitian ini Penulis menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif untuk mendeskripsikan konflik internal dan external yang di alami oleh tokoh utama dalam novel. Dalam menganalisis, penulis menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme untuk menganalisis unsur intrinsik dan untuk Unsur intrisik itu meliputi, karakter, plot, setting, dan tema.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, penulis menemukan bahwa tema dari novel *Emma* adalah tentang pernikahan dan latar belakang novel ini adalah pada tahun 1816 di London, England. Penulis juga menemukan konflik yang di alami oleh karakter utama terbagi atas dua: 1) konflik internal yaitu Emma Vs dirinya, ketika Emma selalu merasa bahwa yang dia lakukan itu telah benar apalagi ketika dia mencoba menjodohkan harriet yang tenyata tidak cocok dengan Mr. Elton. Emma Vs percintaanya yaitu ketika Emma telah menyukai Mr. Knightley namun Emma takut Mr. Knightley tidak mempunyai perasaan kepadanya. 2) konflik eksternal yaitu Emma Vs Mr. Knightley yaitu ketika Emma mengatakan bahwa Mr. Elton cocok dengan Harriet, namun di sisi lain Mr. Knightley mengatakan bahwa Mr. Robert Martin Lah yang bisa menikah dengan Harriet , Emma Vs Harriet yaitu ketika Mr. Knightley melamar Emma namun Emma takut kalau Harriet marah karena Harriet juga menyukai Mr. Knightley , Emma Vs Mr. Elton ketika Emma mencoba menjodohkan Mr. Elton dengan Harriet tetapi ternyata Mr. Elton menyukai Emma, Emma Vs Jane Fairfax yaitu Emma tidak mau berteman dengan Jane karena Emma merasa bahwa Jane dari kelas sosial yang rendah.

ABSTRACT

NURRAHMA, 2021. The Analysis Conflicts of the Main Character in Austen's *EMMA*. (Supervised by Dr. Abidin Pammu and Andi Inayah Soraya)

The aim of this thesis is to analyze the intrinsic aspect and reveal the internal and external conflicts experienced by the main characters, Emma Woodhouse.

In this study, the writer used descriptive research methods to describe the internal and external conflicts experienced by the main character in the novel. In analyzing, the writer used a structuralism approach to analyze the intrinsic aspects that include characters, plots, settings, and themes.

Based on result of this thesis, the writer found that the theme of Emma's is marriage and the background of this novel is on 1816 in London, England. The writer also found that the conflicts by the main characters are divided into two, namely: 1) internal conflicts, which are Emma vs herself when Emma always felt that what she has doing is right especially when she tried to match Harriet who apparently didn't match with Mr. Elton. Emma vs her love when Emma has liked Mr. Knightley but Emma scared Mr. Knightley had no feelings for her. 2) External conflicts, which are Emma vs Mr. Knightley when Emma said that Mr. Elton matches Harriet, but on the other side Mr. Knightley said that Mr. Robert Martin can marry with Harriet, Emma vs Harriet when Mr. Knightley proposes to Emma but Emma afraid that Harriet will be angry because Harriet also likes Mr. Knightley, Emma vs Mr. Elton when Emma tried to match Mr. Elton with Harriet but in fact that Mr. Elton likes Emma, and the last is Emma vs Jane Fairfax when Emma doesn't want to be friends with Jane because Emma feels that Jane is from a low social class.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter, the writer discusses about introduction, which consists of background of the study, identification of the problems, scope of the problems, research question, objective of the writing, significance of the study and the sequence of writing.

A. Background of the Study

Literary works are beneficial to life because they can educate readers about life's realities, whether they are depicted in the form of novels, short stories, poetry, fairy tales, or other literary works. Individuals can also find joy and fulfillment in literary works. This is a type of entertainment that is both intellectual and spiritual. Literary work, such as carvings, reviews, and stories, can also be used as work experience because anyone can pour their heart and mind into writing that has artistic value.

Literature is defined as the expression of artistic and imaginative facts as a manifestation of human life and society through language as a medium, with a positive impact on human life or humanity. Literature has an effect in human life to increase human imagination through literary works. Furthermore, literary works is a part of literature, which means it cannot be separated from the intrinsic elements that are interrelated to it.

In novels, short stories, and fairy tales, a character is a person who plays an important role in the story. The story's characters have a variety of functions or roles,

ranging from principal to assistant to bad guy. As a result of this distinction, the protagonist and antagonist of the story are given the titles of protagonist and antagonist, respectively. The most important thing in a literary work, after the character, is conflict, which is purposefully created by the writer to keep the reader interested in reading the novel.

In literature conflict is defined into two kinds; internal and external conflict, internal conflict is a conflict that happens to the main character which involve some elements in his nature, a struggle vs himself, his conscience, or simply to decide what going to do. Meanwhile external conflict is the external forces such us physical nature, society or fate that some have to face or struggle, the struggle could be man against his environment and man against society.

The novel that will be analyzed in this study is *Emma* by Jane Austen, that was published on March 1816 in London, England. This novel has been adapted for several films, many television programs, and a long list of stage plays. Generally, *Emma* by Jane Austen talks about the beautiful, smart, rich, and independent woman named Emma. She is the youngest daughter of Mr. Woodhouse and Mrs. Woodhouse. Her mother had died long time ago and Emma had fallen little short of a mother in affection. A precocious twenty-year-old resident of the village of highbury imagines herself to be naturally gifted in conjuring love matches. After self-declared success at matchmaking between her governess and Mr. Weston, a village widower, Emma takes it upon herself to find an eligible match for her new friend, Harriet Smith.

Emma believes that she has the ability as a match maker. In the novel, Emma did the match-making to her governess and best friend. After Emma's succession in

match-making to her governess Miss Taylor, she then try to set up her friend, Harriet. Emma wants Harriet to find a suitable husband from a wealthy family for a financial stability and social status, as Harriet comes from a poor family.

This novel offers a great number of subjects to analyze and explore. The writer has found several conflicts involved the main character from the novel. The conflicts of the novel is divided into two, the internal conflicts and external conflicts. Thus, the writer decided to make a research with entitled: "The Analysis Conflicts of the Main Character in Austen's *Emma*".

B. Identification of the Problems

After reading the novel *Emma*, the writer finds and identified some problems that occurred in the story below:

1. The main character's internal and external conflicts that impacted other characters.

.2. Women's problem about marriage in the novel.

3. The huge impact of the main character in match-making the love story of other characters.

4. The intrinsic elements of the novel *Emma* by Jane Austen.

C. Scope of problem

In this novel shows some problem. However, according to the tittle the writer focuses to analyze the conflicts internal and external in the novel *Emma* with using the structuralism approach.

D. Research Question

   Based on identification of problem above, the writer formulates the research

questions as follows:

1. What are the intrinsic elements are as reflected in the novel *Emma* by Jane Austen?

2. How are the internal and external Conflicts experienced by Emma as described in

   the novel *Emma* by Jane Austen?

D. Objective of the writing

    Based on the research question above, the writer determines two objectives of

the research, as follows:

   1. To describe the intrinsic aspect as reflected in the novel *Emma* by Jane Austen.

   2. To analyze the internal and external Conflicts experienced by Emma as

      described in the novel *Emma* by Jane Austen.

D. Significance of the Writing

    This research is expected to provide benefits to the readers, both theoretical and

practical, as follows:

   1. Theoretical Benefit

      - This writer provides information and contributes to the
         advancement of knowledge in the field of literature, specifically
         literary studies in *Emma* by Jane Austen's.

      - The writer is hoped to give the information to the larger body of
         knowledge. It is particularly in the literary studies on *Emma*
         novel by Jane Austen.

2. Practical Benefit

> The writer is hoped to enrich knowledge and experience of the researcher and the other researchers of Hasanuddin University in specifically. Moreover, it can be studied by the other researchers from another university who have interest in literary study on the novel analyzed by Structuralism Approach.

F. Sequence of the Writing

This research contains of five chapters. Chapter one is an introduction that consists of background of the writing, identification of the problem, research question, objective of the writing, significance of the writing and the sequence of the writing. The second chapter is literary review that explain about the theories that are used in this research, including the previous study, structuralism approach and the theory of conflict in literary work. The third chapter is Methodology that explain about the method of design, method of research, method of collecting data, and data analysis. The fourth chapter presents analysis and the answer to the questions that mentioned in the research question. The last chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion which summarizes whole information in the thesis also presents some suggestions to future analysis.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter, the writer discusses about literature review, which consists of previous study, theoretical background, structuralism approach, and theory of conflict in literary work.

A. Previous Study

Previous study is an important section to know about the other thesis and to compare those with this thesis in same novel. The writer founds the same previous studies that related to the novel of this analysis. They are made by Eko Budi Setiawan (2012), Rengganis Hendryasari (2015), and the last study from Roisah Wahyu Anaria (2015).

The first study from Eko Budi Setiawan (2012), with the title *"Portraits of Class-Consciousness of Victorian Society through Main Character in Jane Austen Emma"*. This study focuses on two objectives. First the analysis will be concentrated on portraits of Class-Consciousness of "Victorian Society" through Main Character in Jane Austen's *Emma.* In order to make this writing focus on the main problems, issues of social status in *Emma* are covered. Secondly, he also interprets the contestation of class interest of Victorian Society as portrayed on the characters through their dialogues or conversation and all statement stated by narrators in *Emma.* The result of the study that in the novel *Emma* has a many problem and conflict especially with the main character as a woman role and position in marriage in Victorian Society.

The second study from Rengganis Hendryasari in (2015) with the title "*The Effect of the Minor Characters to The Development of Emma in Jane Austen's Emma*". From this study, the writer analyses the main character named Emma in the novel *Emma* who has character development and the effect of the minor characters towards herself in order to her developing. The writer used a new criticism approach with the theories of character, characterization, major and minor character and the character development. The result of the study showed that Emma's character problems experiences many changes through minor's character to Emma by criticism, advice, suggestion and even herself of mature life changes.

And the last study from Roisah Wahyu Anaria (2015), with the title "*Defense Mechanism in Jane Austen's Emma: Psychoanalytic Approach*", that focuses on analysis of Emma characterization, as the major character in Jane Austen's Emma from psychoanalytic approach. Then, the study on this novel based on Sociological Approach has not been conducted yet before.

In other hand, the tittle differences are theses by Rengganis Hendryasari in (2015), that only focus on the effect of the minor characters towards herself in order to her developing. From Eko Budi Setiawan (2012) the analysis will be concentrated on portraits of Class-Consciousness of "Victorian Society". And from Roisah Wahyu Anaria (2015), that focuses on analysis of Emma characterization, as the major character in Jane Austen's Emma from psychoanalytic approach. The writer decided to make a research with entitled: "The Analysis Conflicts of the Main Character in Austen's *Emma*".

B. Structuralism Approach

The structuralism approach is a literary theory first used by Ferdinand. It is assumed that a literary work consists of several elements that are tied together and influence each other through the work as an autonomous structure. Therefore, it is important to take the first steps based on the structure itself. In this case, reading carefully is the most important process. Therefore, in understanding the meaning of a literary work, it must be analyzed based on its structure in addition to historical background and attention, as well as social background and its influence on the reader.

Based on the definition of the structuralism approach previously described it can be concluded that the structuralism approach in assessing or appreciating literary works has certain characteristics. The assumption of the structuralism approach is that literary works, be they fiction, poetry, or drama, stand on their own the form is simple because learning only examines the intrinsic aspects, from one element to the next and the learning process starts from each element and continues throughout the structure. Furthermore, structuralism has basic considerations that determine meaning solely from its intrinsic aspect, and the essence of literature does not depend on a universal context.

Regarding to structural, Wellek and Werren (1992:56) give a limit that the structure of understanding is concluded in the content and form, insofar as both are intended to achieve aesthetic goals. So, the structure of literary works or fiction consists of form and content. According to Luxemburg (1986:38), the intended structure contains an understanding of reciprocal relations between its parts and between them. The

structure of literature consists of elements of flow, characterization, theme, background and mandate as the most supportive and most dominant element in building literary works (Sumoharjo, 1991:54).

Structuralism basically is a way of thinking about the world, which is primarily related to response and description of the structures. In this view, literature will be assumed as a phenomenon that has structure which related to each other. Nature of the structure that will be meaningful when linked to other structures. The structure has a complex part, so that the interpretation should be directed to the relationship between these elements (Endraswara, 2003:49).

From the quotation above, the writer concludes that in carrying out the analysis using a structural approach, the main focus is on the intrinsic elements that are interconnected. To determine the meaning and purpose of a literary work, we must pay attention to all the intrinsic elements of the novel or literary work, such as characters, plot, setting, and theme.

Based on the theory of the structuralism approach the writer only focuses on the structural aspects of the novel and to found the internal and external conflicts. It is important to be able to make a novel into one unit, and the basic elements of the structure of literary works are characters, plot, setting, and theme, as the writer will explain shortly.

1. **Character**

In novels and other literary works, the most important aspect is character. Characters are created by the author to express his feelings and thoughts about a situation by putting forward various problems in various situations it is possible

to determine the whole plot of a literary work. According to Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2005: 165) character is a person who appears in a narrative or drama work and is perceived by the reader to have certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in words and actions.

Langhlin (1989: 375) stated that character development is one of the most important aspects of a literary novel or short story. Characterization is a problem that is present in a very important and necessary fiction because there cannot be a literary work without a moving character and eventually becomes a plot. Each character has a different personality, which can lead to conflict. Therefore, character is the quality of mind and soul that distinguishes one character from another.

Nurgiyantoro (2000: 179) a character that causes conflict is called an antagonist. The antagonist is in opposition to the protagonist directly or indirectly, physically and mentally. Thus, it can be stated that the relationship between characters that have different characters, attitudes, interests, ideals and hopes is the cause of conflict in the story.

From the statement above, it can be implied antagonist is the one who have arisen the conflict in the story, moreover the antagonist's character and its traits opposite to the protagonist character especially the behavior themselves.

Abrams (1981:20) stated that character is a person depicted in dramatics and narrative works who is interpreted by the reader as having moral and dispositional qualities expressed in what they say and do. As a result, the reader's acceptance of the relationship between character and personal quality can be stated. Readers can

gain insight into a character's personality by observing how he or she speaks and acts. Character is crucial because without it, there would be no plot or story. For most fiction readers, the character, the endless fascinating collection of men and women whose life experiences and adventures form in life, is the primary attraction.

According to James, Miller, Walter in How to Write Book Report (1960: 26-29) character can be classified into major character and minor character.

1.1 Major Character

A major character is a significant porting of the book, which is involved in the main point. A major character is significant, and readers usually pay close attention to him to figure out what the author is trying to say. A major character usually has a primary character trait, such as whether the character is emotional or suborn. The main character is usually discussed in depth by the author of fiction, and the readers consider his actions.

1.2 Minor Character

In a story, a minor character plays a supporting role. Minor characters have less impact on the overall meaning of the word. The number of times a minor character appears, enters, and exits an action varies a lot. A minor character appears in fiction as a link between major characters, and while they are not particularly important, they are extremely useful in terms of plot development.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2011:17) Characters can be classified as protagonists or antagonists. The protagonist is a character who is assumed to be a hero and is

usually admired by the reader because she or he always performs ideal roles and adheres to society's rules and values. The reader often identifies emotionally with the protagonist because of all the positive aspects of his character. Antagonist is the character that his/her appearance opponent to the protagonist, directly or indirectly.

2. **Plot**

Plot is one of the most important aspects of any literary work. It is a chronologically ordered series of events in a story. The plot is used to determine how the events of the story must be connected. In other words, plot is the sequence and stages through which the author can tell the story. Perrine (1988:42-44) state that the plot is the story line that occurs when events in a novel occur, and that a plot can be used to analyze the essence of a novel. A novel's plot is made up of a series of stories.

Stanton (2007: 26) stated the plot is a sequence of events in a story. The impact of one event on another is something that cannot be overlooked, as the event will have ramifications throughout the story. The plot is very close to the character's existence. The plot will be closer and simpler if the story only has a few characters; however, if the story has many characters, the plot will be more complicated. Plot also aids readers in comprehending the novel's story.

The clarity of the plot makes the readers easier in understanding the story. Stanton (2007:29) stated the plot is affected by the characters if the story only has a few characters, it will be difficult to understand what the story is about. Freytag (1990:115) There are five essential plot elements to consider. Exposure (from the situation), rising action (through conflict), climax (or turning point), falling action, and resolution are the four parts.

2.1 Exposition

The first is exposition, which is like a story's setup. The main character, the setting, the basic conflict and so on are all provided as background information for understanding the story. The exposition ends with the inciting incident, which is the one event in the story without which the story would be incomplete the inciting incident sets the tone for the rest of the story.

2.2 Rising action

The story's events become more complicated, and the conflict in the story becomes more relevant (events between the introduction and climax). The rising action introduces the story's conflict or problem. This section of the plot explains what the protagonist or main character is up against. The main character struggles with this conflict or problem during the rising action.

2.3 Climax

The climax on the other hand is the story's high point where the conflict or problem changes or is resolved. This will start to work in his or her favor if the story is a tragedy. However, things that had been going well for the main character begin to go wrong after the climax.

2.4 Falling action

Falling action is a literary device used in prose to show how the story slows down after the climax. A plot's climax is regarded as a necessary component. The climax is followed by falling action which is the opposite

of rising action. Instead of a series of events that build in intensity falling action is a series of events that occur after the main conflict and show the consequences both good and bad. The falling action serves as a link between the climax and the resolution demonstrating how we get from that pivotal moment to the conclusion of the story.

2.5 Resolution

The final part of the story is the conclusion which is the final explanation of what occurred. It is the point at which the characters express themselves including what happened during the resolution and their reactions to how they have changed throughout the novel.

3. Setting

Another aspect of the structure of a literary work is organization. It is a description of time, place, and state of action. Whether a historical period or not certain times (days, months, and years) do not exist (Stanton, 2007: 35). The story setting also includes the story's physical location, climate, and weather as well as the story's social and cultural environment.

Gill (1995:148) stated that Characters' social context such as their families, friends, and social class, can be referred to as setting. The customs beliefs and behavioral rules that give a society its identity as well as the locations where events take place and the atmosphere, mood, and feel that all the above elements create.

Time and place can be used to indicate setting in a variety of ways time can refer to a character's life, the time of day, the time of year, a time period such as the past, present, or future, and so on. Place can also refer to a specific building a specific room

within a building, a country, a city, a beach, or a mode of transportation such as a car, bus, or boat, whether indoors or out.

The plot can change the setting of a story the environment includes geographical features such as a beach or mountains, climate and weather, and social or cultural elements such as a school, theatre, meeting, or club, among others. The overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical times, and social circumstance in which the action takes place whereas the setting of a single episode or scene within such a work is the specific physical location in which it occurs. (Abrams 1999: 285)

From the statement above, the writer concludes that the setting is a very important literary work because it can arouse the reader's interest as well as highlight the importance of the action. Can also imagine the writer describing the setting, time, and atmosphere of each scene in the story. The setting also gives the writer a realistic impression and creates an atmosphere as if it were happening to him.

4. Theme

The main idea in a story or the main idea of something to make an article, such as a novel, short stories, or other literary works is called the theme. The underlying message, or big idea, of a story is its theme. In other words, in the writing of a novel, play, short story, or poem, what critical belief about life is the author attempting to convey. According to Menrath (2013:173) theme is message or central idea of a literary piece of art it is found out indirectly by the reader. Several different motives may move around the central theme of the story.

Theme is defined as a main idea or an underlying meaning of a literary work which may be stated directly or directly. A theme must represent the whole part of the story because theme is a basic development of a whole story. It is not easy to find out the theme in a novel, the writer must read the novel and understand what the story tells about. Stanton (2007:7) stated that theme gives a strong explained about the unity of what is happening in the story and tells about the story of life in a common context.

From the statement above, the writer concludes that theme is to give a shape and effect in our mind so make the story to remember. A good theme must represent the entire story in the novel, sometimes the theme shapes into the fact that comes from the human experiences.

C. Theory of Conflict In Literary works

There are some definitions about conflict but they have same meaning and purpose. Conflict is one universal case that usually happens in the world and it much aspect that should be to influence for example in environment as human interaction in society. Another opinion about conflict is stated as follows Kenney (1996: 19) a story may deal with a conflict within other people, a conflict between people, a conflict between society, a conflict between nature.

Conflict is the struggle for agency or power within a society. It occurs when two or more people interact socially in opposition to one another, exerting reciprocal social power to achieve scarce or incompatible goals while preventing the opponent from doing so. A social conflict occurs when a character and his or her environment are placed in an unsuitable or uncomfortable situation.

Nicholson (1992:11) stated conflict occurs when two people want to do things that are mutually incompatible. They may want to do the same thing such as, share an apple or they may want to do things that are mutually incompatible such as, staying together but one of them wants to go to the movies while the other wants to stay at home. A mutually agreeable set of actions is devised when a conflict is resolved.

From the statement above, the writer concludes that when two or three people have opposing viewpoints, conflict will arise, resulting in a quarrel between the two parties.

More opinion about conflict, according to Stanton (1995:31) conflict is a resistance of physics, morale, mind, emotion, and destiny among persons, animals or even in our selves. Conflict is illustrated as an opposition between the protagonist and antagonist character, conflict is one element make a story more valuable and attracts people to read it.

Wellek and Werren (1995:122) stated Conflict is a dramatic term that refers to a balance of two opposing forces and implies retaliation. In contrast to this opinion Nurgiantoro (1995: 124) identifies two types of conflict in the story: internal conflict and external conflict.

1. Internal conflict is a psychological conflict with oneself that occurs when two desires or beliefs collide.

2. External conflict when a character's conflict is with something other than himself it is called external conflict. The two types of conflict that exist are physical and social conflicts