

**THE CONFLICT OF MAIN CHARACTERS IN HARPER LEE'S
*GO SET A WATCHMAN***



THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University
In Partial Fulfillment of Requirement to Thesis
In English*

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
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THESIS
THE CONFLICT OF MAIN CHARACTERS IN HARPER LEE'S
GO SET A WATCHMAN

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It has been examined before the Board of the Thesis Examination
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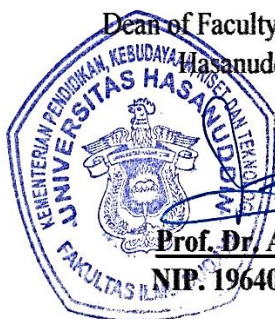
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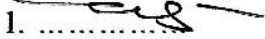


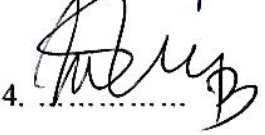


Today, Friday, 10th June 2022, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **SARIFAH** (Student No. F21115042) entitled:

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GO SET A WATCHMAN

Submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 10 June 2022

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The thesis by **SARIFAH** (Student Number: **F21115042**) entitled, **“The Conflict of Main Characters in Harper Lee’s *Go Set a Watchman*”** has been revised as advised during examination on 10th June 2022 by the board of Undergraduated

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With reference to the letter of the Dean of Cultural Sciences Number 336/UN4.9.1/KEP/2020 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the thesis draft by **Sarifah** (F21115042) to be examined at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas expect the quotations and references.

Makassar, June 15nd 2022

Writer



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Sarifah

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In conclusion, the writer points out that this work still has many weaknesses and hopes that it will be useful to students at the English Department. The writer recognizes that this work is far from perfect, so suggestions and criticisms to improve it are welcome. Thank you.

Makassar, 15 June 2022

The writer,

Sarifah

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ABSTRAK

Sarifah. 2022. *The Conflict of Main Characters in Harper Lees' Go Set a Watchman.* (Dibimbing oleh **Abidin Pammudan Aldilah Khaeran**)

Tujuan dari penelitian ini menjelaskan konflik dalam novel *Go Set a Watchman* karya Harper Lee. Konflik tersebut terkait dengan tokoh utama, yakni Jean Louise Finch yang dikenal dengan nama Scout. Dalam analisis konflik ini, penulis juga menggambarkan internal dan eksternal konflik yang dialami oleh tokoh utama. Selanjutnya, penulis menjelaskan bagaimana Scout menyelesaikan konfliknya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme yang menitikberatkan pada unsur intrinsik pada karya sastra seperti tokoh, alur, setting dan tema. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan studi kepustakaan, yaitu dengan membaca buku-buku yang relevan dan mencari di internet untuk mendukung topik tersebut, untuk mengkaji dampak konflik yang terjadi pada tokoh utama dan kemudian dijabarkan secara deskriptif.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, penulis menemukan berbagai konflik dalam cerita, yakni konflik internal dan konflik eksternal. Konflik internal merupakan konflik antara Scout dengan dirinya sendiri, terutama pikirannya. Sementara itu, konflik eksternal terkait perbedaan perilaku dan keadaan antara Scout dan sekitar lingkungan, orang tua dan orang lain. Kemudian, dia menyelesaikan masalah dengan cara berdamai dengan dirinya sendiri dan dapat memahami keadaan keluarga dan lingkungannya.

Kata Kunci: *Konflik, Pendekatan Struktural, Go Set a Watchman, Harper Lee*

ABSTRAC

Sarifah. 2022. *The Conflict of Main Characters in Harper Lees' Go Set a Watchman.* (Supervised by **Abidin Pammudan Aldilah Khaeran**)

The purpose of this study is to explain the conflict Harper Lee's *Go Set a Watchman*. The main character, Jean Louise Finch, who is also known as Scout, and the conflict is related to her. The internal and external conflicts are also elaborated in this study. In addition, the author explains how Scout resolves the conflict.

The approach used in this study is structuralism, which focuses on intrinsic elements in literary works such as characters, plots, settings, and themes. The writer used a literature study to collect data, namely by reading related books and scouring the web to support the topic, to examine the impact of the conflict on the main character and then describe it descriptively.

Based on the results of the study, it is discovered that several conflicts in the story, including internal and external conflicts. Internal conflict is a disagreement between Scout and herself, particularly her mind. External conflicts, on the other hand, are caused by differences in behavior and circumstances between the scout and the environment, parents, and other people. Then she solves the problem by making peace with herself and understanding her family's and environment's conditions.

Keywords: *Conflict, Structuralism Approach, Go Set a Watchman, Harper Lee*

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Everyone is rich in ideas, thoughts and imaginations to produce literary works. They are created by author with several reasons, including comfort and criticism to absorb the human's behavior. These reasons can be expressed in literary works as conflicts. conflict is created due to human interaction with each other.

In every stage of development of our life, human always tries to establish good relationships with others. Human has been given thought and mind used to interact with each other. Having a close friend or best friend is an embodiment of the way human has social interactions. One of relationship with another is called friendship. In establishing friendship, the communication is very important. It is based on building a good relationship, poor communication can cause misunderstandings which lead to conflict.

Pickering (2006: 1) explains that there are several types of conflicts, which consists of human conflict with itself, human conflict with human, human conflict with society, and human conflict with nature. Therefore, conflict is the difference of opinion or purpose between one human being and another human being. Conflict is not only interpreted in the form of physical fighting or fighting that occurs between two individuals, with society, and nature, but conflicts can also occur with oneself (inner conflict). Conflict issue is able to be discussed in the literary works or literature study.

Literature, as the creation and shape of person's emotion is shown in the form of writing that has a beautiful meaning and artistic style. Emotions such as love, happiness, anger, sadness, pain about situation outlined in the beautiful and meaningful written form. Literature is the reflection about human life. Through literature, writers can pour their thoughts into written forms such as poetry or prose. Poetry is a literary work that is bound by certain rule, for example rhyme, while the proses are novel, short story, and drama.

A literary work presents a life that combined by attitude background and author beliefs or as a view of someone's life. One of literary products is novel which plays an important role in providing a view to address the artistically imaginative life, which discusses about human and humanity. According to Damono (1984: 10), literature and society are social institutions that use language as a medium: the language itself is a social creation. Life as a social reality is also portrayed in literature. In this case, life includes human relationship, inter-community with the person, between people and events that occur in the inner person.

Through reading the literary works, reader might find conflicts experienced by the characters. Characters or characterization is one of the building blocks of novel character in the story that has an important role since they are the ones who experience the conflicts in the story. We can say that the story will not be formed without the presence of character and the conflicts.

Conflict is one important parts of understanding literature, especially novels. The characters and their conflicts are things that build up the storyline. Conflict is the principal event faced by the main character. Conflict refers to the

sense of something that is unpleasant, happened, and or experienced by characters in the story. Conflict is an actual or perceived opposition of needs, values, and interests. Conflict is something that is dramatic, refers to the struggle between two forces which are balanced and suggest the action and retaliation.

Conflict has an impact to psychological condition, then it creates serious problem to personal's behavior. It is also reflected within the fictional characters like in novel *Go Set a Watchman* by Harper Lee. It narrates the psychological impact of main character whose name is Jean Louise. She has high hopes for his father about justice and makes him a role model. She was finally disillusioned by the fact.

Go Set a Watchman by Harper Lee is interesting because the conflicts that the main character feels are sometimes found in real life. The main character has experienced the conflict and problems most of the time and tries to find the solution to her problem. These are the reasons why the writer chooses to analyze novel *Go Set a Watchman* in this thesis and determines the title as *The Conflict of Main Characters in Harper Lee's Go Set a Watchman*.

1.2. Identification of the Problems

After reading the *Go Set a Watchman* by Harper Lee, the writer found several problems discussed on it as follows:

1. Obsession of the main character to her father is found in the novel to create the conflict.
2. Conflict occurred among the main characters in the novel which is Jean Louise, her father and the society.

3. Discrimination of black people in Maycomb Alabama in 20th century
4. Injustice, oppression, hunger and discrimination are the causes of poverty

1.3. The Scope of Problems

The author examines how the main character resolves the story's issue. Jean Louise is the name of the main character. The author will go into all of the internal and external conflicts that the main character has to deal with. An internal conflict occurs when a main character is at odds with herself, whereas an external conflict occurs when the main character is at odds with other characters, social forces, or outside forces.

1.4. Research Questions

The writer identifies the problems expressed in the fictional story which will be discussed as follows:

1. What is the conflict experienced by the main character in the novel *Go Set a Watchman*?
2. How does the main character solve the conflict that happen to her?

1.5. Objectives of Study

Based on the problems discussed in the fictional story, the writer determines the purpose of this study as follows:

1. To describe the conflict experienced by the main character in the *Go Set a Watchman* novel.
2. To elaborate the way of the main character solves the conflict.

1.6. Sequences of Writing

In order to make this thesis easy to be followed, the writer gives some order for the thesis organization. It is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is introduction, it contains the background of the study which explains the reasons why the writer chooses the title *The Conflict of Main Characters in Harper lee's Go Set a Watchman*. It also contains identification of the problem, scope of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and the sequence of chapters. Chapter two contains literature review that explains the previous study that has been analyzed. It explains about the previous study that has been analyzed by others researcher that related to this thesis. It also described structural approach that used in this thesis. Chapter three contains research methodology. This chapter explains about the method of analyzing the data. The research methodology contains methodological design, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, and research procedure.

Chapter four presents the novel analysis by using structuralism approach. The writer also explained the analysis based on the theory that the writer has chosen to fulfill the aim of this study. Finally, Chapter five contains conclusion and suggestion. This chapter includes the result of the analysis in relation to reveal the answer of the research questions. Besides that, the writer also tries to show the important points presented in the analysis chapter. This chapter, also presents the suggestions that generate further discussion on the analysis.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

There are some previous studies that took similar object of study or similar approach with this study. They are studies by Nurlimang (2014), Marissa Faradhilla (2015) and Nasiruddin (2018).

The first study was written by Nurlimang (2014), entitled *Inner Conflict of The Main Character in Vladimir Nabokov's Lolita*. This thesis analyzed the inner conflict of Lolita as main character by using theory of Sigmund Freud which related to personality of the main character that caused inner conflict of the main character. The result of analysis shows that character of Humbert has childhood trauma that reminds him of his first love, Annabel Lee.

The second study was *The Conflict of Main Character in Suskind's Parfume*, a thesis by Marissa Faradhilla (2015). The writer analyzes the conflicts in Suskind's novel, and his research objectives consist of two, the first one is depicting internal conflicts and external conflicts experienced by the main character Jean Baptiste Grenouille, and the second one explaining how the main characters deal with the conflicts they experienced in the novel *Parfume*. Furthermore, in analyzing the data the writer uses a structural approach that focuses on intrinsic elements that exist in literary works such as figures, circumstances, themes and plot. Based on the results of the study, the writer found various conflicts in the story faced by the main character, which was divided into two parts internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict in this study is Grenouille with himself especially his

mind. Meanwhile, external conflicts related to the actions and behavior of the main character and other characters have resulted in many problems. Then he accomplished it through experimentation, interaction and killing.

The last one is Nasiruddin (2018), entitled *Social Criticism in Lee's Go Set a Watchman*. This study, writer uses genetic structuralism approach which is include three aspects, namely the intrinsic elements of the novel, the social problems of American society after the second world war, and social criticism of the American society after the second world war reflected in the novel. The result of this research indicates that there are three are some discriminations which are caused by racism acts in the novel which is reflected as a social condition in Southern America 1950s such as voting right revocation, racial segregation, and so on.

Based on the previous studies, the writer finds related analysis to the conflict of characters by using structural approach. The writer also uses structural approach but the difference between those analyses towards this writing is the writer takes the novel *Go Set a Watchman* as the research subject and analyzes the conflict of the main character also the way he solves the problem.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

To analyze the problem in this thesis, the writer used structuralism approach to get the comprehension on the basic problem of this thesis. In this sub-chapter, the writer would like to give a brief definition and explanation about the structuralism approach.

Bartens (2001: 55) explained that firstly, structuralism was introduced in France by the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure who developed the study of language in the early twentieth century. Ferdinand de Saussure is a linguist who is interested in study of language. He used structuralism to discover his study of language. Structuralism develops the idea that literary text is a structure where its elements are interrelated and influence each other, because it is a whole entity (Bartens, 2001: 43). It explains that literary text consists of structures which build its form and the elements which related to each other. Moreover, each single element has a function which is related to the work as a whole structure. Therefore, structuralism in literary text is standing alone. Outer elements or other aspects do not influence the text as theory of pure structuralism said the elements of literary works contained in the structure need to be analyzed because external elements have nothing to do with it (Pradopo, 2001:124).

In analyzing text using structural approach, the writer analyzes the text only. The text will be the main object and the writer ignores other aspects that influence the text. It is because the text has already had its wholeness to be analyzed. The intrinsic aspects can be seen only by reading the story as the main object.

The intrinsic elements in a literary work are the elements that directly have contribution to build the story. Wellek and Warren (1949:139) introduced intrinsic approach as a study of literary work based on analyzing the internal elements that build that work. Based on the definition, the writer concludes that the structuralism approach is an approach in analyzing the intrinsic elements in literary work. The

intrinsic elements consist of character, plot, setting, and theme. These are the elements that participate in forming a story in literary work.

2.2.1 Character

Character is the main aspect in the novel because it is always present and involved in the story. Character indicates to the person or player in the story whereas characterization indicates to the attitudes or behavior of the character. Characters are the persons who are represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader and has certain moral intelligence and emotional qualities that could be identified from their words and action (Abrams, 1999: 32).

Nurgiyantoro (2005:164) said that characters of a story, in many ways are more interesting. Characters become the objects of the readers' curiosity, fascination, dislike, admiration and condemnation. Indeed, our intense relationship with literary characters makes them more than becoming simply an object. Through the power of identification, sympathy and antipathy, they can become a part of how the reader conceives himself or herself.

Generally, the writer assumes that the character is the main aspect in the novel which reflects the story to the readers. The influence of characters interpreted the meaning of the story to the reader. And the reader can determine the kind of character in the story by observing the act and the words from each character of the story.

Characters are one of interesting objects that makes the reader be able to see other people's picture of life and their effort to reach the goals. Characters are also as vehicle for the author to convey to the reader about his\her view of the world. The reader can learn about individual characters think about them and the way

others act towards them. It relates to Aminuddin's definition (1987: 85) that character is an actor who carries the event in a fictional story so that the event weaves a story, while the way the writer or author displays the character is called characterization. In literary works, especially novels and short stories, the characters in a story always have certain characteristics, attitudes, behaviors or characters.

a. Types of Character

1. Protagonist

According to Abrams (1981: 265), the protagonist is the main figure in a story who is the focus of our attention (or alternatively, the hero or heroine). The protagonist is usually the main figure, often known as the hero or heroine, in many narrative traditions. It looks that the plot centers around the character or that the story is being recounted from his or her perspective. The story's action is driven by the character. As a result, she or he is in charge of attaining the story's purpose or objective. Because the plot revolves around her, the protagonist in Little Red Riding Hood is the red riding hood. The reader empathizes with her and the story revolves around her.

2. Antagonist

The antagonist is the character who is always in opposed to the protagonist. In all events and situations, it opposes or is arrayed against the protagonist. The Wolf is the antagonist of Little Red Riding Hood. He impersonates the grandmother of Little Red Riding Hood and attempts to consume her as well.

3. Flat Character

Flat characters are those who remain the same throughout the story, from beginning to conclusion. Flat characters are also known as static characters by certain experts. They do not make any substantial changes during the plot and are quite predictable. Their actions and hobbies have not changed in a long time.

Flat (simple) characters: A simple, or flat, character is an embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character rather than a portrayal of a real personality. Because the reader only sees one aspect of the character, Foster refers to this type of character as flat. In a work of fiction, basic people can fulfill a variety of essential roles. They also appear in a subordinate role in a serious phase, yet remain a key character in interior fiction by Foster (1927:67).

4. Round Character

Characters that expand during the course of the story are known as round characters. They usually start with probity and work their way up to the majority, adapting to the occasion. They react differently to different situations depending on how their environment changes.

Foster (1927: 78) Complicated (round) character: at the opposite end of the spectrum is the complex character, whom Foster refers to as round since we see all aspects of him. Because humans do not easily convey attitudes in real life, the complicated character is more imitative than the simple figure. In many ways, the complicated character finds it more difficult than the simple. It just has to be based on his basic formula.

Characters in fiction are divided into two types: "flat" and "round" characters, Kenney (1966: 20) continues, referring to characters she inherited from Foster. Characters will be classified as main or minor characters based on their roles. The main character is the story's main focus because he or she is the protagonist and plays a significant part in the plot. Every event, or actions closely related to the main character, featured the main character. Although the primary character in literary works dominates the tale, the major character also needs a minor character. Minor characters contribute in setting up situations and creating conflict for the main character. Minor characters are usually only present in certain parts of the story and only appear if they play a role that is related to the main character. Nurgiyantoro (2005: 176)

Thus, the writer concludes that character is the person or player who acts in the story of the literary work. The reader could identify the character from their dialogue, action, the narration of the author, based on what the other characters said about them, and the way others act towards them.

2.2.2 Plot

The plot is the body of the story and it explains what the characters perform and what occurs to them. The plot is an arranged, organized sequence of events and actions, and it can be taken as the soul of the story. A good plot normally ties all elements of the story, such as characters and settings. Plot is important to help the reader to understand the whole story.

Foster in Hymes (2014:61) states the plot is a series of an event connected with causation. One case can immediately cause another issue. When it is removed, the storyline will be damaged. These events involve not only physical events such

as a conversation or action, but they also affect changes in nature or character, the outlook in life, the decisions, and everything that can change the sequence of the story. Plot is one of the elements of fiction and arranges the sequence of events and actions that make up the story. Stanton stated that the plot is the entire sequence of the events in the story that presented in a sequence of interrelated (Stanton, 1965:14). A novelist uses plot to arrange the sequence of events. In most stories, these events arise out of conflict experienced by the main character. The conflict may come from external or it may derive from an internal issue. As the character makes choices and tries to resolve the problem, the story's action is formed and plot is generated. In some stories, the author structures the entire plot chronologically, with the first event followed by the second, third, and so on, like beads on a string. However, many other stories are told with flashback techniques in which plot events from earlier times interrupt the story's current events.

Furthermore, according to Freytag's pyramid in Abrams (1981:227), there are five fundamental aspects of plot: exposition, raising action, climax, falling action, and denouement.

- a) Exposition: This is where the people and situations of the story are revealed at the beginning of the story.
- b) Rising Action: At this point in the story, the events get more complicated, and the story's conflict appears (events between the introduction and climax). The growing action introduces the story's problem or conflict. The main character struggles with this conflict or issue during the growing action.

- c) Climax: The climax of a story is the point where the conflict or issue is resolved or change. In the climax, something happens that leads the story's characters to change their minds.
- d) Falling action: the falling action is the sequence of events that occur following the climax, and it is at this time that the protagonist must react to the changes that occur during the story's climax. The events and complications begin to come to an end. The reader can understand what happened next and whether or not the conflict was resolved (events between climax and the denouement).
- e) Denouement: The story comes to a close with this denouement. The ending, as well as any remaining secrets, questions, or puzzles are solved or explained by the characters. Sometimes the author leaves us to analyze the theme or the character's future possibilities. To draw storyline to a close, the author sometimes ties up loose ends inside the story.

In a story, the events may be rise and fall repeatedly, and actually, a plot develops a series of complications or intensification of the conflict that leads to a moment of great tension. to make the story more exciting or to add a twist or turn, the author may employ certain plot techniques. The author may use foreshadowing to hint with what might happen in the future. A flashback is when the informed us about something that happened in the past to assist us understand what has happened now. The irony is when the author has something happen in the story that is the opposite of what the reader expects.

The Author knows that plot is a sequence of events that are interconnected in the story. The plot of the story might be in chronologically order or flashback

depends on the author. Moreover, there are five essential parts of plot in a story namely exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement.

2.2.3 Setting

The overall setting of the story is a general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs (Abrams, 1981:284). It can be concluded that setting designates a particular place, particular time, and social condition. Setting in literary work is important because it may stir the readers' imagination as well as reveal the significance of the action. Hudson distinguished two kinds of settings, those are material/physical setting and social setting (Hudson, 1998:158).

Moreover, Hudson states the form of material/physical setting is time, place of action of physical and physical objects such as houses, rooms, furniture, areas, and so on. Social settings include the depiction of the socio-cultural conditions of the community, such as customs, ways of life, the language of the social group and the attitude of his life, and others that underlie the events of the story (Hudson, 1998: 158).

Character, plot, and setting are the facts of the story, according to Stanton (2007: 22). These elements serve as a story's imagined event record. All of these features are referred to collectively as the "factual structure," or the story's factual level. The story's factual structure is one feature that is emphasized from one perspective.

In many works of fiction, the setting manages and does perform several different functions simultaneously. Pickering and Hoeper (1986: 37) noted that setting is divided into two kinds, they are physical setting and also the social setting.

1. The physical setting includes the time, places, and conditions when the story occurs.
2. The social setting is also called an abstract setting, due to it includes the implicit settings of the story. Such as the conditions of the characters when the story happened and the relations of the culture, psychology, society, and other implicit settings.

Based on the explanation above, the writer says that setting of a work may differ from the specific setting of an individual scene or event. The setting includes all the details of a place and time – the year, the time of day, even the weather. The time and place where the story set is one of the important things of a story, because it can give more detail information. Setting is also important to give a realistic impression to the readers, created a certain situation at a glance is happened. Therefore, the reader feels easier to create their imagination and participation to criticize the story, and the setting also gives the basics of the story correctly and clearly.

2.2.4 Theme

Theme is often listed as one of the fundamental elements of fiction and it is discoverable to the extent as critics to subject in the various elements to the process of analysis and interpretation. The most contemporary understanding of theme is an idea or concept that is central to a story, which can often be the entirety in a single word. Scholes (1981: 52) mentioned that the phrase "theme" is one of those crucial terms that can signify a lot of things to various individuals. The author's way of communicating and sharing ideas, perceptions, and feelings with his readers,

whether in the form of a brief and meaningful insight or a comprehensive vision of life, is the theme in literature, whether it consists of probing and investigating with them the complex questions of human existence, most of which do not yield neat, tidy, and generally acceptable answers, as is so often the case.

Theme is the main idea that underpins a literary work and is represented by a semantic structure and corresponding relations or differences in the text. Nurgiyantoro (2005: 68). The presence of events, conflict, and situations is determined by the theme of filtered motives that is found in relevant literature. The theme serves as the foundation for building the entire plot, therefore the character animates the entire story.

The writer concludes theme is a general basic idea that supports literature, and it implies the next as a semantic structure and connects with the similarities and differences. Themes become the basic development of the whole story, so it must represent the whole part of the novel. The theme can be seen implicitly or explicitly in a story and controlling idea or the central insight of a story. It also aims to give shape to the reader's mind and persuade the reader. It is the story's unifying assumption about life, which is spoken or implied.

2.3 Definition of Conflict

The conflict is one of the important aspects of a particular literary process and drama that present a storyline. Conflict in literary work describes and happens by the different opinions and acts with the characters in the story which build the story. The definition of conflict in literary work has a different meaning from social conflict. It needs to be considered when choosing a literary work and define the

conflict as a study of a thesis. It is intended in principle to avoid error in perfection between the conflicts in the social community with a conflict that was raised in literary work.

Conflict is viewed by society as a social phenomenon that cannot be avoided and almost certainly will be experienced by those who involve themselves in community life for them, the presence of conflict is not a thing that is planned which have rules and continuity, but a circumstance that force a person to act and take a stand by the conflicts it faces. Perrine (1993: 42) states, an issue occurs between the main character and other characters, as well as between a character and himself or herself, which might take the shape of physical, mental, emotional, or moral resistance.

Different from the conflict in a literary work, foresight, and ability to imagine of an author is the basis of presenting the conflict in the whole literary work in question. A small incident from the hands of an author was appointed as a conflict of interest that was described in a work through a creative process. The present and the growing of the conflict in a work are the authority and interference of the author's own. While the occurrence of a conflict in society purely because of the differences that link to among individuals within the community as proposed by Theodore's statement "Conflict is an attempt to shape social interactions where there is a one-party effort to drop the other party or disappear its rivals, due to differences of opinion between those parties" (1928: 42).The conflict is a phenomenon that is universal in human life even though the quality and type of conflict faced by each person are different from one another.

Inner Conflict is one that goes on within the main character and between him and a goal he has set himself. Inner conflict provides an unstable basis for positive results in the outside world. As a human, often chooses some aspects of their outer environment to match into a group within themselves. The person, who notices that they have repeated negative aspects, may find that understanding themselves is a basis for a better result. Thus, inner conflict is more important than the outer conflict since inner conflicts that take place within one person's mind. Inner conflicts are those obstacles that prevent a character from achieving any kind of inner development, growth of event self-worth. In this situation, the character is dealing with a physical or emotional issue. Inner conflict uses a greater deal of energy. There is an urge to do something and break on it at the same time. It is like having a herd of wild horses jumping around in the little pen. That energy has to move or it will explode or make us tense and sick, (Theodore, 1928:28)

Inner conflict for a character is more than just being undecided about something or torn between obvious incompatibilities; it's about being in a new circumstance when previous attitudes and habits are at odds with the need for change. An inner conflict of a character can be between what individuals think they desire and what they actually want. Conflict must always be settled, and everything that people build must come to an end.

Internal conflict can be defined as a fight for dominance among competing elements within a character's personality. Emotional, intellectual, and moral aspects are all possible. If the protagonists choose an unworthy lover over someone who is committed, for example, an "emotional" conflict occurs. Accepting or rejecting

one's religion could be considered an "intellectual" dispute. A "moral" issue could force you to choose between honoring your family and honoring your country. The character is usually uncertain and agitated as a result of such conflict. When such conflicts are settled, the result may be positive or negative (Theodore, 1928:90)

The outer conflict appears frequently in Greek and modern tragedies. Heroes in Greek dramas fight unbalanced fights with faith and destiny, which propels them relentlessly toward their fate. The obstacles that prohibit a character from achieving an outward aim are known as outer conflicts. In modern tragedy, heroes fight for despair, waging conflicts against society's age-old costumes, conventions, and rules.

In the other hand, external conflict is conflict that occur outside the character itself. In contrast with internal conflict, external conflict is the conflict that occurs because of the external factor or can be said the character deals with the problem of the world. External conflict occurs when characters are involved in the world's woes, such as issues of community, nature, government and other characters are all examples of external conflict. Man vs man, man versus environment, man versus society, and man versus fate are examples of external conflict.

1) Man versus man is the most common and fundamental type of external conflict.

Man versus man happens when a character struggles against another character.

Those struggles may be aroused from moral, religious or social differences and may be emotional, verbal or physical conflict. Usually, this kind of conflict happens because of two opposite characteristic, protagonist and antagonist.

- 2) Man versus nature conflicts occur when characters are placed against natural factors, such as a natural disaster or a potentially harmful circumstance. Characters who are struck by lightning, whose boat sinks in a storm, who struggle with cold in a snowstorm, and who are trapped on an uninhabited island with no signal are all dealing with man vs nature issues.
- 3) Man versus society exists when characters struggle against the morays of their culture and government. Man versus society is usually presented by someone who tries to fight the rules that have been set in the society. Man versus society can be said as the type of rebellion by someone who wants to change what character things negative in the society become positive.
- 4) Man versus fate happens when character is compelled to follow an unknown destiny even though the character does not like it. Man versus fate conflict usually results internal conflict, while pushing characters to believe even though they do not want to believe, to follow even though they do not want to follow, or to agree even though they do not want to agree on their fate.

The writer believes that conflict is a battle that can occur in someone and includes both external and internal conflict, based on the given explanation. Internal conflict is a conflict between one's own views and the ideas of others, or between one's own self and his or her own self (psychological conflict). The majority of conflicts occur in a society-related context. External, on the other hand, is a fight between two people, two groups of people, one person and his environment, and even one person and nature (social conflict).

2.4 Conflict Resolution

Conflict resolution is a variety of ways taken to solve a problem. Human efforts to reduce disputes or conflicts in achieving stability are called accommodation. The conflicting parties then adjust to each other in this situation by working together. In the face of conflict, a person must have a way to resolve the conflict. Here are some ways a person in overcoming the conflict. As has been expressed Johnson in Supratiknya (Supratiknya, 1995:99), there are five styles of managing conflict, namely the following.

1. Turtle Style

In theory, a happy turtle will retreat inside her shell to prevent confrontation. They tend to avoid issues, particularly those that bring disagreement. They believe that no matter how hard they try to solve the situation, it will be in waste. Rather of dealing with the problem, it is easier to withdraw physically or psychologically.

2. Shark Style

Sharks enjoy pushing their opponents to accept a resolution to a conflict that they created. For him, achieving personal fulfillment is paramount, and the connection with the other person is irrelevant. The conflict, he believes, must be divided down into one side winning and the other losing. Sharks had a competitive nature that drives them to attack, outperform, and threaten other fish.

3. Mouse deer Style

Mouse deer was even more interested with his connection than with his personal aspirations. He aspires to be liked and accepted by other creatures. For the interest of peace, he feels that the confrontation should be avoided. Not every

disagreement can be resolved without causing harm to the partnership. To keep the connection alive, the problem must be solved.

4. Fox Style

Foxes are notorious at seeking for a middle ground. Individual ambitions are vital, as are healthy relationships with others. Fox wants to go a step farther in sacrificing himself and his relationships with others in order to attain the greater good and the interests of all.

5. Owl Style

Owl pursuing personal ambitions while maintaining his interpersonal relationships. For him, conflict is a problem that requires a solution that is in line with his personal aims or another personal goal. Beneficial conflict enhances relationships by easing tensions between the parties. When faced with a problem, the Owl is always attempting to find a solution that is acceptable to all sides and that reduces tension and other negative feelings that both sides experience as a result of conflict.