The Portrayal of Conflicts Faced by The Main Character in Moyes'

Me Before You

Fajriani Nur Annisa

F041171536

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in
Partial Fulfilment of Requirements to Obtain Sarjana Degree in
English Literature StudyProgram

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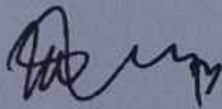
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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 248/UN4.9.1/KEP/2021 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Fajriani Nur Annisa (F041171536) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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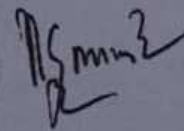
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LEGITIMATION

THESIS

The Portrayal of Conflicts Faced by The Main Character in Moyes'
Me Before You

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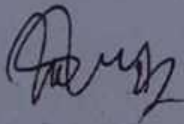
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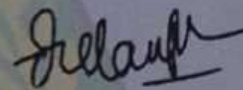
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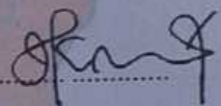NIP. 196407161991031010   NIP. 196311031988112001

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DECLARATION

The thesis by Fajriani Nur Annisa (F041171536) entitled *The Portrayal of Conflicts Faced by The Main Character in Moyes' Me Before You* has been revised as advised during the examination on

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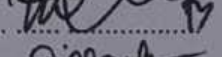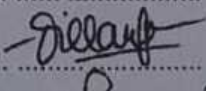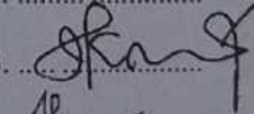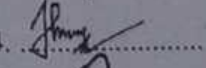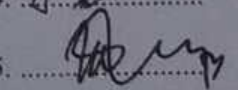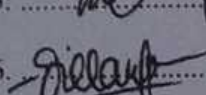
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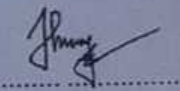On May 24, 2024, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Fajriani Nur Annisa (F041171536) entitled *The Portrayal of Conflicts Faced by The Main Character in Moyes' Me Before You* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, May 24, 2024

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Department/Faculty : English Literature Study Program/ Cultural Sciences

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

Makassar, May 24th 2024

Fajriani Nur Annisa

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the name of Allah SWT, the most Merciful and the Most Gracious, the writer would like to extend some gratitude to Allah SWT for the help and bless which had brought me to complete my thesis.

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To all my love mom, dad, my husband and Ai thank you for the love, pride and patience that you gave me, you are my whole world. For my lovely daughters, Zahra and Zahera thank you for the cuteness that you always show me. To all my family who helps me believe that I can finish my thesis tante lina, my lovely cousin kak nugrah.

To my dearest friends thank you for fill me with your craziness and beautiful moment for your sadness and happiness. I can't forget the help for my entire years through collage, Afifah Dwi Anggita, Elly, Uun, Elvira, Nur Idayu, St. Muslihah Amir, Junita Situru, Shinta, Wiwi, Zalza, Kezia, and Atira thank you for take me with you (and I'm sorry I foget some of your full name).

There are more people to thank, and many of them are nameless on these pages but clear in memory.

Maros, April 2024

The writer

ABSTRACT

FAJRIANI NUR ANNISA. Supervised by **Dr. Muhammad Syafri Baharuddin, M.Hum** and **A.ST. Aldilah Khaerana, S.S., M.Hum.**

This study aimed, to find out the conflict that experienced by the main character and to elaborate the way of the main character deals of the conflict

The writer utilized a qualitative method in the research. Data for the study was collected through library research, involving a process of visiting a library to gather necessary data from accessible references. The writer examined the data using structuralism approach by Claude Levi Strauss and the theory of conflict. The primary data source for the study is the novel "Me Before You" by Jojo Moyes, while secondary data sources are used to support the primary data

The findings show that, the main character, Louisa Clark show internal conflicts encompass self-doubt, lack of confidence, a sense of inferiority, and a profound moral dilemma upon learning about Will Traynor's plan to end his life through assisted suicide. Next, her external conflicts are primarily manifested in her relationship with Will, particularly in her fervent attempts to dissuade him from pursuing assisted suicide, reflecting the societal stigma surrounding disability and the challenges faced by people with disabilities in accessing healthcare and support services. Last, the way Louisa deals with these internal and external conflicts offers a compelling lens through which to explore the novel's exploration of human relationships, moral dilemmas, and the complexities of personal choice, providing valuable insights into Louisa's emotional journey, her character development, and the societal context in which the novel is set.

ABSTRAK

FAJRIANI NUR ANNISA. Dibimbing oleh Dr. Muhammad Syafri Baharuddin, M.Hum dan A.ST. Aldilah Khaerana, S.S., M.Hum.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui konflik yang dialami oleh karakter utama dan menguraikan cara karakter utama menangani konflik tersebut.

Penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif dalam penelitian ini. Data untuk penelitian dikumpulkan melalui penelitian pustaka, melibatkan proses mengunjungi perpustakaan untuk mengumpulkan data yang diperlukan dari referensi yang dapat diakses. Penulis menelusuri data menggunakan metodologi structuralisme oleh Claude Lévi-Strauss dan teori konflik. Sumber data utama untuk penelitian ini adalah novel "Me Before You" karya Jojo Moyes, sementara sumber data sekunder digunakan untuk mendukung data primer.

Temuan menunjukkan bahwa, konflik internalnya meliputi keraguan diri, kurangnya kepercayaan diri, rasa inferior, dan dilema moral yang mendalam saat mengetahui rencana Will Traynor untuk mengakhiri hidupnya melalui bunuh diri dibantu. Secara eksternal, konfliknya terutama terwujud dalam hubungannya dengan Will, terutama dalam upayanya yang gigih untuk menahan Will dari melakukan bunuh diri dibantu, mencerminkan stigma sosial seputar disabilitas dan tantangan yang dihadapi oleh penyandang disabilitas dalam mengakses layanan kesehatan dan dukungan. Cara Louisa menangani konflik internal dan eksternal ini menawarkan pandangan yang meyakinkan untuk menjelajahi eksplorasi novel tentang hubungan manusia, dilema moral, dan kompleksitas pilihan pribadi, memberikan wawasan berharga tentang perjalanan emosional Louisa, perkembangan karakternya, dan konteks sosial di mana novel ini terjadi

TABEL OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of study, identification of problem, scope of problem, research questions, objective of problems, significance of study, as well as sequence of writing.

1.1 Background of Study

In general, conflict is a struggle between two opposing forces. It emerges as a result of differences in emotions, interests (individuals or groups), as well as rapid societal changes. Conflict is an unwelcome aspect of life; however, it is a vital detail of creating the flow structure in a literary work. Readers are drawn to literary works that contain conflict. As all readers are familiar with conflict in their own lives, using it to improve engagement within literary works will provide a deeper meaning to the works itself.

Moreover, human life will always be intertwined with issues. Human individuals constantly experience struggles in every aspect of their lives such as mental instability, or even tension as a result of their inability to conquer the issues they face. In this case, literature can be a valuable tool for helping readers make decisions when they face a dilemma. Additionally, literature serves as an expression of society, reflecting the concerns of a specific era and a person's interactions with others and society.

In the present, the role of literature is extremely important. It plays a in fostering positive human values by conveying a message to the readers,

encouraging them to act accordingly in society as well as encouraging the readers to work hard in order to achieve their goals.

"Me Before You" has been the subject of academic analysis and can be included in literature analysis works. For example, a study titled "An Existential Study: Louisa's Search for Meaning Of Life In Jojo Moyes 'S Me Before You" used a psychosocial approach and Viktor E. Frankl's Logo therapy concept to analyse the extrinsic aspect of the novel. Additionally, the novel has been examined in academic journals, such as "Access: Interdisciplinary Journal of Student Research and Scholarship," where it was the subject of a sociological analysis. The novel's portrayal of disability has also sparked discussions and academic analysis, as evidenced by articles in publications like Vanity Fair. Therefore, "Me Before You" has been the focus of academic research and can provide rich material for literature analysis works.

Novel is a type of literary works. It is commonly characterized as a mirror of life or anything human beings encounter in their life. Novel discusses human's interactions, actions and it also describes human life. Furthermore, novel consists of structural aspects such as characters, theme, setting, and plot. Novel is a work of fiction based on the author's imagination concerning a human component. Stories, like novels, always include characters, and the interaction of characters within the novel creates conflicts.

Jojo Moyes is a journalist and novelist from England who has also dabbled in screenwriting. Jojo Moyes writing style is characterized by ional depth, relatable characters, clear prose, and focus on contemporary an's fictions. Her novels explore themes of love, loss, and the

complexities of human relationships, making them rich and satisfying reading experiences. She is best known for her romance novel entitled Me Before You that was published in 2012. Moyes was born in Maidstone, United Kingdom in 1969. She is one of the authors who have received the Romantic Novelists' Association's Romantic Novel of the Year Award twice. Jojo Moyes' 'Me Before You' received a Book of the Year nomination at the UK Galaxy Book Awards. The novel was also adapted into a movie, which was released in June 2016.

Me Before You (2012) is a fiction novel centred around a young woman named Louisa Clark who accepted a job as a caretaker to a paralyzed man named Will Traynor. Will is a young company executive and extreme sports enthusiast whose life was irrevocably altered two years ago when he was struck by a motorbike while crossing the street, causing him to be nearly paralyzed. Louisa's assignments are to monitor and help Will on his daily activity. After spending time together, Louisa and Will formed a relationship. Until it reveals that Louisa's actual task was to make sure Will does not hurt himself, per his mother's request, as he is set to have assisted suicide in six months.

There are several conflicts that are contains in Me Before You (2012). Will Traynor struggles with the conflict between his desire to end his life and his relationships with those around him, as well as his own struggles with quadriplegia and depression. While Louisa Clark struggles with a conflict between her desire for change and her own limitations, which is compounded e challenges of caring for Will and her doubts about her own abilities.

Conflicts about decisions and actions in human's daily life that are emerged in literary work attracted the author to study further, particularly the conflicts portrayed in Moyes' Me Before You. The novel also provides examples of parental love and the significant of friendship. As the conflicts shown in the novel are fairly fundamental and may occur in one's daily life, the writer has formulated this undergraduate thesis entitled "The Portrayal of Conflicts Faced by The Main Character in Moyes' Me Before You" to increase comprehension regarding conflicts in literature.

1.2 Identification of Problem

Upon reading Me Before You, the writer has listed a number of problems below:

1. The representation of a disable character by an able-bodied woman.

2. The conflicts faced by the main character as seen in the novel.

3. The psychological condition of the character Will Traynor as described in the novel.

4. The ethical implications of supporting or opposing Will's desire to end his life through assisted suicide.

1.3 Scope of Problems

As mentioned above, there are several issues in the novel Me Before You that can be analyzed. However, this thesis focuses only on the conflicts faced by Louisa Clark as the main character of the novel on how gender roles stereotypes are constructed and challenged in the novel.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What is the conflict that experienced by the main character?

2. How does the main character deal with the conflict?

1.5 Objective of Problems

1. To find out the conflict that experienced by the main character.

2. To elaborate the way of the main character deals of the conflict.

1.6 Significance of Study

The results expected from this thesis are as follows:

1. Theoretical

This thesis is intended to contribute to further studies, particularly the study that examine literary works related to conflicts, structuralism approach and Jojo Moyes' Me Before You.

2. Practical

The practical benefits of this undergraduate thesis are divided into two parts, general benefit, and academic benefit. The general benefit is to enhance the understanding of conflicts in literary works that reflected in real life. The academic benefit is to fulfil the requirement in completing the writer's Sarjana Degree in English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

1.7 Sequence of Writing

This thesis contains of five chapters. Chapter one consists of ground of the study, identification of problem, scope of problems, research

questions, significance of study, and sequence of writing. Chapter two contains of previous studies, structuralism approach, and theory of conflict. Next, chapter three explains methodological design, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and procedure of analyzing data. Chapter four explains the research findings and discussions, character, setting time and setting place, theme, plot. And chapter five shows up the analysis in a conclusion and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter consists of previous studies, structuralism approach, and the theory of conflicts.

2.1 Previous Studies

Previous studies and research have been conducted regarding Me Before You by Jojo Moyes as well as conflicts in literary works. To improve the quality of this thesis, the writer provides a comprehensive overview of existing knowledge and understanding in this particular field.

Ramadhanti's 2020 study, titled "Professionalism in Me Before You by Jojo Moyes (2012): A Sociological Perspective," employs content analysis as a qualitative research method to explore the portrayal of professionalism in the novel. Focusing on the main character, Louisa, who serves as Will Traynor's caregiver, the study aims to scrutinize the unconventional aspects of professionalism and caregiving. The findings reveal a nuanced depiction, demonstrating both positive and negative impacts of professionalism on Louisa. The research categorizes its sociological analysis into three segments: the evolving dynamics between Will and Louise, the pivotal moment of Will's life-altering decision, and the stark differences in their upbringings. Through these lenses, the study delves into the sociological implications of professionalism, offering insights into diverse societal perspectives across us disciplines.

Abustan's 2020 thesis, entitled "Conflict of The Main Character in Saroyan's The Human Comedy," aims to analyze the conflict experienced by the main character in the novel. The writer explains the kinds of conflict, which are divided into internal and external conflicts. To conduct the research, the writer applied a structural approach and descriptive analysis. According to the research findings, the majority of the main character's conflicts are caused by the environment or external forces. Homer, the main character, minimizes, craves, and prioritizes those around him. Then, as a result of his patience and care, he matures into a responsible adult. The story's struggle teaches us how to be responsible in our daily lives.

In Hardiyanti's 2018 exploration, titled "The Characters' Conflict in Gilman's Selected Short Stories," the study delves into the intrinsic elements of literature—characters, setting, plot, and theme—utilizing a structural approach. The primary objective is to analyze conflicts within Gilman's chosen short stories. Conflict, defined as a confrontation between individuals, whether physical or nonphysical, striving to achieve a purpose, is examined. The study identifies various reasons for conflict, encompassing interdependence, purpose disparities, dissent, communication issues, and human nature variances. Emphasizing the significance of conflict as a captivating element for readers, the research concludes by categorizing conflicts into two distinct types: internal and external.

As described above, there are similarities between the previous studies this thesis. The similarities including conflicts of the main character as ed by Abustan (2020) and Hardiyanti (2018), as well as research

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conducted by Ramadhanti (2020) using the same object as this thesis. The difference, however, is in the research of conflict on the main character of Jojo Moyes' Me Before You using structuralism approach and the theory of conflicts. The author argued that this thesis is significant for furthering knowledge of how literature mirrored real-life conflicts and applied it to literary works.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

A structuralism approach in literature study involves analyzing a text by examining its internal structure and the relationships between its elements rather than focusing on external factors or authorial intent. Rooted in linguistics and literary theory, structuralism seeks to uncover the underlying patterns and systems governing a literary work. This approach views literature as a system of signs and symbols, emphasizing the interdependence of various elements such as characters, plot, setting, and theme. Structuralist analysis often explores recurring patterns, binary oppositions, and symbolic structures within a text, aiming to reveal deeper meanings and universal structures that transcend individual works. This method provides a systematic framework for understanding the inherent structures that contribute to the meaning and coherence of literary compositions.

A literary work can be analyzed using a variety of ways. According to Abrams in Teeuw (2017:50) the approach in a study relies on the topic. There [are] four main approaches: mimetic approach, expressive approach, pragmatic [appro]ach, and objective approach. The mimetic approach investigates the [relat]ionship between the literary work and the universe, the expressive

approach discusses the relationship between the literary work and the author, the pragmatic approach explains the relationship between the literary work and the reader, and the objective approach discusses the literary work itself. Every one of the approaches mentioned above were developed into several other approaches, one of which being the structural approach.

Structuralism is a philosophy established in 1960 in French by Claude Levi Strauss, where the root of structuralism is unclear since this philosophy is utilized not only in literature or language, but also in psychology, history, sociology, and other areas. The structural method is based on behaviourist theory, which addresses the work on the elements that form literary works from the inside out. The method studies a literary work as a self-contained entity, separate from anything else that occurs outside of literature. The notion of structuralism posits that an autonomous structure regarded as a whole exist inside a literary work. As a result, assumption fiction is made up of numerous pieces that are interconnected and arranged in such a way that each aspect has a purpose in the overall plot. In terms of structure, Wellek and Warren (1956:56) state that the notion of structure is imposed on both content and form, as long as both are meant to fulfil aesthetic goals. As a result, the structure of literary works (fiction) is made up of form and substance. The form is the manner in which a writer writes, whereas the substance is the concept that a writer expresses. According to Luxemburg (1984:38), the planned structure indicates a reciprocal link between the components and the total. The structural approach is used to describe the role of each element of a literary work as a structural unit that forms the overall meaning (Teeuw, 2017:135). Thus, the

structural approach to literary work may be defined as an approach to literary work that works by studying literary components that form the structure of the literature, as well as searching for relevance or relationship of these elements in order to reach unanimity of meaning.

According to Culler (2002:15), the form of literary research that structuralism allows one to imagine would not be primarily interpretative; it would not provide a mechanism for producing new and previously unanticipated interpretations when applied to literary works. Furthermore, structural approach is connected to evaluating the aspects that comprise a literary work and their relationships to one another. The connection can be positive in certain ways, such as harmony, compliance, and understanding, but it can also be negative in other ways, such as conflict. Structuralism emphasizes that literary work should be analyzed only on its intrinsic aspects, without regards for external aspects. Structuralism also disregards literary work created by an author as a mirror of its period and comprises an overview of the social, political, economic, and cultural circumstances of the moment.

In this thesis, the writer employed a structuralism approach to analyzed the intrinsic aspects of the object by examining the element in the literary work from within. In addition, the structuralism approach is seen to be particularly significant to this thesis. Moreover, intrinsic aspects of a novel are divided into character, setting, theme, and plot as follows:

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2.3 Intrinsict Elements

2.3.1 Character

Character is one of the most significant aspects of a literary work, mainly novel and short story. Characterization is an issue that arises in a very significant and vital work of fiction, because there is no literary work without the moving figures and finally constructing a storyline. Every character has a unique personality, which might lead to conflict. Character is the mental and spiritual trait that separates one character from another.

Character as an element of the story world that is endowed with traits, attitudes, emotions, and intentions, which are conveyed to the reader either directly (through the narrator's commentary or other means) or indirectly (through character's actions, speech, and thoughts). Characters are often the focal point of a narrative, and their relationships and conflicts with other characters drive the plot and shape the themes of the work. Character description and performance in a literary work is a mixed experience and production process. Blending and mixing in the process of creativity originate from the writer's imagination, which emerges from the feeling of humanity, individuality, and selfishness as reflecting with a sense of societal situations and life experiences.

Furthermore, character in literature is defined by Robert (1993:11-12) as the author's creation, expressed via words or a personality, and consistent with it. A story's characters can be split into two groups. According to Koesnosoebroto (1988:67), there are two sorts

of characters based on importance: main or major characters and lesser characters. On the other hand, in Huhn et al. (2021:201-205) mention that the focus is on the functions of character rather than their importance as the characters serve various functions in a narrative such as facilitating plot development, conveying themes and ideas, engaging the readers emotions and empathy. The most essential character in a tale is the major character. Minor characters are individuals who are less important than the major characters. In addition, character is any representation of an individual that is presented as a part of a narrative or drama (William and Hugh: 2009). The writer depicts the circumstances and characteristics in two ways: explicit and implicit. According to Ann Charters (2003:4), explicit characterization involves direct statements about character's traits, such as physical appearance, personality, or background, by the narrator or other characters. In contrast, implicit characterization involves conveying a character's traits indirectly, through their actions, thoughts, dialogue, or interactions with other characters.

2.3.2 Setting

Setting includes not just place but also time and event. It refers to the period, location, or circumstances in which the story takes place. Setting always colors and shapes events within the story. The role of setting is so effectively intertwined with plot, theme, and character in a story that readers are barely aware of it. Local color writing or regionalism occurs when location dominates or a piece depicts the

manners and customs of a particular locale. Abbot (2017:82), defines contexts as the totality of social, cultural, historical, and personal conditions that surround the narrative and contribute to its meaning.

Setting is extremely crucial in a fictional plot. The notion of fiction as a world inside a reality is complete with resident figures and issues. Attendance statistics necessitate unrestricted space and time. A story's setting or backdrop is something that defines a place or condition. The setting is the atmosphere that surrounds the event of a story, the world that interacts with the events that are occurring. Setting can also be intangible set hours (day, month, and year), weather, or a historical period (Stanton, 1933:35).

2.3.3 Theme

Theme is inextricably linked to the plot. A narrative conveys an author's values and their understanding of the human situation. In this way, the entire narrative encapsulates their subject. According to William Harmon and Hugh Holman (2009:451) theme refers to the main idea or message that work of literature conveys, often expressed as an abstract concept or universal truth. Theme can be implied or stated explicitly and can be related to a range of topics, including love, death, power, and freedom. The presence of a theme in a literary work is one of the narrative builders that, when combined with other aspects, generates a unity. In reality, the existence of a theme is dependent on a variety of other variables like as characters, plot, and setting. The topics highlighted in the subject have a neutral tone since there is no attitude

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or propensity to crack down in the theme. The presence of a topic elevates literary works above and beyond simple reading. Themes are discussed in terms of the difficulties in the tale.

2.3.4 Plot

In literary work, an author arranges a set of events in such a manner that it produces a story that can be appreciated. According to Harmon and Holman (2009:409) plot refers to the sequence of events and actions that make up a story, including the exposition, rising action, climax, failing action, and resolution. The plot is what happens in a story and can be thought of as the framework or skeleton upon which the story build. According to Charters (2003:3) plot is often used to create tension and suspense, as well as to develop characters and themes.

The sequence of events is the pattern that results in a coherent whole is the purpose of a plot. According to Aminuddin (1995:83), plot in short stories or in works of fiction in general is a sequence of stories generated by the stages of occurrences, in order to construct a story given by the characters in a story. The basis of comprehending the narrative is based on cause and effect, but the most significant aspect is one of the conflicts and the climax, both of which stem from internal and external conflicts. The emphasis in plot analysis is on how the structure is formed rather than how it is. As stated by Nurgiyantoro (2007:149-150), plot occasionally employs a sort of causality that is separated into five sections, as follows:

a. Exposition, the first part of plot to introduce and reveal relevant information, or to enlighten the readers about the challenges or conflicts encountered by the characters in the story. A primary conflict or problem is introduced by either a thought or an action, which sets plot events in motion. The character is dealing with an issue or working toward a goal as a result of the initial event. The initiating event may occur at the end of the exposition or before to the beginning of the tale.

b. Rising action, the main character responds to the starting event by taking action to attain a goal or address an issue. However, a force is at odds with the persona. Each phase is followed by a result, the success or failure of the character's endeavour. The character reacts to each difficulty and makes multiple tries to attain the goal or fix the problem using the increasing action. Some attempts may fail, while others may succeed.

c. Climax, occurs at the turning point of the story, which is frequently the most suspenseful or dramatic event. The climax occurs when the character takes the final step in resolving a dispute or achieving a goal. The turning point is the effect of this move or action. The turning moment begins to bring the reader to the conflict's eventual result or settlement.

d. Falling action, begins immediately following the turning point. The events that occur in the falling action are the climax's

aftereffects or ramifications. The reader is led to the story's logical conclusion through actions and dialogue.

e. Resolution, the story concludes in a circumstance that has evolved as a result of the character's success or failure to attain the objective or solve the problem. The reader knows how the conflict led to the story's conclusion.

2.3.5 Conflict

Conflict is a social process that occurs in our lives that involves certain persons or groups of people challenging one other and has an inviolacy influence. Essentially, conflict arises as a result of collaboration and competitiveness. If competition arises in the midst of our lives, we may be unable to discover conflict. Conflict is unavoidable in our lives. Many elements of social life, such as social dispute, conflicts of interests, and confrontations between people, groups, or organizations, may be explained using the idea of conflict. Since conflict is a normal element of human life, everyone will encounter it at some point in his or her life.

Conflict is one of the most significant parts of a story. In essence, conflict refers to a dramatic fight between two equal forces, emphasizing action and retribution (Wellek and Warren, 1956:285). These two forces are unable to adjust to one other's goals, efforts, and intents. In literature, a character's dilemma serves as the foundation of the story. This environment and condition elicit some occurrences in the story and bring it to life. A story's major topic is usually a conflict

and how to resolve it. All of the problems in the story revolve around conflict. Conflict demonstrates the scope or magnitude of an issue. The development of a powerful plot is greatly aided by an intriguing component of conflict.

However, conflict does not necessarily always have a bad outcome. With conflict, we may find the best answer to each problem that arises in our lives. Cooperation and competition do not usually coexist in sociology. When cooperation and competitiveness do not work well together, the likelihood of conflict increases.

Conflict is a scenario in which desired desires do not come true. As a result, conflict can have both beneficial and harmful aspects. It is a plus if the disagreement was settled amicably. And it will be detrimental if the dispute results in a chaotic scenario, if not a calamity.

Conflict is an essential component of literary work. In any piece of literature, it is described as the dilemma, and it is frequently categorized according to the type of the characters, itself. Conflict is defined as the actual or perceived clash of needs, values, and interests. According to Taylor (1981:7), conflicting judgments or values might be applied to the same character or event, and inappropriate (contrasting) settings or style can be used. Dynamic tension may be produced in a variety of ways. In addition, Roberts and Jacobs (1993:1694) mentioned that conflict is a fight between opposing forces or antagonism between big groups of individuals, or between a character and greater forces such as natural objects, ideas, modes or conduct, or

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public opinion. External and internal activity are frequently used to reflect or accompany conflict. Conflict frequently requires characters to make a choice, to act or not act, to conduct according to a personal moral code or an external moral code, to compromise or refuse, to develop and evolve or to remain more or less the same. The point at which characters make this decision is generally the story's climactic moment. The consequences or ramifications of this decision generally signify the conclusion.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the types of conflicts can be divided into two categories, as follows:

2.3.6 Internal Conflict

Internal conflict in literature refers to the psychological struggle within a character. It occurs when a character experiences tension between their desires, values, or moral beliefs and their actions or decisions. This type of conflict adds depth to the character and can drive the narrative forward. Examples of internal conflict include a character grappling with a tough choice, moral dilemmas, or emotional turmoil. Internal conflict is a key element in storytelling, allowing readers to emotionally invest in the characters and their journeys.

More commonly referred to as "man vs. self", as the name suggests, it focuses with a character who needs to overcome and alter something within his or her existence that is in conflict with what they have in mind. Overcoming anxieties, will, and ego defects are examples

of common internal struggles. These kinds of disagreements are sometimes difficult to pin down and heavily rely on emotion.

2.3.7 External Conflict

An open conflict is external conflict. Situations that arise when there are differences of opinion or perspectives among multiple persons, groups, or organizations, and when a person's or institution's balance of feelings, thoughts, wants, and actions is endangered. According to Kenney (1966:19), the conflicts with which fiction is concerned are diverse. In addition to personal conflict, a work of literature, such as a book, may depict conflicts between men, conflicts between society and men, and conflicts between men and nature. This is referred to as external conflict. The conflict is explained in greater depth in terms of external conflict. The terrible image depicted depicts man at odds with powers larger than himself. Other elements at work in these dramas include fate, destiny, chance, and necessity. A battle between a character and an outside power is an example of external conflict. Characters may encounter a variety of external factors, such as man vs man, man versus environment, man versus society, and man versus technology are all examples of external conflict.