

The Conflict Analysis in Hinton's *The Outsiders*



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Program***

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THESIS

THE CONFLICT ANALYSIS IN HINTON'S *THE OUTSIDERS*

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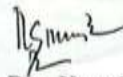
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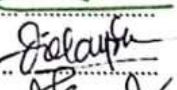
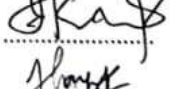


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AGREEMENT

On August 30, 2024, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Dwi Titah Dinniati Nurrahma (F041191131) entitled *The Conflict Analysis in Hinton's The Outsiders* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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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 except quotations and references.

Makassar, October 10th 2024



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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 1356/UN4.9.1/KEP/2023 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by **Dwi Titah Dinniatty Nurrahma (F041201005)** to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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Dwi Titah Dinniaty Nurrahma

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ABSTRACT

Dwi Titah Dinniatty Nurrahma. 2024. *The Conflict Analysis in Hinton's The Outsiders* (Supervised by **Herawaty Abbas** and **Andi Inayah Soraya**)

This research aims to analyze the conflict that occurs in the novel *The Outsiders*. This research also analyzes the conflict resolution actions carried out by the two gangs in achieving social equality.

This research uses structuralism theory which refers to the intrinsic elements include of chracter and characterization, Setting, theme, and plot in the novel. This research used qualitative methods.

The results of the analysis concludes that there are two conflicts namely internal and eksternal conflicts by Ponyboy and Greaser gang such as Ponyboy's struggle to find his identity and justice in life becomes an internal conflict that Ponyboy must face when he is still a teenager. External conflicts also faced by the Socs gang, namely a group of teenagers who have a higher social status than them. For the conflict resolutions, the two gangs tried to achieve social equality, especially the Greaser gang, which succeeded in changing society's view of them through the action of saving a church fire, and a feeling of empathy arose for one of the Socs gang members. conflict resolution between the two gangs in social equality.

Keywords: *Social Status, The Outsiders, Structuralism.*

ABSTRAK

Dwi Titah Dinniatty Nurrahma. 2024. *The Conflict Analysis in Hinton's The Outsiders* (Supervised by Herawaty Abbas dan Andi Inayah Soraya)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis konflik yang terjadi dalam novel *The Outsiders*. Penelitian ini juga menganalisis tindakan resolusi konflik yang dilakukan kedua geng tersebut dalam mencapai kesetaraan sosial.

Penelitian ini menggunakan teori strukturalisme yang merujuk pada unsur intrinsik yang ada dalam novel *The Outsiders*. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif, penulis melakukan pengumpulan data dengan cara membaca cermat untuk mendapatkan hasil analisis.

Berdasarkan Hasil analisis dari novel *The Outsiders* penulis menyimpulkan bahwa, perjuangan ponyboy dalam mencari jati dirinya dan keadilan dalam kehidupan menjadi konflik internal yang harus hadapi oleh ponyboy di usianya yang masih remaja. Para tokoh harus menghadapi konflik eksternal yang dihadapkan oleh geng Socs yaitu kumpulan anak remaja yang memiliki status sosial lebih tinggi dari mereka. Pembullying dan kekerasan menjadi konflik sosial yang harus dihadapi oleh geng Greaser, hingga melalui konflik diatas kedua geng berusaha mencapai kesetaraan sosial terutama geng Greaser yang berhasil merubah pandangan masyarakat terhadap mereka melalui aksi penyelamatan kebakaran gereja, dan timbul rasa empati pada salah satu anggota geng Socs menjadi penyelesaian konflik antara kedua geng dalam kesetaraan sosial.

Kata Kunci: Status Sosial, *The Outsiders*, Strukturalisme.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist of Background, Identification of Problem, Scope of Problem, Reseach Questions, Reseach Objective.

1.1 Background

Humans are never free from conflict. Conflict use not only appeared in real life, but can also appeared in a literary work such as novels. Conflict itself is one of the main elements in a literary work. Conflict is essential in a literary work, like spices. If there is no conflict, the storyline will have no meaning and will be monotonous. Conflict is divided into two parts, namely internal conflict which is related to personal problems with oneself or the inner self, and external conflict which is related to problems that occur with the surrounding environment, both problems between individuals,as well as problems of conflict with the environment. They are what build a story until it finds a plot that can be enjoyed by readers.

Novel is a literary work that is used as a medium for expressing the author's thoughts, ideas and ideas in responding to the reality that occurs in it. Novels are also used as a medium for criticism by writers in providing criticism that occurs in people's lives, both social and cultural criticism as well as criticism because of conflicts that often occur in society, one of which is conflict between two groups regarding differences in social status. It can be concluded that novels are a medium used by writers to express ideas and ideas about problems that occur in the environment.

Therefore, the novel *The Outsiders* is used to discuss one of the type of conflicts between these two conflicts, namely external conflict. The novel *The Outsiders* is a novel by S E Hinton. *The Outsiders* as released in 1967, when Hinton was just 17 years old and attending Will Rogers High School. He began writing the first draft of his novel at the age of 15 and took a year and a half of rewriting until he was satisfied with the final version.

This novel tells of a conflict between two gangs, namely the greaser gang which are lower class people and the socs gang which are upper class people. This conflict is based on a fight for justice and social equality where the main character in this story tries to show the world that poor people also have social rights that lead to bloodshed which results in the main character losing his friends and family. Hinton wasn't in a gang when he wrote *The Outsiders*, but he was friends with a lot of fat people. He also has friends in the Socs, but clearly doesn't consider himself part of that group. Hinton suffered from writer's block and forced himself to write two pages a day. This is the story of Mark and Byron, 16-year-old friends who are like brothers.

The novel *The Outsiders* was used as research material because it is considered relevant to current life, where social status dominates so much that many lower classes people feel oppressed. Besides that, in the novel *The Outsiders*, there are several interesting conflicts to study, including social, friendship, family and romantic conflicts. This is quite interesting material, considering that in everyday life, humans who are social creatures are certainly never free from some of these conflicts. Another aim is to analyze the problems

that occur between the characters in the story *The Outsiders*. Based on these reasons, the researcher took the title "The Conflict Analysis in Hinton's *The Outsiders*"

1.2 Identification of problems

There are several conflict issues that occur in the novel *The Outsider* which are the author's focus, including:

1. The emotional relationships that occur between the characters in the novel *The Outsiders*
2. Conflict between the two gangs in the novel
3. The loving relationship between families contained in the novel *The Outsiders* by S E Hinton
4. A western (rich) view of lower-class life in the novel *The Outsiders*
5. Problems between teenagers who see a world with injustice
6. The influence of physical violence on the psychology of the characters in the novel *The Outsiders*
7. Changes in the main character's point of view on the events that occur in the novel *The Outsiders*

1.3 Scope Of Problem

In this novel, the writer limits the scope of the problem in this research is the writer more focus on analyze Conflict between the two gangs in the novel

1.4 Research Question

Based on the background above, the problem formulation that can be taken is:

1. What The kind of conflict that Ponyboy and other characters face in the novel *The Outsiders*
2. How the two groups face the conflict to gain social equality?

1.5 Research Objectives

When conducting research, of course the aim is to achieve the desired results, as is the case in conducting research on this novel, several objectives in this research include:

1. To analyze the conflict that occurs between two groups in the novel *The Outsiders*
2. To find out the two groups face the conflict in achieving equality

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer would like to explain about the literature review that the writer uses in this study. This chapter consist of previous related studies, and theoretical background.

2.1 Previous Studies

This chapter consist of relevant reseach in related to this thesis. The reseacher finds things related to this thesis and most about rasicm aspect. There are similarities and differences in this study.

First, Alimah, et al (2016) "Jhonny Cade's Plot-twist Character Development as Seen in S.E. Hinton's *The Outsiders* Novel" the writer uses the analysis intrinsic elements in researching the characteristics of Jhonny Cade in the novel *The Outsiders*. This research uses structuralism theory, through the method used, the writer reveals changes in Jhonny Cade's characteristics after discovering a serious conflict in the story from a timid character to someone important. The difference with previous research is that the main object studied is one of the characters in the story *The Outsiders*, the method used is reading intrinsic elements, whereas in this research the main focus is discussing the conflict that occurred between two groups.

Secondly, Firman, (2013) "Conflict analysis in *Divergent* by Veronica Roth" this research uses the novel *Divergent* as the research subject, the method used in this research is the qualitative descriptive method. In collecting the data, the writer used note taking as a data collection instrument. By using an intrinsic approach through Structuralism theory, the author analyzes the main character to

find out the cause of the conflict in the story. In previous research, the main focus was to analyze the conflicts that occurred between characters, but the difference was that this research used a qualitative descriptive method and the subject was different from the novel being studied and the data collection method was also used in previous research using recordings as a data collection instrument, whereas in this study, data collection was carried out by reading carefully.

Third, Izzaturrohman, (2015) "Understanding Jhonny Cade's Life in Hilton's *The Outsiders*" the subject used in this research is *The Outsiders*, using qualitative methods the author collects data through careful reading techniques. The theory used in this research is literary psychology theory which is used to understand the factors that influence Jhonny Cade's feelings of inferiority. The conclusion of the research is that the individual Jhonny is healthy even though he has an abandoned life, Jhonny overcomes his feelings of inferiority which provides motivation and contributes to social good. In previous research, what is different from this research is that the theory used in the research is psychological theory, while in this research the theory used is structuralism theory.

2.2 Structuralism Theory

Structuralism theory is basically a way of thinking about the world that is related to the response and description of structures. In this view, a literary work is assumed to be a phenomenon that is related to one another. The theory of structuralism began to develop at the beginning of the 20th century, especially in 1916 when Ferdinand de Saussure published his "Course in General Linguistics." This book became the basis for much subsequent structuralist thinking. The theory

of Structuralism was coined at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, where Ferdinand de Saussure taught. Structuralism theory is applied in literature, linguistics, and anthropology to reveal patterns and relationships in systems. In literature, analysis focuses on the interaction of text elements; in linguistics, meaning comes from differences in signs. In anthropology, culture is analyzed through human thought patterns. Overall, structuralism helps understand the underlying structures of phenomena in various contexts. Structuralism includes certain values that appear in structuralist responses to epistemological questions, especially the relationship of the human subject to his or her own perceptual and linguistic systems and to the objective world.

However, the influence of structuralism began to spread across various scientific disciplines in the 1950s and 1960s. According to Jean Peaget (Hawkes, 1978: 16), structuralism includes three main aspects. Firstly is the concept of the whole (wholeness) in the sense that the parts or elements correspond to a unique set of rules that regulate both the structure of the whole and its parts. Second, the idea of transformation supports the structure of the transformation process which continuously allows the formation of new materials. Third, the idea of self-organization, that is, it does not require anything outside itself to maintain its transformation procedures and that its structure is autonomous from the reference of other systems. Meanwhile, according to Teeuw (1991:61), the aim of structural analysis is to dismantle and explain as deeply as possible the interrelationships and interweaving of all elements and aspects of a literary work which together produce overall meaning. It can be concluded that the opinion expressed by

Teeuw is related to the aim of this research, namely that structural analysis helps find intrinsic elements in the story and the conflict therein.

In the theory of structuralism, there are three types of development of this theory, including Formal Structuralism, Dynamic Structuralism, and Genetic Structuralism. In formalist structuralism, some formalists focus their attention on several characteristics that differentiate them from other languages. Several formalists from Russia direct their attention to literary elements and to this day there are still many literary works that analyze literary theory using formalism which refers to the building blocks. A work, in formalism, a literary work is a structure that has meaning that can only be expressed through the integration between elements. Furthermore, Dynamic Structuralism, in its historical development, structuralism was introduced in 1934 (Rene Wellek, 1970: 275-276), where theory on the one hand refers to a particular field of science, and therefore there is no such thing as a method or theory used. Then Genetic Structuralism is a bridge between formalist structural theory and semiotics. Almost the same as genetic structuralism but with a different focus.

Structural theory views literary works as a structure, a complete unit consisting of interrelated parts. Structural analysis itself is analyzing a literary work by focusing on its structure. The basic idea that characterizes structural analysis is the assumption that a literary work stands alone and can be understood as a unified whole in which its elements are interrelated.

Based on the explanation above regarding the theory of structuralism, the researcher uses the opinion expressed by A Teeuw regarding the theory of

structuralism in which A Teew explains that structural theory is a theory used in analyzing literary works by analyzing the elements that make up a literary work without connecting them with other elements outside of it. the literary work. In connection with this research, the author examines the novel *The Outsiders* by S E Hinton. This theory sees literary works as interconnected and forming a unified whole, the intertwining of each element is a characteristic of this theory. This theory is able to help the author describe the background of the problems faced by the characters and is able to describe the internal and external conflicts that occur in the novel *The Outsiders* by S E Hinton.

In its description, literary work cannot stand alone, of course there must be building elements. These building elements are intertwined into a structured whole. However, the elements in literary works are divided into 2 classifications, namely intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The main focus analyzed in the research is the intrinsic elements themselves, which are the building blocks in literary stories which include characters and characterization, plot, theme, and setting.

2.2.1 Characters and Characterization

Characters and characterization are very important in novels and fiction stories. So far, the characters exist to advance the story. According to Burhan in "Learning Novel Theory" (2009: 176-177), the protagonist is "the person whose story gets priority in the novel in question." He is the character who is most talked about, both as an actor and as a person. who were involved in the incident. Furthermore, according to Burhan, there may be several protagonists in a novel,

but they do not have the same priority, and this priority is determined by the dominance, scope of the story, and influence of these characters. expands the plot.

According to Minderop (2005), characterization is a performance or depiction of characters that provides a way to describe the personalities of the characters in a story. This is in line with the opinion of Nurgiantoro (1995) who states that characterization is a clear picture or depiction of the characters in a story. We can conclude that through character characterization, we can learn a lot about the story, including the themes and information that the author wants to convey through the dialogue and actions of the characters. This stimulates the writer's interest in studying literary works and focusing on the characterization or characterization of the novel *"The Outsiders"*.

Bannett and Royle (2004: 60) explain that character is the lifeblood of literature. Characters are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, love and hatred, admiration and condemnation. But in literature, the term "character" is used to refer to humans, and sometimes animals or anthropomorphic objects. There are two types of characters: main characters and sub characters. Aminuddin (1995: 99) states that there are various kinds of characters in a story. A character who has an important role in the story is called the protagonist, while a character who is less important is called the protagonist because he or she exclusively collaborates, supports, and cooperates with the protagonist. They are called secondary or supporting characters.

Characters in fictional stories can be classified under different names depending on the point of view from which they are named. According to

Nurgiyantoro (2013: 258-275), characters can be classified into several types. Characters are differentiated based on their role or importance into main characters and additional characters. The protagonist is a character who often appears in a story and is often commented on. Supporting characters, on the other hand, are characters who play a very small role in the events of the story and receive only limited commentary. Judging from the function of their appearance, characters are divided into protagonists and antagonists. The protagonist is a good character who fights for truth and honesty, while the antagonist is a bad character who fights for truth and honesty.

2.2.2 Plot

Storyline is the sequence of events that occur in the work. In analyzing intrinsic elements, it is important to understand how the storyline is built, whether through linear chronology or through more complex structures such as flashbacks or foreshadowing. Plot is an important element in fiction, in fact quite a few people consider it more important than other elements of fiction. Plot is how actions relate to each other, how events relate to other events, how characters are depicted, how they play out in events, and how events relate to each other organizing the roles they play in the world, all of which are related to a unified time. The plot is the backbone of the story and helps you understand the whole story, including all the causes and effects it contains. Plot or flow is a series of stories that begins with the opening story and ends with the end of the story. In this series of stories, they are arranged in such a way that they are truly life or true stories. A fictional story can attract readers if the author can make readers follow the plot of the story.

Sudjiman (1986: 4) states that plot consists of a series of carefully intertwined events that move the story through complex problems towards climax and anticlimax. In other words, the plot is the intertwining of events that occur in an Astara work to achieve certain consequences, and other things are achieved through temporal relationships (time) and cause and effect relationships (cause and effect). Plot is a series of events that emphasize the relationship of results (Forster, 1970: 87). Meanwhile, Chatman (1980: 20) states that plot is the sequence of events in a story. Literary works contain moral messages, foster students' imagination and creativity, and literary works can shape personality.

One of the first people to define various plot elements was the 19th-century German playwright Gustav Freytag. The structure, called Freytag's Pyramid, includes some of the basic structures that most plots use.

1. Exposition

One of the main parts of the plot is the exhibition. It is the beginning of a novel or short story, introducing the characters, locations, and background that readers need to know. Descriptions should be short because you want readers to care about what happens next. Long presentations with lots of background information and details are unnecessary and can be off-putting to readers. Instead, try to incorporate background information into your storyline.

2. Rising Action

Another action element is Rising Action. This is what organizes your story. As the story progresses, many moments of conflict can occur, which slowly build up. The appearance of waves like waves before they reach the shore.

Starting from the ocean, slowly growing and developing, and finally returning to the ocean. This is also one of the longest sections in the novel.

3. Climax

Climax is a climax that determines the outcome of a conflict. This usually happens when a situation changes or when a character has to make an important decision. This is one of the most important parts of the plot. The reader should not know what will happen next. A good climax keeps the reader on edge.

4. Falling Action

Falling action is one of the plot elements that ends a story. Now that the our character has made a decision or faced a critical moment, and also can begin to address other issues that arise in the book.

5. Resolution

Resolution is the end or conclusion of the story. Obviously this is the end of the story and it makes sense to the reader.

2.2.3 Setting

Setting refers to the time and place where the work takes place. Setting analysis involves understanding how the setting influences the story and the conflicts that occur, as well as how the depiction of the setting helps create a certain atmosphere or mood in the work. Setting is one of the important elements that forms a novel. Attitude as an important point leads to an understanding of the social environment where the problems described occur. The setting conveys the story concretely and clearly, giving a realistic impression to the reader and creating an atmosphere as if the story really happened.

Readers can feel and judge the truth of events based on the background information told. This happens if the environment can emphasize the local atmosphere, namely the atmosphere of an area that has the characteristics of a story (Nurgiyantoro, 2015: 303). By identifying the setting of a novel, readers can fully understand when, where, and what social problems the characters face. This makes place, time and social environment easier to understand for novel readers and literature lovers. Readers can discover and evaluate the truth, accuracy, and appropriateness of the novel's setting.

The setting in a work of fiction is not only physical, or in this case limited to a certain location and time, but can also take the form of procedures, customs, beliefs, etc. the values that apply in the place concerned. In other words, it's not just the setting focuses on place and time in the story, but also on social elements.

1. Setting of Place

Setting shows the location of events narrated in a work of fiction. This could be a location with a specific name or initials, or it could be a specific location without a clear name. According to (Najid, 2009:30) the location of a place is closely related to geographical issues and refers to a particular place where an event occurs. If the name of the location is known, then it is a place that is often found in the real world (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 227).

2. Setting of Time

Setting of time relates to the question of when events occur in a fictional story. Time problems are generally related to the time when events occur in the real world, actual time, and time relative to historical events (Nurgiyantoro, 2010:

230). In line with this, Najid (2009: 30) argues that temporal setting is related to historical order (historical time). The reader's knowledge of this time period is used by the reader to deepen the atmosphere of the story, based on known time references that come from outside the story in question. Times vary depending on location and social environment. The circumstances of the events narrated relate to a specific time, and their location changes as time changes.

3. Setting of Society

Social context emphasizes things related to people's behavior in social life in the place narrated by the author in a work of fiction, such as lifestyle habits, customs, traditions, beliefs and opinions about society. life, thoughts, actions and other things with a spiritual background (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 233).

2.2.4 Theme

Theme is something that animates the story or something that is the main problem in the story. The theme implies the author's message or purpose in writing the story. The theme in a short story can be explained in every event in the story, for example through the behavior or life path of the perpetrator. Theme can also mean the basic idea or main idea or idea that animates the entire focused essay (Mahendra dkk, 2018:02).

This theme comes from the Greek word "tithenia," which means "to place" or "to place." According to the meaning of the word, "what is depicted" or "what is placed." The importance of this topic was then emphasized by Keraf (1994: 107-108) who stated that a topic is a formulation and theme that is used as the basis for an argument and the goals achieved through it. The opinion above

suggests that a topic is the basis for the discussion it expresses. This topic or main point of discussion determines the goals the author wants to convey.

Determining the topic means the author has stated the aims and objectives of the discussion. Apart from that, conveying a topic that is constrained by objectives will help the speaker/writer's attention become more focused by continuing to work on the topic he wants to convey. Finoza (2008: 215) emphasizes that a theme is the main idea, main idea, or certain ideas that become the background and motivation for someone to write an essay. So when someone thinks about something or sets a topic, it always includes a certain aim or purpose. This is the basic context (aims, aims, objectives) presented in the work.

According to Hidayatullah, (2018) Shipley differentiates themes into five levels, namely:

1. Physical level themes, namely a theme that refers to more physical activity than mental activity.
2. Organic level themes, namely ones concerns or questions issues of sexuality, an activity that can only be carried out by living creatures.
3. Social level themes, namely themes that refer to human problems/conflicts with each other and with the natural environment in the form of economic, political, educational, cultural, struggle, love, propaganda, superior-subordinate relationships, and various other social problems and relationships which usually appears in works containing social criticism.

4. Egoic level themes, namely themes that refer to individual creatures with various problems/conflicts in the form of human reactions to the social problems they face.
5. Divine level themes, namely themes that refer to human problems with the Creator, problems of religiosity, or various problems of that nature other philosophies such as views on life, visions, and beliefs.

In this case the author refers to the third level of theme, namely the theme that examines human conflict with the surrounding environment.

2.3 Theory of conflict

Stephen P. Robbins in his book “*Organizational Behavior*” explains that there are many definitions of conflict. Although definitions vary, there are some common themes that cover most conflicts. Conflicts must be raised by the parties involved. Whether there is an evolution or not depends on perception. If no one is aware of a conflict, then it is generally agreed that there is no conflict. Another similarity between these definitions is the form of conflict or setback and interaction. Several of these factors become conditions that become the starting point for the conflict process.

Conflict can be defined as a process that begins when one party feels that the other party has been harmed by something that is of concern or interest to that party. This definition covers a wide range of conflicts that people experience in organizations, including disagreements caused by incompatibility of goals, differences in interpretations of facts, and behavioral expectations. Additionally, other definitions are flexible enough to cover different levels of conflict, from overt acts of violence to less visible forms of dispute (Wahyudi,2015:03).

According to Nurdjana (1994) defines conflict as a result a situation where desire or will different or opposite between one with another, so they are wrong one or both of them interfere with each other. According to Kilman and Thomas (1978), conflict is a condition there is a mismatch between values or goals to be achieved, good that exists within the individua nor in connection with others. Conditions that have been stated that it can be annoying or even hindering achieving emotions or stress affect efficiency and work productivity (Wijono, 1993: p.4).

According to Wood, Wallace, Zeffane, Schermerhom, Hunt and Osbon (1998:580) what is meant by conflict (within the scope of the organization) is: *“Conflict is a situation which two or more people disagree over issue of organizational sustainability and/or experience some emotional antagonism with one another “*. Which is more or less means that conflict is a situation where two or many people disagree with each other about something related problems organizational interests and/or with the emergence of feelings hostility towards one another. The same thing happens in the novel *The Outsiders*, where this conflict arises due to hostility between the two gangs which is caused by differences in their social status. According to Wellek and Werren in (Nurgiyantoro, 2015: 179) conflict is something dramatic, referring to a struggle between two balanced forces and implying action and counteraction. Apart from that, forms of conflict can be divided into two categories, namely external conflict and internal conflict.

1. Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is also called psychological conflict (within oneself) which occurs when individuals have conflicting goals. According to Alwi et al., (Anita, 2019: 18) Thoughts are what is in the mind. Things related to the soul, emotions, etc. hidden things (invisible and unseen), and things related to the heart. There is. The mind is one of the elements that is related to the character and forms the story. Writers often play with the inner world of a character to create an interesting series of stories. The emotional turmoil depicted in the story makes us feel as if we feel the feelings of the characters in the story.

2. External Conflict

External conflict occurs when there are two or more different choices outside the person experiencing the conflict. Because external conflict can occur between a character and something outside himself, perhaps the natural environment or the human environment itself, external conflict can be divided into two categories: physical conflict and social conflict (Nurgiantoro 2015: 181). . Physical conflict (also called elemental conflict) is conflict caused by clashes between characters and the natural environment. Examples include major floods, long droughts and volcanic eruptions which cause problems. Social conflict, on the other hand, is conflict that arises through social contact between people. These include issues of change, oppression, conflict, war, or other social relations.