CONFLICTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN MARK TWAIN'S

"THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER"

A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University
in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements to Obtain a Sarjana Degree
in English Literature Study Program

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THESIS

CONFLICTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN MARK TWAIN'S *"THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER",*

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on January 21th, 2021 and is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

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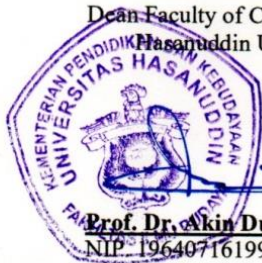Chairman   Secretary

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Today, January 21th, 2021 the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by MIFTAHUL KHAERIYAH (No. F21116528) entitled, **CONFLICTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN MARK TWAIN'S "*THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER*",** submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, January 21th, 2021

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This thesis by **MIFTAHUL KHAERIYAH (No. F21116528)** entitled, **CONFLICTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN MARK TWAIN'S *"THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER"***, has been revised as advised during examination on January 21th, 2021 and approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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ABSTRACT

MIFTAHUL KHAERIYAH, CONFLICTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN MARK TWAIN'S *"THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER"*, (The under the guidance of Dr. Abidin Pammu, MA. Dipl TESOL as Advisor I and A. St. Aldilah Khaerana, S.S, M. Hum as Advisor II)

The purpose of this study is to analyze the internal and external conflicts that occur between characters, and the resolution of conflicts that occur in Twain's *The Prince and the Pauper.*

This study applied structuralism approach which focuses on the intrinsic elements in the novel, namely characters, characterizations, plots, settings, and themes. This study is a qualitative research in which the main data were taken from novel entitled *The Prince and The Pauper* by Mark Twain.

Based on the results of the study, the authors found various conflicts between characters in the story, where internal conflicts in the story, namely Tom, a child from a poor family and Edward the prince, are obsessed with changing roles. While the external conflict in the story is that Edward gets the same treatment as Tom, he is tortured by John Canty, Tom's father and gets bad treatment by the community while at the Offal Court. In the end, on the day of the coronation Edward came in his tattered clothes to get his title back.

Keywords: *The Prince and The Pauper, Conflict, Solving*

ABSTRAK

MIFTAHUL KHAERIYAH, CONFLICTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN MARK TWAIN'S *"THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER"*, (di bawah bimbingan Dr. Abidin Pammu, MA. Dipl TESOL sebagai Pembimbing I dan A. St. Aldilah Khaerana, S.S, M. Hum sebagai Pembimbing II)

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis konflik internal dan eksternal yang terjadi di antara tokoh, dan penyelesaian dari konflik yang terjadi di antara tokoh tersebut dalam novel *The Prince and the Pauper*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme yang berfokus pada unsur-unsur intrinsik dalam novel yaitu tokoh, penokohan, plot, setting, dan tema. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang data utama diambil dari novel berjudul *The Prince and The Pauper* karya Mark Twain.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, penulis menemukan berbagai konflik antar karakter dalam cerita, dimana konflik internal dalam cerita yaitu Tom seorang anak dari keluarga miskin dan Edward sang pangeran, mereka terobsesi untuk bertukar peran. Sedangkan konflik eksternal dalam cerita yaitu Edward mendapatkan perlakuan yang sama dengan Tom, dia disiksa oleh John Canty ayah dari Tom dan mendapat perlakuan buruk oleh masyarakat saat berada di Offal Court. Pada akhirnya di hari penobatan Edward datang dengan pakaian compang-campingnya untuk mendapatkan gelarnya kembali

Kata kunci: *The Prince and The Pauper, Konflik, Penyelesaian*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background, identification of problem, scope of problem, statement of problem, objectives of writing, and sequence of writing in this study/research.

1.1 Background

Humans are social creatures that live side by side and need each other. Therefore humans interact, respect, and help each other. Sometimes these interactions do not go well. Sometimes they arise disputes fights or anything else that ends with social problems.

Literature is a work of art in the form of written works. Writing that is full of beauty, and meaning in life. From literature people understand the beauty of words, understand a lot about life. That there is always a story in every second. It can be assumed that literature is a place to pour what is inside the author's mind into something valuable.

Events in a literary work are closely related to conflict. Events can create conflict and conflict can trigger other events. The form of events in a story can be in the form of physical or mental events. Physical events involve physical activity, interactions between characters in the story and characters outside of themselves, other characters or the environment. Inner events are something that happens in the mind, heart, of a character (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 123-124). Based on this description, it can be seen that conflicts can occur in all aspects of human life.

Conflict in literary works is interesting to study because, first, conflict is one of the building blocks in literary works related to intrinsic elements including character, plot, and setting. Second, every literary work must have conflicts because without conflict, literary works feel bland and the plot in literary works cannot be well structured. In litera ry works there are two types of conflict namely internal and external conflict. Where an external conflict (external conflict) is a conflict that occurs between a character and something outside himself. Thus, it can be said that external conflict includes two categories of conflict, namely social conflict and physical or elemental conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict that occurs in the heart or soul of a character in a story. This kind of conflict is usually experienced by humans themselves. Types of conflict that are included in the internal conflict are conflicts within a character (psychological conflict). Conflicts like the one above can occur simultaneously because they are closely related to humans who are called characters in literary works (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 124).

In this study, the researcher intends to elaborate the conflict in Mark Twain's *The Prince and The Pauper*. The Prince and The Pauper is one of the classic literary works which is very interesting to study. The strength of this novel lies in each character who plays a role, plus the figures of the Prince of Wales and Tom Canty who continue to adapt and explore their respective characters.

In *The Prince and The Pauper*, Mark Twain tells the story of life in the old city of London between a Prince of London and a poor son from the Offal Court. In this novel, Mark Twain presents a tense story about life in the kingdom and

street life. *The Prince and The Pauper* tells the story of a poor family in a corner of London in the 16th century, the Canty Family, who gave birth to a son named Tom Canty. At the same time, the people of London are happy with the birth of their new prince. Prince of Wales, Edward Tador.

The problem occurs when Tom Canty meets the Prince of Wales, Edward Tudor in front of the palace. He is so longed to be a prince. There are a lot of royal terms do not ranging from the thousands of servants in the palace. It is hard to understand if we do not understand the situation of the kingdom in England. The conflict gets tense when the Prince of Wales listens to all Tom Canty babbling and what he wants to be like. They changed clothes and were very surprised they were so alike. When the Guard came, the Prince was to expelled from the kingdom. Tom Canty just stayed silent.

The problem arose more tense when the Prince of Wales, who turned out to be Tom Canty, was called crazy because he does not remember anything about the kingdom. Meanwhile, the real Prince had to walk to the Offal Court. He was tortured like a son of John Canty in there.

Based on the description above, the writer has found several conflicts in the lives of several interesting characters to be analyzed from various aspects,. Therefore, so the writer formulates the title of this study as *Conflicts of The Main Character in Mark Twain " The Prince and The Pauper "*. The writer has as chosen this title because the conflicts occurred in this novel is complicated and interesting to study deeply.

1.2 Identification of problem

After reading this novel, the writer identifies some problems in the novel as follow:

1. Tom Carty's obsession of becoming prince.

2. A prince of Wales who wants to return to being a prince.

3. The cause of main character's depression.

1.3 **Research Question**

In order make a clear scope of discussing, the research question are formulated as follows:

1. What is the internal and external conflict in the novel *The Prince and The Pauper?*

2. How is the conflict resolved in the novel *The Prince and The Pauper?*

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, this study aims at the following objectives:

1. To describe the internal and external conflict faced by the main character in *The Prince and The Pauper* novel.

2. To find out the way of conflict is resolved in *The Prince and The Pauper* novel.

1.5 Sequence of writing

This undergraduate thesis ~~is~~ entitled "Conflict of the main character in Mark Twain's *The Prince and The Pauper*" consists of five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction that consists of background of writing, identification of the problem, research question, objective of the study and sequence of writing. Chapter two consists of literature review which provides review of some previous studies and applies some theories to support this analysis. Chapter three contains the kind of methods the writer uses in analyzing data. Chapter four contains the analysis of this thesis, which contains structural aspects of *The Prince and The Pauper*, internal and external conflict of the main character and the way of main character in solving problem of the conflict on the main character. The last is chapter five which consists of conclusions and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer discusses about literature review, which consists of previous study, structuralism approach, the concept and the theory of conflict.

2.1 Previous Study

A study needs some references to develop and support it. The writer has found some previous studies which raised the same topic with the research. Those studies are conducted by Ahmad Syaufan Muttaqi (2016), Ni Made Prana Diansari Artawan,dkk (2020), Hasrima Bt. Harmula (2015), and Oktri Mulatsiwi (2016).

Muttaqi's work, (2016) *Analysis Of Conflicts Faced By Two Characters The Virgin Suicide's Jeffrey Eugenides*. The researcher used the Jones theory to find out what kind of conflict the Lisbon girls faced. The results of this study indicate a conflict that occurs in the novel due to the psychological problems of the Lisbon girls and the parenting style. Conflict teaches us how parents should be in raising and educating their children.

Artawan,dkk (2020) in their work, *The external conflict faced by the main character in five feet apart movie*. This study focuses on the external conflicts faced by Stella Grant. The Five Feet Apart movie uses documentation methods and recording techniques. Then the research data is taken from the film proposed by Kennedy (1966) and Bernhardt (1953). The data were analyzed through qualitative research according to literature theory. Based on the analysis, the film

describes how Stella Grant is the main character in living her life with all the problems she is experiencing. He experienced several conflicts, be it conflicts between humans and humans and humans with nature.

Harmula (2015) in the thesis *The Analysis of onflict Between the Main Character in Khaled Hosseini's '' The Kite runner''* analyze the conflict between two major characters in the novel. The writer showed the beginning of the conflict, development of the conflict and the end conflict. The writer used structural approach. The result of the analysis demonstrates the nature of conflict experienced by two character. The conflict resolution showed us that everyone has their own way of solving problems.

Mulatsiwi (2016) in *Social Stratification in Mark Twain's The Prince and The Pauper novel (1881): A Sociological Approach.* This study analyzed the stratification in the prince and the pauper. The problem of this research is how social stratification dominates in Mark Twain's *The Prince and The Pauper*. This research used a sociological perspective and analyzed by descriptive analysis. The results show clearly that there is a close relationship between this novel and social reality in America during the nineteenth century.Twain wanted to criticize the case of stratification practices in nineteenth century America through The Prince and The Pauper novels.

Previous researches have similarities with this research, particulary in analyzing the conflict, but using a different object, namely *the Prince and the Pauper* novel by Mark Twain. The author concludes that research on the conflict

in the novel *The Prince and The Pauper* has never been conducted previously particularly in the Faculty of Cultural Studies, Hasanuddin University.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

The structural approach is an approach that focuses on the analysis of the structure of literary works. In this approach, literature is considered as a structure. It is presented and built by a number of elements that play an important role functionally.

Abidin, (2003: 25) structural analysis aims to uncover and explain carefully, in detail, and in depth the interrelationship of all aspects of literary works that jointly construct and produce the meaning of the work in order to interpret the totality of meaning. Structure is not something static, but dynamic because it has a transformative nature, thus, structural theory is a discipline that views literary works as a structure consisting of several elements that are interrelated with one another.

Teeuw, (1984: 135) structuralism approach tries to decipher the relevance and function of each element of literature as a structural unity that together produce a comprehensive meaning. In other words, each element of a literary work does not have its own meaning, it must relate to other elements in a literary work

Siswanto (2008:185) states structural analysis aims to uncover and explain carefully, in detail, and as thoroughly as possible the holistic meaning of the connections between all aspects of the analysis of literary works. The aspects or

so-called the elements of literary works, especially those found in the novel according to Mukarovsky and Vodica in Ratna, (2004: 93), state that the elements contained in the novel include the theme, plot, characterization, setting, point of view, message and style. So it can be concluded that the structural approach is an approach or a literary study that functions to analyze the elements that build literary works from within

Hawkes in Pradopo (2007: 75) says that structuralism is a structure whose elements are closely related and each element only has meaning in relation to other elements and the whole.

Teeuw in Jabrohim (2003:55) states that structural analysis is a priority task for a literary researcher before he/she goes on to other matters. This is based on the assumption that basically a literary work is a "world in a word" which has an intrinsic meaning that can only be extracted from the literary work itself. Therefore, to understand the meaning of literary works optimally, structuralism analysis, namely the building blocks of literary works, is a stage that is difficult to avoid or more extreme it must be done.

The author uses a structural approach because this approach views literary works as independent texts. By using approach, the writer intends to maintain the objectivity of a literary work, so that in order to understand its meaning, literary works must be studied based on their own structure, independent from historical background, independent from the author's intentions and independent from their effect on readers. Jabrohim, (2003:54)

Structuralism in literary research focuses on the elements that make up the literary work itself. These elements are called intrinsic elements. These elements cause a work to be present as a literary work. Novels are elements that directly participate in building the story. Nurgiyantoro, (2004:23)

Based on the theory of structuralism approach, the writer only focuses on intrinsic element in the novel. Furthermore, the writer describes the intrinsic element of literary works such as character, plot, conflict, setting, theme that will be related in identifying the conflict in *The Prince and the Pauper*.

2.3 Intrinsict Elements

1. Character

Characters are the life of a literary work, particularly prose. They are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Bennet and Royle, (2004:60). Character is the most important element in a story because character has an important role in running events in the story. The existence of a character in a story related to the creation of a conflict. In this case, the character has an important role to make a conflict in a fiction. Gill, (1995: 148).

Characters, according to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (2000: 165),, is a person who is displayed in a narrative work, or drama which interpreted by the reader to have moral qualities and inclinations certain things as expressed in speech and what is done in action.

In terms of role and importance in a story, a character is divided into two, namely:

(1) The main character is a character whose narrative is prioritized in the novel or film concerned. Therefore, the main character really determines the development of the story plot as a whole Nurgiyantoro, (2013: 258)

(2) Additional characters are characters whose appearance is usually ignored, or at least gets attention Nurgiyantoro, (2013: 259)

Based on their roles, the characters are divided into two, namely the protagonist and the antagonist. Nurgiyantoro, (2013: 261). A protagonist is a character the readers admire, one of which is popularly called a hero. A character who embodies the ideal values for us. An antagonist is a character who causes conflict. An antagonist is a character who is in opposition to the protagonist, directly or indirectly.

Tarigan (1985: 74) categorizes the outher type of character namely static and dynamic character. The static character is a static character whose state remains unchanged from beginning to end. Sometimes known as a flat character, this character often plays a tertiary role in a narrative.

Dynamic character is a character who experiences development and a character that can change along the storyline.Tarigan, (1985:74)

2. Setting

Setting becomes one of the important elements in literary work due to its function to create the atmosphere of the story and lead readers to imagine the situation of the story. Setting is also important because setting has a close relationship with other fictional elements.

There are three types of setting, namely setting of place, setting of time and setting of society. All of these setting have their own problems and can be discussed on their own. However the three elements of the setting are interrelated and interact each other Nugiyantoro, (2010: 227-234).

Setting is the place or time of the story. The use of setting in the story is usually not only as an indication of when and where the story takes place, but also as a place to take values that the author wants to express through the story. Suharianto, (1982: 32)

Based on Nurgiyantoro (1995:217) the background elements are divided into three, namely the place setting, time setting and social setting.

a. Setting of place is the events recounted in a work of fiction. The place element used can be in the form of places with certain names, certain initials, or perhaps certain locations without a clear name. Nurgiyantoro, (1995:227)

b. Setting of time relates to the problem of when the events recounted in a work of fiction occur. The problem of time is usually related to factual time, time that is related to or can be related to historical events. Nurgiyantoro, (1995:230)

c. Setting of society suggests things that are related to the behavior of the social life of the community in a place which is told in works of fiction. The social order of society covers various problems in a quite complex scope. This can be in the form of life habits, point of view, and also how to behave Nurgiyantoro, (1995:233).

3. Theme

Theme is an element contained in the novel. Theme are ideas that establish the structure of story content. The theme of a story concer all problems, whether it is the form of problems of humanity, power, compassion, jealousy,and so on Kosasih: (2012:60).

Sardjono (1992:17) stated that the theme is originated from the Greek language theme which means and the ideas that dominate the most in caste work. Both themes are messages or images implicitly addressed in a work of art. The theme can be inserted in the characterization of character, plot, or in the background. Author rarely tells or writes theme explicitly. The reader must first recognize the intrinsic element, which include the four elements to identify theme. These element are used by the author for develop the story.

4. Plot

Plot is one of the important elements in a story in which a series of action phases is written. In Indonesian, the plot can be found in works such as novels, short stories, manuscripts, etc.

Plot is the structure of the telling in the fictional prose in it contains a series of events or events arranged based on the law of cause and effect (causality) and logical Tjahyono, (1988: 107). Furthermore Nurgiyantoro (2000: 112-113) revealed that flow is the relationship between events told must be due to the effect, not only is the chronological sequence sequential. From the explanation above, it can be said that to be called as a plot, the relationship between events told must have an effect, not just chronological order.

Plot is a series of stories formed by the stages of events so that through a story can be shaped in a variety of events Aminuddin (2002:82). Plots or plots are generally single, consisting of only one sequence of events that are followed until the story ends (not finished) because many short stories do not contain clear solutions, solutions that are left to the reader's interpretation. The sequence of events can start anywhere, for example from conflicts that have escalated not necessarily from the stage of character introduction or usually not prolonged settings. Related to a single plot conflict that is built and the climax will be obtained is usually also single Nurgiyantoro, (2000:12)

According to Nurgiyantoro, (2013: 149-150) plot consists of five elements, namely:

(1).Exposition is the stage of opening the story, providing initial information, and serves to base the stories that are told in the next stage.

(2). Raising Action is the initial stage of the emergence of conflict, and the conflict itself will develop into conflict in subsequent stages.This part gets

even more tense as the story progresses which makes the audience wonder what will happen next.

(3). Climax is conflicts that have been raised in the previous stage are increasingly developing and developing levels of intensity. The dramatic events at the heart of the story are increasingly tense. At this stage the conflict has almost reached its climax. The climax of a story will be experienced by the main character who acts as the perpetrator and sufferer of the main conflict.

(4). Falling Action, contradictions that occur, which are passed and shown to the characters in the story experience a peak intensity point.

(5). Resolution is the stage which has reached its climax is given a resolution, the tension is relaxed. Other conflicts, sub-sub-conflicts, or additional conflicts, if any, are also given a solution, the story ends. This stage corresponds to the final stage.

2.3. Concept of The Conflict

Conflict is natural part of any communication relationship. It is an inevitable part of life for a variety of different reasons. Inevitably means that people work against each other, what one is incompatible with what others want. Their goals are competitive because the action needs to to achieve something automatically. Conflict is needed and can even be said to be important to support the content of the story. If there is no conflict in a story, then it is certain that the story will not

be alive and will not attract readers to read it because there is no event that can be felt.

In literature, conflict becomes the central issue and conflict make a story budge. Literary conflict is divided into internal and external conflict. Internal conflict can be called man versus self and external conflict covers man and versus man, man versus nature, man versus fate. How the conflict solved and the way conflict is used all specified by then type of story told.

1. Internal Conflict

Internal conflict or also called man versus self is the conflict that exist inside the character. Internal conflict usually occurs when the character has to struggle with morality, fate, desire, and belief, and other factors that come from within a person. Internal conflict is the complicated form of conflict because the character needs to overcome their conflict by themselves.

Conflict in a man is something that usually happens to every individual in real life. The conflict within the individual is also in a story. That a story can also be conflict in one person. According to Kenney (1966: 19), conflicts that occur in single humans are called 'internal conflicts.

Intrinsic elements are elements that directly build literary works themselves Nurgiyantoro, (2010: 23). The intrinsic elements of the novel consist of theme, plot, characterization, setting, viewpoint, language style, and message. The intrinsic element it helps researchers to find and interpret the conflict causality of

the main character in the novel, especially through the elements of plot, characterization and setting. However, this does not mean that researchers ignore other elements. This is because through the presence of these three elements, indirectly include other elements such as themes, points of view, language style, and message.

2. External Conflict

External conflicts are conflicts that occur between a character and something outside himself, with the natural or human environment. External conflict can be divided into two categories, namely physical conflict and social conflict Nurgiyantoro, (1995: 124).

Different from internal conflict, external conflict is the conflict that accurs because of the external factor can be said the character deals with the problem of the word's. As Abbot (2008) says, "There may be multiple points of conflict in a single story, as characters may have more than one desire or may struggle against more than opposing force." And there is five commonest types of conflict in literature, those are:

a. Man versus Self.

These are internal battles that characters wage within themselves; these are internal issues that affect their actions, motivations and interactions with other characters. The conflict can be a recurring theme throughout the story or at a particular point in time.

b. Man versus man

Man versus man is the most common and fundamental type of external conflict. Man versus man happens when a character struggles another character. Those struggles may be arisen from moral, religious or social differences and may be emotional verbal or physical conflict. cemmonly, this kind of conflict happens because of two opposite characteristic, protagonist and antagonist.

c. Man versus Nature

Man versus nature occurs when the characters find themselves at odds with forces of nature in the form of natural disaster or experiencing a dangerous situation. Character is struck by lightning, or character whose boat sinks in a storm are the examples of man versus nature conflict.

d. Man versus Society

Man versus society exists when characters struggle against the morals 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 thinks negative in the society become positive.

e. Man versus Fate

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.

2.4. Theory of Conflict

Character conflicts, both from the protagonist and other characters, are part of the story created. Conflict of characters reflected or narrated in a theory of conflict is a fictional story that usually as a reflection of some real human personal conflicts. In a story, conflict develops into events that give birth to stories.

From the point of view of social conflict theorists / Marxism social class and inequality arise because social structures are based on conflict and contradiction. Contradictions of interests and conflicts over scarce resources between groups are the basis of social society, according to social conflict theory Engels and Marx, 1848 (Moss, 1985:539). The higher classes will try to defend their privileges, power, status and social position - and therefore try to influence politics, education and other institutions to protect and limit access to their modular forms and resources. Meanwhile, the lower class - as opposed to the upper class - have very different interests. They do not have a special modular shape that they need to protect. All they are interested in is getting access to higher class resources and modularity. For example, education: the lower classes will do everything to gain access to higher class resources based on a democratic and liberal education system because these modular forms are considered valuable for future success. Various social institutions such as the legal and political systems are instruments of domination of the ruling class and function for their interests. Marx believed

that western society developed through the four main epochs of primitive communism, ancient society, feudal society and capitalist society. Primitive communism was represented by prehistoric society and provides the only example of a classless society. From that time all society was divided into two main classes - masters and slaves in ancient societies, masters and slaves in feudal and capitalist societies and wage workers in capitalist societies.

The works produced by Dahrendorf are inseparable from the thoughts and works of Karl Marx. According to Dahrendorf, Marx's work was quite useful and applicable in researching industrial society. Indeed, Marx focused on the capitalist class, between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. With the analysis and concepts carried out by Marx, Dahrendorf seems less satisfied.He then suggested that theories and concepts presented by Marx could be updated again in analyzing modern industrial society. Dahrendorf contends that we should "supplant the ownership, or non-ownership, of viable private property by the activity of, or rejection from, authority as the rule of class development: "By social class will be seen such coordinated or disorderly collectivizes of people as offer show or inert interests emerging from and identified with the position structure of importantly planned affiliations. It follows from the meanings of dormant and shows intrigues that social classes are consistently struggle gatherings" Dahrendorf (1959:238).

According to Dahrendorf, Marx only refers to capitalist society, while there have been significant changes in the social structure since Marx wrote.These changes led to the emergence of a new society, which was called a modern industrial or post-capitalist society.According to Marx, *"conflict leads not only to*

*ever-changing relationswithin the existing social structure, but the total social system undergoes transformation through conflict.".*LA. Coser,(1957:11)

Wellek and Warren (1995: 285), state that conflict is something dramatic, referring to a struggle between two balanced forces. Conflict will occur if there is no agreement. Conflict can also occur if there is no agreement between one ego and another ego. This usually happens in real life which most people often avoid. However, in the world of literature, conflict is needed and can even be said to be important in order to support the content of the story. If there is no conflict in a story, then it is certain that the story will not be alive and cannot attract readers to read it because there are no events that can be felt. It cannot be denied that the existence of conflict is important, because the more and more interesting the conflicts that occur, the more interesting the story will be to read.

Conflict is part of a story that originates in life. Therefore, readers can be emotionally involved with what happens in the story Sayuti, (2000: 41-42). Readers as story connoisseurs do not just read, but are able to deeply feel each story and relate it to the events that occur around it.