

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Literature is an artistic written work of an author that has result of imaginative thought, ideas, expression, emotion, experience, and creativity. Literary works, especially novel are meaningful creatures. A literary work is produced with specific purpose of an author who uses the language written or spoken as medium containing the message, culture, artistic, morals, value of life, and entertainment. In producing a literary work, it definitely needs supporting elements of a story like character. Characters is one of important elements in novel because they created by writers who experience events in a story. Events experienced by characters to build interaction and sometimes cause the conflict.

Conflict is a universal phenomenon in human life. Every human being will always have conflicts in their life especially human are created as a social creature, which must have to communicate and connected with others to share and learn from each other. Human lives are inseparable from conflicts, either it is a simple conflict or the most complicated one. Conflict can happen regardless of the situation, anytime and anywhere it can happen. In literature, general conflict can be classified into two groups, which are internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is a problem of self-inside which caused by the reaction of soul pressure. This conflict may struggle between competing elements within the character, on the other hand external conflict is conflict that caused by external like other people, groups, environment, and social life.



Conflict was major elements of plot because it brought out the extremes of human
ing characters to engage the decisions, and interactions. Conflict that was
novel categorized into two, they were: internal conflict and external conflict.

In this research, the object of the study is the novel *Fifty Shades of Grey*. This novel written by E.L James tells about the journey of relationship between Literature student, Anastasia Steele, and business billionaire, Christian Grey. The naïve and dominant of character inside this novel shows the readers about the interesting character built up of Anastasia and Christian as the main characters.

The writer is interested to analyze this novel because the conflict in the novel was kind of complex so it would be interesting to analyze the main character's conflict. Anastasia and Christian had issues with themselves. So, the writer analyzed internal conflict of the main character and the external conflict of the main character.

Fifty Shades of Grey is an erotic novel categorized as dark romance literature due to its romantic elements and complexity of interpersonal relationship. This type of novel typically involves intricate and dramatic plots and has complex emotional relationship.

At the beginning of the story, there a girl named Anastasia Steele who falls in love with a wealthy young entrepreneur named Christian Grey. During their first meeting, Anastasia was replacing Katherine Kavanagh (her friend) who worked as a journalist for her campus journal, Katherine, who was ill at that time, asked Anastasias to replace her in interviewing Christian, that's when Ana who never fell in love was fascinated by Grey is very mysterious.

Since that first meeting Ana and Christian became close. Grey starts taking Anastasia for coffee together, doing a photo shoot for the campus magazine Grey asks Ana to accompany her. Until finally Christian and Anastasia kissed in the elevator, since then Anastasia felt more comfortable and fell in love with Grey. Anastasia who was captivated

of Christian Grey, it was increasingly difficult to hold back her passionate ally Ana decided to give her virginity to Christian Grey.



The closer Anastasia is to Christian Grey, so she also realizes that Grey is not a man she hopes to be able to provide the romantic relationship she hopes. At the end of story Anastasia discovers to leave Christian.

Through the analysis, the writer wants to show that from the conflicts and their relationship journey through the waves of love and control was not easy. But it leads them to a place of greater self-awareness and transformation, embrace the essence of their complex and captivating romance.

2.1 Identification of Problems

According to identification of problems, this writing is very important to be limited in order to focus on the analysis of this writing. Based on E.L James's novel *Fifty Shades of Grey*, the writer has identified some problems according to mentioned below:

1. The conflict experienced by the main characters and various characters.
2. Struggle in Relationship that experienced by Anastasia Steele.
3. Impact of the conflict happen in main character and relationship.

3.1 Research Question

1. How are the main character's internal and external conflict described in *Fifty Shades of Grey* novel?
2. What struggle are experienced by Anastasia Steele in her relationship?
3. What are the impacts of conflict in main character's behavior and relationship in *Fifty Shades of Grey* novel?



of Writing

1. To describe the internal and external conflict aspects of *Fifty Shades of Grey* novel.
2. To explain the struggle experienced by Anastasia Steele in her relationship.
3. To find out the impact of the conflict in main character behavior and relationship.

5.1 Sequence of the Study

This research contains five chapters. Chapter One is an introduction. This chapter covers the outlook of the whole writing which includes: background, identification of problems, statement of problems, objective of problems and sequence writing. Chapter Two explains the literature review which consists of previous study, structural approach, and definition of conflict. Chapter Three is research methodology, which explains about the method of research, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data. Chapter Four consist of analysis. And chapter Five presents conclusion and suggestion from this study.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous study

Previous study is one of the references used by the writer to support this thesis.

Various studies have been conducted focusing on conflict. Among them are:

1. The first one is a research entitled “The Main Character’s Conflict in The Fault in Our Stars Novel by John Green” by Khasina Nisa Soraya (2018). It focused on conflict and the process of how the conflict embedded in the novel. In this study the author tried to explain how the conflict developed. There were two conflicts found: internal and external conflict.
2. The second is entitled “A Conflict of Love in Austen’s Sense and Sensibility” by Ridayaeni Hasyar (2017) who focused on the existence conflict of love between the main characters that affect some other characters, where love is regarded difficult to get by the characters. This research used structuralism approach and describes how love is portrayed in the story of the main characters and the characters involved in the conflict.
3. The third is entitled “Conflict Analysis of Sybylla Melvyn in Franklin’s My Brilliant Career” written by Aisyah Dayu Suci (2021). The aims of this study are to explain the conflict between Sybylla Melvin and people around her was caused by the poverty and how she strong stance on feminism.

In analyzing this research, the writer found both similarities and differences. The

similarity from the previous study above is focused on the same issue about the conflict,

differences in conflict experienced by each character makes the result of this

nt from some of those previous studies. Meanwhile the differences from



Ridayaeni focused on a conflict of love. From Aisyah focused on the poverty that causes the conflict by two main characters.

The main focus of the writer in this study is the intrinsic elements in the novel to dig deeper into the personality of the main characters, the relationship between the characters, the causes of the conflict and conflict resolution.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

Structural approach is one of the literary theories that indicates the literary work consists of several components related together as a whole. From that, assumption literature is composed of various elements that are interrelated and structured, so that every element is functional in the whole story. Structuralism approach is intrinsic approach discussing the work on the elements that build literary work from the inside. The elements impact each other and finally works as a structure on its own. Therefore, it is important to take first step based on the structure itself.

Furthermore, the writer focuses on how the novel built by using the intrinsic elements and the facts of the story analysis. Wellek and Warren (1956:140-141) state that “Structural approach, which consists of material and structure of the literary work. The material includes elements that are called formal. While structure is a concept including both content form so far as they are organized for aesthetic purpose”. Thus, the writer can conclude that structuralism approach is an approach to see that literary works are built from things literary works itself or intrinsic element.



tant thing to analyze is to see the structure in literary work because it can be the formation of materials and component parts into interesting forms. These

elements can be used to identify, to assess, and to describe the functions and relationships between elements in the novel, and it is also the central focus on the literary text itself.

Intrinsic approach are the elements that fictions consist of character, plot, setting, and theme.

2.2.1 Character and Characterization

Character is personality or traits created by the author in charge of operating the existing storyline. Character is ones who are involved in the story and have their own characteristics, which are absolutely needed to distinguish them from other characters. In every literary work, characters play the most crucial part since they help to actualize the story and create interactions, issues, conflicts, problems, solutions, feeling, etc. Character also could lead to convey message in the form of demonstration that was written in the novel.

Gill (1995:127) states that characters is a person in literary works who has some kind of identify, and which identify is made up by appearance, conversation, actions, name, and possibly thoughts considered as the need.

Character are classified into major character and minor character (Stanton 2007:35). Major character or called main character is the most important and has a big part of the story. The main character sometimes takes almost an entire chapter of the story. Although main character dominates the story in literary works, the main character also needs another character as minor character. Minor characters are also called the supporting character in the story. Usually, minor character only tends to show up if the

ted to the main character. Moreover, the major character will be helped by
acters, those who are less important but still worth to complete the story.



Porteous and Lindsay (2019:1069-1071) stated that the main character classified into two types, they are:

1. Protagonist is the character that should represent positive things in the need of story as the readers wants and sometimes is called as the hero with good attitude that will earn readers sympathy. The character of the protagonist is usually the central figure that likely to be the most hurt, either, and suffering but always have a problem that must be solved. This character also oftenly described as a hero and taking the side of the story, but the goals of protagonist is usually disturbed or blocked by antagonist.
2. Antagonist character is a contra character of protagonist and always cause a conflict in the story. This character should represent negative things in the need of story that will cause hatred of the readers. Also, they attempt to prevent protagonists from getting what they want or need. But, as the story ends, the antagonist character generally will get along with the protagonist character.

Characterization is the process of creating and developing character in the story.

Characterization is a tool to help readers to know the characters. Thrall and Hibbar (1960:79) said that characterization is the depiction of character's traits or psychology in a story. Characterization is often delivered by the author by describing the behavior and the thought-processing of character. Also, characterization is an essential part to build a story because the characters not only play stories but also play a role in deliver ideas, themes, plots, and motives through conversation, events and statement from other



. Character and characterization are utilized to create each other of person
e as a character in the story.

Plot is a sequence of event in a story that has causal relationship in which the plot is built by the characters in the novel. It can be said that the plot is the storyline of literary work. Storyline cannot be created well if it does not have a good plot as well as the plot regulates how the actions taken by the characters can be connected.

Plot has an important element that based on Charter (1987:1366-1367) divides plot into five parts:

1. Exposition or Introduction

Exposition is the stage of introducing characters and setting a story. In this stage, characters can be introduced through dialogue or expression of thoughts

2. Rising Action

The rising action is a sequence of solutions to the conflict that the main character tries; it is all the events leading to the turning point of the story. It can be identified by increasing tension, emotion, difficulty, or challenge.

3. Climax

The climax of the story is the peak of excitement, the moment when the story changes (a turning point), the main character, and the problem is resolved. Climax where the rising action (complication and conflict) come to further development and to a moment crisis.

4. Falling Action

The Falling action is all the plot points wrapping up, the consequences of the climax, and reflection on the changes in the main character. It can be identified by decreasing tension, an approaching resolution, and relaxation of emotion.

Resolution



The resolution is the plot's end, whether that resolution is a happy ending or sad ending, fun or frightening, satisfying or unsatisfying. The resolution might tie up loose ends or leave important elements of the story unresolved.

2.2.3 Setting

Settings are information about the place in a literary work. However, the setting in a story can mean the place, time, and social conditions that support the story so that it is easier for readers to understand. Setting can help the reader understand a certain atmosphere that occurs in the story. In addition, the setting can have an impact on the expression of attitudes and feelings. The setting can summarize the people who are the decoration in the story (Stanton, 2012:35).

According to Abrams (1999:284) Setting is divided into three parts:

1. Setting of places is where the character or actor experiences the events in the story and location which is appeared in the story.
2. Setting of time is connected with the action in the story and the time at which events or events occur in the story of certain times (days, months, and years), weather, or a historical period.
3. Setting of atmospheres basically determines the emotional experience that the reader will have. Circumstance setting has connection with the system of social life such as cultural, economic, habits, and religion, religion issues raised in the story.



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Theme is the main idea in a story and have a dominant position that can unite the element in a literary work. A theme is also the meaning of a particular story that explains most of its elements simply. In each of the author's works, theme reveals the intensions and goals. Through the theme the readers can comprehend the essence of the issues that the author intends to portray in the literary work. The theme is implied throughout the story but is not explicitly stated. The reader will only be aware of the theme once the story has ended. The theme is the most important aspect parallel to the meaning in human life, something that makes the experience so memorable (Stanton, 2007:37).

All of the above explanation leads to the conclusion that a story's topic serves as its central idea. The story can be formed from the topic by combining other intrinsic features like characters, setting, and plot.

2.3 Conflict

One of the most important aspect of a story is conflict (because it is impossible to make a plot without it). Conflict is a problem experienced by human being that affects them and can be harmful. In literary work, conflict is a challenge that faced by characters either from inside or outside. Conflict can appear regardless of the situation, whenever, and wherever it can be. The conflict can also affect their mind and behavior of characters that accompany themselves. The importance of the story is the existence of conflict that can build the plot by two basic elements, they are conflict and climax (Stanton, 2007:31).



When a character in a story encounters conflict, they deal with the problem depending on how they see it. The characters varied backgrounds (life are the reason of it. Therefore, to find out the personality of each characters, simpler to determine each character's personality when we see how the two

characters react to a situation and what steps they take next. Similar to real life, conflicts can occur because of differences in interests, actions such as women, influence and wealth, betrayal, revenge, typical of human character, and others (Nurgiyantoro, 2013:179).

Conflict is an important part of a story because it's what keeps the reader emotionally engaged and it has a role as the soul that determines the life of the story. Conflict is usually introduced after the characters and setting are established, and it peaks at the climax of the story. Simon and Schuster (1966: 19), argue that if there is no cause for the conflict, it won't happen. The most frequent reasons why conflict arises in a story are different culture, contradiction of ideas or thought, injustice, social change, and the differences in beliefs. The plot arises due to the development of conflicts in the story, build one event to another event while portraying cause and effect relationship.

2.3.1 Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is the conflict that more personal because that goes on inside the character's itself. Internal conflict typically brings about moral or emotional dilemmas, which then develop into self-inquiries or character doubts. Internal conflict is also a problem in decision making and involve a psychological struggle within a character, caused by their own emotions, fears, conflicting desires. Internal conflict tends to be a battle of reconciling two opposing forces with itself (Tresno, 2020:16).

Generally, internal conflicts involve moral or psychological issues that shadows the character's mind. This internal conflict also usually leads to desire that the character strives to achieve, occulting within and contributing to their character development.



External Conflict

External conflict or outer conflict is a conflict that appears from the outside of characters. Kind of situation that includes in external conflict is when there are

disagreement or difference perspective on something among other characters, groups or organization, including when the stability among feelings, thoughts, desires and behavior of a person or institution is threatened. Nurgiyantoro (2013:286) states that, the main external conflict is experienced and caused by a contradiction between characters, in the form of the main protagonist character and the main antagonist character. External conflict also is a consequence of poor communication, misunderstanding, and other processes that we are not aware of.

External conflict is an open conflict. takes places out of the mind. The character who experienced this may have some control over the situation or may have zero control. Mostly this conflict occurs when the protagonist against the antagonist then cause the anger that make the tension of the story more complex and interesting. According to Abrams (1999:265), there are three primary types of external conflict such as:

1. Man vs man: A conflict between one person and another.
2. Man vs society: A conflict between a person and society.
3. Man vs nature: A conflict between a person and nature.

