THE LOVE CONFLICT IN GREEN'S *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS*

THESIS

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

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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MAKASSAR
2022

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THE LOVE CONFLICT IN GREEN'S *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS*

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

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Makassar, 14 June 2022

Yang menyatakan

Nurul Nabila Said

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the writer would like to send all praises and gratitude to the Almighty Allah SWT. Who has given blessings so this thesis can be completely accomplished as a part of the requirement to obtain the title of Sarjana Sastra and the writer would like to send a great appreciation and deep gratitude to Rasulullah SAW., as the leader of all Muslims in the world. In the process of doing this thesis, several people have provided motivation, advice, and comments. In this valuable chance, the writer wants to express her gratitude and appreciation to all of them. The writer expresses thegratitudes to:

1. My beloved parents Dra. Hj. Nuraeni Dahlan and Muhammad Said Ali who given the writer financial and moral support so that the writer can complete this study.
2. The writer gratitude for my supervisors. Abbas, S.S., M.Hum as the first consultant and Andi Inayah Sorayah, S.S, M.Hum as the second consultant, who always take the time and energy as well as useful knowledge and direction during the writing of this thesis.
3. The writer also would like to thank my lovely sisters *Ners.* Nurul Hilmy Said, S.Kep and Nurul Aqmarina Said, S.E, for always being there supporting me through a good and hard time. Life will never be complete without you.
4. My beloved best friends Andi Haerunnisa, Melvin Yoseph, AimanFakhirah, Andi Nurul Avira Fathanah, Ridha Rusmanyta, Muhammad Imam Islami, and Nanda Fitriani Hakim for always giving

the writer support and always making the writer laugh when she feels sad.

5. The writer gratitude to BTS for being here through my ups and downs, keeping the writer sane during the work of this thesis.
6. Last but not least, I want to thank me for never give up, I want to thank me for doing all this hard work, and I want to thank myself for going through various trials in carrying out this research.

Makassar, 30th January 2022
The writer,

Nurul Nabila Said

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ABSTRAK

Nurul Nabila Said. 2022. *The Love Conflict In Green's The Fault In Our Stars*. (Dibimbing oleh **Abbas** dan **A. Inayah Soraya**)

Tujuan utama penelitian skripsi ini adalah untuk menjelaskan dampak konflik cinta dan penyelesaian konflik tersebut dalam novel *The Fault in Our Stars* karya John Green. Novel ini menceritakan konflik percintaan yang di alami oleh tokoh utama bernama Hazel Grace dan Augustus Waters.

Dalam menganalisis novel *The Fault in Our Stars* karya John Green, penulis menggunakan Pendekatan Strukturalisme, sebuah metode penelitian sastra yang menitikberatkan pada aspek intrinsik karya sastra, diantaranya penokohan, alur, latar, tema, dan lain-lain. Konflik cinta menjadi isu penelitian dalam novel ini dengan menggunakan teknik kajian pustaka dalam mengumpulkan data penelitian. Penyajian hasil penelitian dilakukan secara desktiptif sebagai bagian dari penelitian kualitatif.

Setelah menganalisis novel ini, penulis menemukan bahwa dampak dari konflik cinta pada tokoh utama dalam novel *The Fault in Our Stars* adalah kekecewaan, rasa bersalah, sedih, merasa tidak aman, dan cemas. Lalu konflik cinta tersebut terselesaikan oleh Hazel Grace dan Augustus Waters dengan cara komunikasi dua arah yang mereka bangun.

Kata Kunci: *Konflik Cinta, Pendekatan Strukturalisme, Novel The Fault In Our Stars*

ABSTRACT

Nurul Nabila Said. 2022. *The Love Conflict in Green's The Fault In Our Stars.* (Supervised by **Abbas** dan **A. Inayah Soraya**)

The main purpose of this thesis research is to explain the impact of love conflict and conflict resolution in *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. This novel describes the love conflict experienced by the main characters named Hazel Grace and Augustus Waters.

In analyzing the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green, the writer uses the Pure Structuralism Approach. This literary research method focuses on the intrinsic aspects of literary works, including characterizations, plot, setting, theme, and others. The conflict of love becomes a research issue in this novel by using the library study in collecting research data. The presentation of the research results was carried out descriptively as part of qualitative research.

After analyzing this novel, the writer finds that the impact of the conflict of love on the main character in *The Fault in Our Stars* is disappointment, guilty, sadness, insecurity, and anxiety. Then the conflict of love was resolved by Hazel Grace and Augustus Waters by means of two-way communication that they built.

Keywords: *Love Conflict, Structuralism Approach, Novel The Fault In Our Stars*

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Humans are creatures of God who cannot live alone and will depend on each other. Every human being wants to have desires, ideals, and hopes. Human feelings are created in various forms, such as sad, angry, happy, love, and hate. Humans in life experience happiness, sadness and experience life's problems. Every human being has different problems in life. Problems in human life can vary, such as problems at work, problems in the family, problems in friendships, financial difficulties, and love problems.

Love is an emotion or positive feeling (kindness, compassion, and affection) contained in humans who is addressed to other humans or other objects around them. Feeling love is able to happen invarious social settings such as family, pets, nature, others. Love is a feeling that God gives to humans. Humans can feel mutual love, have each other, love one another and understand one another. Falling in love is the most beautiful thing for humans, to have attraction and admiration for someone like as character or from physical appearance. According to Sternberg (1988:119), love is the deepest and most desirable form of human emotion. Humans may lie, cheat, steal and even kill in the name of love and would rather die than lose love. Love can cover everyone and all levels of age.

Falling in love is not always beautiful, but sometimes it causes conflict. In a relationship, conflict often occurs. The cause of conflict is the difference of opinion between partners so that there is conflict. Conflict is a social phenomenon experienced by every society. Conflict is always present in social life, which will

always occur at any time, anywhere, and at any time as stated by Kenny, *"Conflict refers to a person and his or her life situation. It is only a situation that offers a conflict"*(1966:19).

Literary works are expressions of personal human feelings in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, passions, beliefs in the form of a picture of a life that can evoke charm with language tools and are described in written form. Literature is also a form of the author's thoughts and imagination. Literary works invite readers to enjoy stories written from the author's imagination based on events that can be experienced by humans naturally, such as the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green which tells the conflict of love.

The novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green, published in 2012 tells the story of a fictional character named Hazel Grace Lancaster, who is sixteen years old and she has had thyroid cancer that has spread to her lungs. She was forced by her mother to attend a Support Group at the Episcopal Church. She met and fell in love with Augustus Waters. Augustus Waters was seventeen years old and had osteosarcoma, which resulted in the amputation of one of his legs. Hazel Grace Lancaster met Augustus Waters while attending a Support Group. During the session they exchanged glances. Augustus has a friend named Isaac. He is also a friend of Hazel. After the session was over, Augustus was interested in talking to Hazel and while they were talking, Hazel felt that Augustus brought positive energy to Hazel.

Augustus invites Hazel to his house. Arriving at Augustus's house, they exchanged novel readings. Hazel gave Augustus his favorite novel, An *Imperial Affliction*, while Augustus gave him a novel entitled *Counter Insurgence*. Hazel and

Augustus are comfortable with each other. They fell in love with each other. But Hazel's serious condition made her not confident enough to love Augustus. Hazel tried to ignore Augustus because Hazel was afraid, she would hurt Augustus. Augustus noticed Hazel’a change in attitude and told Hazel that what he was doing failed.

Augustus always makes Hazel surprised every time he meets her. One day Augustus made a surprise that made Hazel very disbelieving. Augustus will take Hazel to Amsterdam to meet the author of Hazel's favorite book, *An Imperial Affliction*, named Peter Van Houten. The surprise that came true was spoiled instantly when the writer was not nice to Augustus and Hazel, who had come all the way to Amsterdam. They were disappointed. Extraordinary events also occurred in Amsterdam. Hazel and Augustus make their relationship official in the midst of their severe illness. Hazel and Augustus try to make each other happy and live their days more excitedly.

The writer chose *The Fault in Our Stars* as the object of study because this novel tells an extraordinary event because it is played by characters who all suffer from cancer, and this novel can teach us how to accept ourselves and survive against cancer. The events in this novel are seen as realistic fictional facts in human life. The writer is interested in analyzing this novel because here are various kinds of conflicts, such as the romantic conflict between the characters Hazel Grace Lancaster and Augustus Waters. Conflict of love is an interesting thing to know and familiar with human life, and it is happen in the writer’s life. The writer chose this topic because no one has ever discussed love conflict that occur in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars.* By choosing this topic, the writer can also learn and understand

more specifically about conflict, so the writer is interested in further researching the love conflict in this novel with the title *Love Conflict in Green's The Fault In Our Stars.*

1.2 Identification of Problem

One of the interesting issues to examine in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green is the love conflict that occurred with the main character of Hazel Grace Lancaster and Augustus Waters. The writer identified a number of problems in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* related to love conflicts as follows:

1. The main characters experiences in Amsterdam can make both of them forget their struggle from cancer.
2. The Impact of the Love Conflict that occurred on Hazel Grace Lancaster and Augustus Waters.
3. The Resolution of the Love Conflict that happened to Hazel Grace Lancaster and Augustus Waters.
4. The Ambition of main characters to meet Peter Van Houten.

1.3 Scope of Problem

The scope of this research discusses about the main character on *The Fault in Our Stars* written by John Green. Based on the identification above, the writer focuses on the impact of the love conflict and the resolution of the love conflict. This story can analyze with structural approach. All the problems that occur in the novel are very interesting to analyze, but the writer only focuses on the impact and resolution of the love conflicts that occur in the novel.

1.4 The Research Questions

Based on the background of the problem and identification of problems related to love conflicts, the writer found a number of questions in this study as follows:

1. What is the impact of the love conflicts of the main characters in novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green?
2. How is the love conflict resolved by Hazel Grace Lancaster with Augustus Waters in the novel?

1.5 Objective of Study

Based on the formulation of the research problem that has been stated, the writer set the objectives of this research as follows:

1. To describe the impact of the love conflicts of the main characters in novel *The Fault in Our* Stars by John Green.
2. To explain the love conflict resolution by Hazel Grace Lancaster with Augustus Waters in the novel.

1.6 Sequence of Writing

This writing consists of five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction that includes a background of writing, identification of problems, scope of problems, research of questions, objectives of problem, and sequence of the chapter. Chapter two is a literature review that consists of the previous study, structural approach, and the concept of love. Chapter three consists of research methodology that explains the way of the writer analysis the thesis and how to collect the data used for the study. The next chapter consists of findings and discussion. The writer analyzes what has been found in the novel and makes the connection with the underlying theory. The

last chapter consists of the conclusion and suggestions. The writer concludes and suggests that the readers do an analysis further for the relevant study.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

Research related to love conflicts in literature has been done by students in the form of a thesis. A number of studies that have relevance to the object of this research novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green, namely Psychological Relationship in The Fault in Our Stars Novel: An Analysis of Social Exchange by Nurhuda Fithroni from the Islamic University of Jakarta (2017), Fear Reflected in John Green's The Fault in Our Stars (2012): A Psychoanalytic Approach by Shabrina Nur Husna, and The Personality of Hazel Grace in Green's The Fault in Our Stars by Ayu Angraeni from Hasanuddin University (2020).

The first research was Nurhuda Fithroni with a thesis entitled *Psychological Relationship in The Fault in Our Stars Novel: An Analysis of Social Exchange* discusses the analysis of the relationship between Hazel and Augustus as the main characters in the novel. In this analysis, the authors used a psychological approach. The writer concluded that relationships require continuity factors such as mutual liking, positive qualities, physical attractiveness, and physical appearance. The writer also found that Hazel Grace Lancaster and Augustus Waters's relationship was satisfying, stable, and interdependent. This study can be known for the difference in the approach used by her. In this study, Nurhuda used a psychological approach while the writer used a concept of love.

The second research is Shabrina Nur Husna in her thesis entitled *Fear Reflected in John Green's The Fault in Our Stars (2012): A Psychoanalytic Approach* aims to describe the fear of Hazel Grace Lancaster and Augustus Waters

living with cancer in the novel. The purpose of the study was to analyze novels based on psychoanalytic approach theory. She uses two data sources: primary and secondary. The study used John Green's *novel The Fault in Our Stars* as a primary data source. Secondary data is supporting data taken from literary books, and some novel-related articles. This research shows that the main character's problem is his fear. The novel tells the story of the fears of Hazel Grace Lancaster and Augustus Waters after they were diagnosed with cancer at a relatively young age. They live their days with fear of death, pain, and oblivion forever. They are trying to figure out how to deal with their fear. It can be known the difference in theories used by the writer. In this study, Shabrina used psychoanalytic theory while I used the concept of love conflict.

The third study is Ayu Angraeni, with her thesis entitled *"The Personality of Hazel Grace in Green's The Fault in Our Stars"* which aims to identify the main character personality types of the novel. The study also aims to explain the role of the main character's personality type in the course of the story. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods. This writer concludes that his absorbing attitude is drawn from his adaptability, curiosity, and dislike of routine. In addition, his personality type plays a fundamental role in accompanying the story from his encounter with Augustus Waters to the end of the story. It causes his personality type to become an integral part of the story formation. In this study, Ayu Angraeni raised the issue of the main character personality type while I raised the issue of love conflict and the impact of love conflict in the novel.

2.2 Structural Approach

In the literary study is known two approaches group such as instrinsic and extrinsic. In this analysis, the writer focuses on the intrinsic aspects so the writer used a structuralism approach to analyse novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. It is an approach in literary analysis that analyzes the structural elements that build literary works from within. These elements are intrinsic elements. The structural approach was popular in the 1950s in France, introduced by Ferdinaud de Saussere. The structural approach was initially whistled by Russian formalists and Prague structuralism influenced by Saussure's theory which transformed linguistic studies from a dichronic approach to a synchronic approach. An approach to structuralism in literary research that focuses on the elements thatbuilds literary works. These elements are intrinsic elements. According to Wellek (1989: 43), structural in literary research is a working way of approaching literary works scientifically that emphasizes the elements of literary structure in an objective, definite, and neutral manner.

Literary structure is an interrelatedelements as expressed by another opinion, Teeuw (1991: 135) said that structural approach is an approach in literary science whose way of working analyzes the structural elements that build literary works from within, and look for relevance or interrelationships between these elements in order to achieve the roundness of meaning. A structure is a framework, arrangement, or interrelated elements in an object or system. According to Pradopo (1987: 118), a structure is a building of elements that are systemized; Between each of these elements there is a mutual relationship that determines each other. In each structure, there is an arrangement of structures called structural.

The structure in analyzing literary works needs to be considered. This section aims to explain carefully, thoroughly, in-depth, and in-depth the possible interrelationships and interrelationships of all aspects of literary work that produce a meaning. According to Teeuw (1991: 61), the purpose of structural analysis is to dismantle and expose as deeply as possible the interrelationship and wovenness of all elements and aspects of literary work that together produce meaning as a whole. A work of literature is the totality of an artistic whole.

A literary work has an intrinsic element that is divided into four, namely character, plot, theme and setting. The four elements are intrinsic elements that build literary works, this opinion is supported by Semi (1993: 35) that intrinsic elements are the elements that make up the literary work such as characterization and characterization, themes, plots, and plots, storytelling centers, backgrounds and language styles.

In a structural approach, a literary work can be done by searching, recognizing, studying, explaining, then uniting the intrinsic elements so that they can produce a complete literary work. According to Nurgiyantoro (2012:37), the steps to analyzea literary work with a structural approach in the following as:

a. Identify the intrinsic elements that build a complete and obvious literary work, marking which ones are the theme and which are the characters,
b. Examine the elements that have been identified so that the themes, plot, setting, and characterizations in a literary work are known,
c. Describing every single element so that the themes, plot, setting, and characterizations in a literary work are obviously known,

d. Collaborate every single element so that it can obtain the perfect meaning of a literary work as a whole.

The writer understands based on the opinion of the above literary experts that a structural approach in literature are working to analyze the structural elements that build literary works from within, such as character, plot, setting, and themes. There are four steps to analyzing a work of identifying, researching, describing and collaborating.

2.2.1. Character

Characters are very important elements in literary works such as novels, plays. Characters can be human, or they can even be animals. Characters are story characters or storytellers who are important in acting out a story so that the story can run and the message can be conveyed to the reader. Character is very important in building a storyline. In the literary work the character is the person who actually takes a role in the story as stated by Abrams (2015: 48) as follows:

> Characters are the persons that represented in dramatic or narrative work who interpreted as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences what the person say and their distinctive ways of say in the dialogue and what they do in action.

Characters are actors who experience an event in the novel. Character is a vital element in a story; without a character, the story cannot be staged as a literary work. Characters and characterizations can be humans, animals, plants, objects, and others. According to Esten (1990:27), characterization is how the author to describes and develops the characters of a fictional story.

In general, the position of the character consists of two, namely the main character and the supporting character. Character consists of the main character and

supporting character. The main character is the most important character, called the main character, because of the character that often appears in the story. The supporting character is a character that only appears once or several times in the story. Supporting characters are characters that support the story and the character of the main character. The main characters in this novel are Hazel Grace Lancaster and Augustus Waters, and the supporting characters in the novel are Hazel Grace Lancaster's parents, Augustus Waters' parents, Issac, Peter Van Houten, Lidewij, Dr. Maria, Patrick, Caroline Mathers, and Monica.

M. Saleh Saad in Tjahjono (1988:142-143) said that in terms of attitudes, characterizations, ideas, and so on, the role of characterization in literature is divided into three, namely protagonist, antagonist, and tritagonist. The protagonist is a character that the reader admires, sometimes referred to as the hero of the story. The protagonist always gets into trouble and is usually the main character. The protagonist has a positive aura. The antagonist is a character who has a negative aura, bad or natural evils, is envious and vindictive. The antagonist is always looking for trouble and causing the protagonist in the story to get into trouble. The tritagonist is a character who mediates or acts as a peacemaker if there is a problem between the protagonist and the antagonist.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that characterization is very important in a novel. Characterizations are people who control the course of a story. In literature, there are two positions of character, namely the main character and the supporting character. Protagonist, antagonist, and tritagonist are the roles of characters in a story.

2.2.2. Plot

The plot is the storyline in a novel. A plot can be interpreted as a series of events in the story. The plot is an important part of the story. The plot controls how the actions should relate to one another. According to Stanton (1965:14), the plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each event is only connected by cause and effect; one event is caused or causes another event to occur. The plot serves to provide an understanding to the reader of how an event can be related to other events.

The plot elements are divided into five parts according to Nurgiyantoro (2012:169-170) such as exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

a. The exposition is the first part where the writer introduces the characters in the story and provides a background picture of the story, whether in the form of place, time or circumstances.
b. Rising action is a conflict experienced by the main character. Usually arises because of the interaction between the main protagonist and the main antagonist.
c. Climax is the conflict coming to heat up.
d. Falling action begins to subside and the plot moves towards the determined conclusion.
e. Resolution is the last part that explains the consequences for the character.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that the plot is a series of events in the story that is compiled as a whole. Plot is a sequence of events that

occur in an ordered story that explains the beginning, conflict, and ending of the story.

2.2.3. Setting

The setting is a description of the time, place, and atmosphere in which a story occurs. According to Stanton (2007:35), the setting is the environment that surrounds an event in the story, the universe that interacts with ongoing events. The function of the setting is to provide a clear picture that the events that occur in work actually occur or provide clear information about the circumstances or situations in a story. Another opinion in the setting is also explained by Trimmer and Jennings (1985:4) states:

> Setting is the time, place on social reality within which a story takes places. Setting seems to be insignificant element is same stories; they could take place just as well in any time or place in other stones. Most in fact, setting is more important. We have to understand where the characters are, in which level in that society if we are interpreted correctly the other element in the story.

In literary works, the setting is a very important story-forming element because this element can determine the general situation in the story. This is in line with the opinion of Abrams in Fananie (2002:95), which explains that the literary setting includes three dimensions, namely setting of the place, setting of time, and setting of atmospheres.

a. Setting of place is a setting that shows the location of an event or events that are currently taking place in the story. For example: at school, at home, and so on.

b. The setting of time is the setting that deals with the problem of when the events in the story occur. For example: morning, afternoon, evening, last year, and so on.

c. The setting of the atmosphere is the setting related to the situation or condition when the events in the story occur. For example: happy, anxious, afraid, happy, and crying.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that the setting explains information about the time, place, and atmosphere of events in a literary work. The setting also provides an overview of events in a literary work.

2.2.4. Theme

The theme is the main idea or thought about something, one of which is in writing. According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:115), the theme is a general basic idea that supports literary works and is contained in the text as a semantic structure and involves similarities or differences. Stanton (1965:5) supports this statement by stating the following:

> A central meaning of this sort corresponds to what, in a story, we call the "theme" or "central ideas". Like the central meaning of our experience, the theme of a story is both particular and universal in its value: it lends force and unity to the events described, and it tells us something about life in general. A theme may take the form of generalization about life, a generalization that may or may not imply a moral judgment.

Based on Shipley (1962:417) divides the theme into five levels, namely physical, morality, social, ego and divine. All themes are explained as follows:

a. Physical theme: Man as a molecule

The theme of literary works at this level is more suggested or indicated by the amount of physical activity rather than psychiatric. It pointed to the physical movement of the psychological conflict by the characters.

b. Organic/Morality theme: Man as a protoplasm

The theme of literary works at this level is more concerned with sexuality issues; an activity that is only made by the creature. It pointed to the conflict or deviation of humans from their normal habits, such as the relationship between man and woman, and another sexual scandal.

c. Social theme: Man as a socius

The theme of literary works at this level is more concerned with the action interaction between human and their fellow or with the natural environment. It contains problems, conflicts, and others that became the object to find a theme. It pointed to the economic issues, political issues, educational issues, cultural issues, struggle, propaganda, and other social relationships that usually appear in literary works that contain social criticism.

d. Egoist theme: Man as an individualism

The theme of literary works at this level is more concerned with human rights as an individual. It pointed to their capacity as an individual, such as their reaction demanding by dignity, and attitudes which generally is more inward and perceived by the person concerned to the thing that faces.

e. Divine theme: Human in the highest level

> The theme of literary works at this level is not necessarily a high level in every human experience or achievement because it is related to situations where humans as God's creations. It pointed to the religiosity issues, such as the relationship between human and their belief, or the relationship between humans and God.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that the theme is the main idea that underlies the story and has a dominant position so that it can unite the elements together in building an idea for a literary story. Determination of the theme is based on the tendency to be conveyed by the author to the reader as a moral message. There are five levels of themes, namely, physical, morality, social, ego, and divine. The amount of physical activity more indicates the physical theme. The theme of morality shows the activities carried out by humans. Social themes refer to economy, politics, culture, and other social relations issues. The egotistic theme shows the feelings concerned about things faced as individuals. The theme of divinity shows the relationship between humans and their beliefs.

2.3 Concept of the Love Conflict

Conflict is an event that experiences conflict between individuals or groups in a society. The causes of conflict are differences in opinion, feelings, culture, and goals.Differences in opinion occur when in the selection of student council. At the time of the student council election, differences must occur. Some choose A, and some choose B. Together they want to make their choice as student council president. This is one of the causes of conflict. Differences in goals occur when in a family. A younger sister wants to vacation in Bali, while her sister wants to vacation

in Yogyakarta. Differences in goals also occur in the family, when the child wants to study at Brawijaya University while his parents want him to study at the University of Indonesia. An example of a difference in feelings is when in a relationship, one of them wants to end the relationship because he does not have feelings for his partner. Differences in feelings also occur when someone wants a relationship, but his partner does not have feelings for the partner. The difference in feelings that occur is the trigger for a love conflict.

Conflicts experienced by humans are quite diverse. Sometimes problems arise between humans and humans, humans with society, humans with the natural surroundings, and even humans with their own words. The causes of conflict are also varied.Fisher (2001:4) said that conflict is a relationship between two or more parties (individuals or groups) who feel they have ownership, which is not a target. Conflict always occurs in every type of life that is difficult to prevent. It can be in the form of cultural conflicts, value conflicts, religious conflicts, social conflicts and the like.

According to Marx's theory, in the 1950-the 1960s, conflict theory began to spread. The principle of conflict theory is part of the social inequality, separation of resources, and the problem between social and economic classes. Various forms of social problems throughout history are described through conflict theory. Conflict theory, according to Marx, is the emphasis of conflict theory explicitly in Hegel's scheme, which was developed in a system of contradictions so that it gave birth to dialectics and change. According to Rokhiman (2013:9-10), Marx's view of conflict cannot be separated from his view of society, which is better known as Marx's Postulates that society is divided into two classes, namely the bourgeoisie – the

interests of the landowners and capital and the petty bourgeoisie – the interests of the land and capital owners. The existence of this class category places one side of the antagonism that brings about the dominant issue of societal conflict and about the direction of the development of society.

This theory aims to analyze the origin of an incident of a violation of regulations or the background of someone who behaves defiantly. The principles of conflict theory are part of social inequality, segregation of resources, and problems between social and economic classes. Marx's theory of conflict centers on the problem between two parts, with each part consisting of several people who share the same desire. Marx theorized against the bourgeoisie, which held power and facilities, and the proletariat, including the workers and the poor.

Conflict comes from the Latin verb "Configere," which means "to hit each other." Conflict is motivated by differences in the characteristics that individuals bring in an interaction. These differences include physical characteristics, intelligence, knowledge, customs, beliefs, and so on. Robbin (1996:431) says the conflict in organizations is referred to as "*The Conflict Paradox*," namely the view that on the conflict side, it is considered to improve group performance, but on the other hand, most groups and organizations try to minimize conflict. Conflict is believed to be a major fact in society.

According to the theory of Sternberg (1986:199-120), love has three components, namely closeness, desire, and commitment. Closeness involves caring and emotional support. Desire refers to a state of emotional and physiological arousal. Commitment involves a decision to commit to love another person and

trying to maintain that love over time. Starting a relationship requires closeness between partners in order to get to know each other better.

Love is a positive feeling that is felt by everyone. Love also stems from an emotion of strong affection and personal attraction. Love is the most important part of human life because love can make people feel special, but love can also cause conflict. As a writer, I understand conflict theory. That conflict is a social problem that occurs because of a form of natural conflict by a person or group with different beliefs or needs.

Conflict in literature is a tension or conflict in the story, namely a conflict between two forces, a conflict in one character, a conflict between two characters, and so on. According to Stanton in Nurgiyantoro (1998:124), conflict can be divided into two, namely internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict that occurs in the heart or soul of a character. This conflict is a conflict that humans experience by themselves. In contrast, external conflict is a conflict that occurs between a character and something outside of himself, such as with the human environment.

As the writer understands the concept of love conflict, conflict is a social process that takes place by involving individuals or groups who oppose each other. In this study, the writer will identify the love conflict that occurs in the novel. Explain the internal conflict and external conflict in the novel. Love conflicts not only occur in dating relationships but are also found in families. Love is not enough to live a relationship without trust, commitment, and a sense of being together. Family harmony can turn shattered because of conflict. For example, husband and wife quarrel because of infidelity. In a relationship, some people play around

without thinking about their partner. With that understanding, the conflict of love can occur.