

**AN ANALYSIS CONFLICTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN
STOKER'S DRACULA**



THESIS

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

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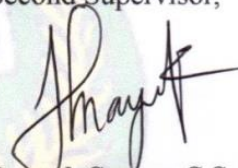
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STOKER'S DRACULA

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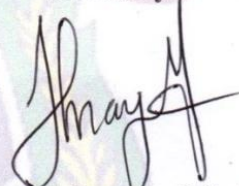
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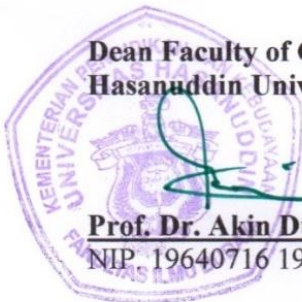
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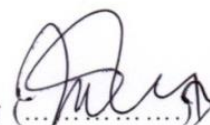
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Makassar, 7 Desember 2020



(Annastasya Ridha Utami)

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Makassar, 29th November 2020
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ABSTRACT

Annastasya Ridha Utami. 2020. *An Analysis Conflict Of The Main Characters In Stoker's Dracula*. Supervised by **Abbas** and **Andi Inayah Soraya**.

This research is a literary study which aims to trace the conflict in the novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker. In this study, the writer analyzes the types of conflicts that occurred in the characters of the fictional story and the conflict resolution was in the main characters, namely Count Dracula and Jonathan.

The approach used in this study is the Structuralism Approach which focuses on the intrinsic elements of literary works, namely the characters, plot, setting, and theme. In collecting research data, the writer conducted a library study on the novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker. The research data is then displayed descriptively.

Based on the research results, the writer found three types of conflict that occurred in the characters of Count Dracula and Jonathan, namely physical conflict, social conflict, and inner conflict. Then the conflict is resolved by the character Count by running away and getting rid of Jonathan Mirror. Jonathan character resolves the conflict by chasing Count and killing him to free his wife from the vampire curse.

Keywords: *Conflict, Main Character, Novel Dracula.*

ABSTRAK

Annastasya Ridha Utami. 2020. *Analisis Konflik Pada Tokoh Utama Novel Dracula Karya Bram Stoker.* Dibimbing oleh **Abbas** dan **Andi Inayah Soraya.**

Penelitian ini merupakan kajian sastra yang bertujuan menelusuri konflik dalam novel *Dracula* karya Bram Stoker. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menganalisis jenis konflik yang terjadi pada tokoh-tokoh cerita dan penyelesaian konflik tersebut pada tokoh utama, yakni Count Dracula dan Jonathan.

Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini adalah Pendekatan Strukturalisme yang berfokus pada unsur-unsur intrinsik karya sastra, yakni tema, plot, latar, dan karakter. Dalam mengumpulkan data penelitian, penulis melakukan studi pustaka pada novel *Dracula* karya Bram Stoker. Data penelitian kemudian ditampilkan secara deskriptif.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, penulis menemukan tiga jenis konflik yang terjadi pada karakter Count Dracula dan Jonathan, yakni konflik fisik, konflik sosial, dan konflik batin. Kemudian konflik tersebut diselesaikan oleh tokoh Count dengan melarikan diri dan menyingkirkan Cermin Jonathan. Tokoh Jonathan menyelesaikan konflik dengan mengejar Count dan membunuhnya untuk membebaskan istrinya dari kutukan vampir.

Kata kunci: *Konflik, Tokoh Utama, Novel Dracula.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	
APPROVAL FORM	i
LEGITIMACY SHEET	ii
AGREEMENT	iii
DECLARATION	iv
AUTHENTICITY SHEET	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
ABSTRACT	viii
ABSTRAK	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem	3
1.3 Scope of Problem.....	4
1.4 Questions of Research.....	4
1.5 Objectives of Research	4
1.6 Significance of Writing.....	4
1.7 Significance of Writing Sequence of Writing.....	5
CHAPTER II. LITERARY REVIEW	
2.1 Previous Study	6
2.2 Structuralism Approach	7
2.3 Theory of Conflict.....	13
CHAPTER III. METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Methodological Design	16
3.2 Source of Data	16
3.3 Method of Analyzing Data	17
3.4 Procedure of Study	17

CHAPTER IV. ANALYSIS

4.1 Structural Aspects of Novel <i>Dracula</i> by Abram Stoker.....	19
4.1.1 Character	18
4.1.2 Plot	23
4.1.3 Setting	30
4.1.4 Theme	37
4.2 The Kinds of the Conflict of Main Characters In The Novel <i>Dracula</i>	39
4.3 The Problem Solving by Count Dracula	51

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion	55
5.2 Suggestion	55
Bibliography	56
Appendixes	58
1. Synopsis of Novel <i>Dracula</i>	58
2. Biography of Bram Stoker	60

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of introduction which include of background of the study, identification of problems, scope of the problems, research question, objectives of the writing, significance of writing , sequences of writing.

1.1 Background of the Study

There are several things in social life that usually happen beyond a person's control. One of them is conflict. A person cannot be separated from conflict, such as conflicts with their self or with others. Conflict is a process that occurs in human life that involves several individuals and groups. Conflict can occur due to several differences such as differences in cultural patterns, individuals, social status, interests, and social change events.

Conflict is not only found in human life in socializing but also in literature. Literary works are ideas, thoughts, experiences, reflections or images of human life which are then expressed through words and become works. In literature there is one element, namely Plot. Plot is the organization of characters and actions in a work to achieve a certain effect. Plot of events and actions are given and arranged to achieve certain artistic and emotional effects (Abrams, 1999:224).

In literature, plot and conflict are interrelated. Conflict is included in plot analysis, therefore conflict has an important role in building a plot into something interesting to read. Based on the above quotation, the writer concludes that plot and conflict are very influential parts in building a work where whether or not a work is interesting depends on the conflict of the story line. One of the reasons why conflict is interesting to analyze in a work is because from a conflict there are many lessons

that we can learn so that we can learn how to solve problems that might happen to us one day or in short, through conflicts in a work we can learn through the experiences of others.

There are many forms of literature that is generally known. The forms of these works include poetry, essay, short story and novel. According to Wellek and Warren (1993: 283) stated, “*a novel is a large scattered picture that understands the characters of life that are placed in different groups of a uniform plan*”. While, Sumardjo (1991:29) said, “*novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story includes the complex plot, various setting and many characters*”. Based on these quotations, the writer concludes that among literary works, novels are the most popular literary works because they are more complete than other literary works. Literary works are interesting to read, when readers read literary works, everyone will have the opportunity to learn many things from the literary work such as history, experience, adventure, love, the struggle to survive the main character.

One of the novel writers who is famous for his works namely Bram Stoker by name of Abraham Stoker. He was born on November 8, 1847 in Clontarf, County Dublin and died on April, 20th 1912 in London, England. He is a best known Irish writer of the Gothic horror tale *Dracula*. There are several works of Bram such as *The Primrose Path* (1875), *The Snake's Pass* (1890), *The Watter's Mou* '(1895), *The Shoulder of Shasta* (1895), *Dracula* (1897), *Miss Betty* (1898), *The Mystery of the Sea* (1902).

The writer takes novel as the object of this study. The novel that is analyzed is *Dracula* by Bram Stoker. The novel was first published in 1897. This novel tells

the story about Dracula that become one of the horror novel was famous. Count Dracula is a nobleman who invites Jonathan Harker to take care of his move to England. Jonathan Harker is trapped because it turns out that Count Dracula is a blood-sucking vampire . in the end of the story Jonathan get out of the vampire palace by going through various challenges and defeat Dracula.

From some of the results of the literary work of Bram Stoker the writer chose Dracula as the writer's research material for analysis. In this research, the writer focuses on the conflict analysis of the main character in the novel. The writer interest to analyze the Dracula novel as research material because first, the writer is interested in this type of horror novel and the Dracula novel is one of the most well-known horror novels, the second reason is that not too many have taken this novel as an object of research, especially in conflicts of the main characters that is in the novel. Based on the above discussion, in analyzing this thesis, the writer used a structuralism approach to literary works. Then the writer chooses "*An Analysis Conflicts of the Main Characters in Stoker's Dracula*" as the title of this thesis.

1.2 Identification of the Problems

Based on the background of the problems raised above, then identification of the problems in this study are as follows :

- a. There are several conflicts among the main characters
- b. Gender inequality that is depicted against women and men
- c. Psychiatric disorders experienced by the main character
- d. Portraits of weak women are depicted in the novel

1.3 Scope of the Problem

According to identification of problems, the writer limits the problem of this study. Scope of problem in this study is conflicts of the main character in *Dracula's* by Bram Stoker.

1.4 Research Question

Based on scope of problems above, the writer would like to investigate the following problems :

1. What kinds of conflict are faced by main character in the novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker?
2. How is the conflict solved by main character in the novel?

1.5 Objectives of Writing

Based upon the statement of problems above, the writer will conduct this research to the objective as follows :

1. To explain kinds of conflict that faced by main character in the novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker.
2. To describe how the conflict solved by main character in the novel.

1.6 Significance of Writing

a. Theoretical Significance

The writer provides further understanding in using structuralism theory as one of the objective approach to literary analysis. This research is expected to be able to provide an overview of character conflict analysis by physical, social and psychological in English Department, Hasanuddin University.

b. Practical Significance

The writer hopes that this research will be useful for fellow students, especially those in the English Department of Hasanuddin University, that are also interested in analyzing literature using Structuralism focusing on analysis conflict.

1.7 Sequence of Writing

In this thesis, contains of five chapters to explain. The First Chapter is Introduction. In this chapter contains of The Background Of Analysis, Identification Of Problems, Scope Of Problem, Research Question, Objectives Of Writing, Significance Of The Writing And Sequence Of Writing. The Second Chapter explains the literature review which is consisting of Preview Study, Theoretical Background, and Structuralism Theory. The Third Chapter consists of Methodology of the study. It contains of Research Design, Method Of Collecting Data, Method Of Analyzing Data, And Research Procedure. Then, The Fourth Chapter is Analysis. It contains the analysis of The Kinds of Conflict and The Problem Solving of The Conflict in the novel. Finally, The Last Chapter describes the Conclusion and Suggestion.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter consists of theoretical discussion which include of previous study structuralism approach and conflict theory.

2.1 Previous Study

Based on the results of the literature review, The writer found some of thesis that related with this study. They are Ismiati (2012), Wahyuningrum (2011), and Hanna (2016).

Ismiati entitled her thesis is *An Analysis of Conflicts of the Main Character in Thomas Hardy's the Return of the Native*. It has similarities with this research analyzing the conflict of the main character in the novel but with different research objects. Ismiati uses *Thomas Hardy's the Return of the Native* as an object, while the writer uses *Dracula* by Bram Stoker as research object

Wahyuningrum entitled her work is *Fantasy and Psychoanalysis in Dracula Bram Stoker Works*. The research of Wahyuningrum has similarities to this analysis is analyzing the novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker as research material. However, she focuses on the psychology of the characters in the novel, while the writer's research focuses on the conflict of the main character.

Hanna wrote a thesis entitled *An Analysis of the Main Characters' Conflicts in Jane Austen Novel Entitled "Sense and Sensibility"*. The similarity it to this research is focusing on the conflict analysis in novel but this research uses different object as the material to analyze.

Based on the description above, the writer concludes that the similarities and differences between the previous study and the research of the writer are found in the research object, the focus of the approach and theory used in the analysis. The similarities that exist in previous studies are discussing to analyze conflict that occurs in literary works and one of the previous studies has the same object with the writer.

While the differences in research in terms of the object of research, in terms of the method of analysis, in this study the writer takes the conflicts of the main characters in the novel by using a structural approach focusing on conflict analysis. It is different from previous research which focuses more on fantasy analysis and psychoanalysis. Another difference that distinguishes previous research is the different research objects. Therefore, the results of this study are absolutely different from the analysis in previous studies.

2.2 Structuralisme Approach

Structuralism approach is intrinsic approach, which is to discuss the work on the elements that build literary work from the inside. In other words, it focuses in the intrinsic elements of literary works as the center assessment in an attempt to understand the meaning of literature. Structuralism approach would be aside view of that will be revealed though a literary work meanwhile the theory is the main analyze.

Structural approach is firstly introduced by Ferdinand De Saussure. Tyson in her book *Critical Theory Today* (2006:210) states that in literature, structuralism has very important implications. Applying structuralism does not mean to judge whether

a literature work is good or not; structuralism means to discover the underlying principles that govern their composition short.

In relation to structuralism Approach, Aminuddin (1995: 52) said that the literature is a verbal structure which has its own autonomy apart from other elements outside it. The basic assumption is literary text is seen as a complete work and has its inner coherence. In its totality, every part of element it displays authentic role. In addition, the elements furthermore has its complete meaning from the entire of the text. A literary work according to the structuralism is totality constructed coherently by its various elements (builders). On one parties, the structure of literary works can be interpreted as composition, affirmation and the description of all the materials and part of the component which are in turn together forming a beautiful roundness (Abrams in Nurgiyantoro, 2013:71).

Based on the explanation above of structuralism approach, the writer understands that it is structuralism approach is intrinsic approach, which is to an approach in the science of literature that works by analyzing the structural elements that build literary works from within, as well as looking for relationships or linkages of the elements with one another in order to achieve unanimity of meaning. The writer only focuses on intrinsic elements in this analysis. Furthermore, the writer describes the intrinsic elements of novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker such as in the character, plot, setting, and theme.

2.2.1 Character

Characterization is the process of conveying information about characters in a fictional work. The information may be such as personality, appearance, age, gender, social status, sexual orientation, beliefs, motivation, others. Through the

characterization, the reader can understand each character and therefore be able to understand the whole story. Martin (1994:95) said that the characters tell to the readers about the physical and non-physical characteristics of the person in the story.

According to Bennett and Royle (2004:60), characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. In literature, however, the term of character is used to mean a person, sometimes a personified animal or object. There are two kinds of character, namely the main character and minor character (supporting character). Aminuddin (1995:99) stated that a story had difference character. A character has important character story is called main character, while a character that's character is less important, because her/his play completely, to support, to work with main character only. It is called minor character or supporting character.

Koesmobroto (1988:67) distinguished two types of character, main or major character and minor character. Major character is the most important character in the story. Basically, a story is about this character, but he cannot stand on his own; he needs other characters to make the story more convincing and lifelike. Minor characters are of less important than those of the main. The main characters in fiction or in a play is called protagonist.

In traditional fiction the protagonist is also the hero or heroine, an admirable character that embodies widely accepted strength and virtues, who is morally good. The antagonist is unsavory enough the world villain or villainess is used. It has often been assumed that characters in a literary work can be judged from four levels of characterization.

Based on the explanation above the writer concluded that a character is an individual who experiences a direct event in the story. Characterization is a description of the character or image characteristics of each character in the story.

2.2.2 Plot

Plot is a sequence story according to Stanton (1965:14) mentioned that the flow is a story that contains events, however, characters in the story is the most important. In fact, its importance the plot can be useful for a character who acts as a person that the story can be carried out by the reader.

According to Abrams (1999:72), who obtained the integrity in a plot of a story must be composed of beginning, middle and end. Perrine said, "Plot is sequence of incidents or events of which a story or composed" (1983:41)

There are the other plot details which known as Freytag's ideas (1984), a German writer, plot is divided into several parts. Those are Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Denouement.

A. Exposition

The first phase in Freytag's pyramid is the exposition, which introduces the character, especially the main character. It shows how the character relate to another, their goals and motivations.

B. Rising Action

Rising action is the second phase in Freytag's five-phase structures. it starts with a conflict. In this phase, the protagonist understands his or her goal and begins to work toward it.

C. Climax

The climax is the highest point of the story. The protagonist make the single big decision that defines not only the outcome of the story, but also who they are as a person. The climax as the third of the five dramatic phases which occupies the middle of the story.

D. Falling Action

The falling action phase consist of events that lead to the ending. The conflict of the story is getting diminished in this part or the main character gets solution to solve his problem.

E. Denouement

In this phase the protagonist and antagonist have solved their problems and either the protagonist or antagonist wins the conflict. The conflict officially ends, some stories show what happens to the character after the conflict ends, and they show what happens to the characters in the future.

2.2.3 Setting

Based on Abrams (1999:97), setting is a description of the place, time or atmosphere at where the events in a story occur. Background is an element in a story that can provide a real picture for the audience reader. In literary works, setting is one element that forms a story which is very important, because it will determine the general situation a work. Other opinion , Setting is the combination of place and historical time that provides the general background for the characters and plot of a literary work. The setting includes the description of the geographical location, the busyness of the actor / figure, the time of the event, the religious, seasonal, moral,

intellectual and social environment of the actor. Setting denotes the location, historical period and social surrounding in which the action of a text develops (Klarer, 2004:25).

A. Setting of Place

Place setting refers to the location where the event occurred told in a work of fiction. The place element used may be places with specific names, certain initials, may be a specific location without an explicit name. Using place settings with certain names must reflect, or at least, does not conflict with the nature and geographical conditions of the place concerned. Careful description of the premises of these realistic funds is important to impress the reader as if the thing was told really exist and happen, namely place and time like which was told.

B. Setting of Time

Time setting relates to the "when" problem occur events that are told in a work of fiction. The "when" problem is usually related to factual time, time that is related or can be associated with events history. The time setting in fiction can be dominant and functional history.

C. Setting of Social

Socio-cultural background refers to related matters with the behavior of the social life of people in a place told in a work of fiction. Manners of social life society cover a wide range of problems in sufficient scope complex.

The writer concluded that the background or setting is the environment or where the occurrence of an event in the story covering the place, time, and social that determine the character or the character of the characters in it.

2.2.4 Theme

Theme can be identified as a main idea of the story. Baldic in Nurgiyantoro (2013:115) argued that the theme is the main abstract ideas contained in a literary work or that are repeatedly raised either explicitly or implicitly through repetition of motives.

Another opinion, Dick and Rahmanto (1985:142) stated that theme is the idea of a common base that sustains a literary work contained in the text as a semantic structure concerning various similarities and differences. These themes are screened of several motives that determine the presence of a variety of events, conflicts, and certain situations.

2.3 Theory of Conflict

Conflict is an activity that is classified as important so, it will in the form of functional events, main or kernel is an essential element in the development of plots Nurgiyantoro (2013: 22).

Meredith and Fitzgerald in Nurgiyantoro (2013:122) stated that conflict is something that is unpleasant that occurs and or experienced by the characters, who if the characters have freedom to choose, they will not choose that event to happen himself. Wellek and Warren in Nurgiyantoro (2013: 285) stated that conflict is something dramatic, referring to the fight between the two a balanced force implies action and countermeasures. Conflict thus, in the normal-normal-life view, meaning not in the story, suggesting a negative condition, something not it was fun.

Events can cause conflicts. Instead, because conflicts occur, other events can also appear, for example those as a result. Conflict after conflict followed by event for the sake of events will cause conflicts to escalate. So, the causes of the conflict

can be concluded that, conflict is always a nature damaging, and conflict itself encourages further conflict, so cause change that cannot be avoided, and change will always be leads to improvement in human quality, so there will be consequences disadvantage although beneficial that can arise from the occurrence of conflict. Events and conflicts are usually closely related, they can cause each other the occurrence of one another, even conflict is essentially an event.

Conflict is one of the important parts that occurred in a novel. It causes a serious argument between the characters in a novel. Conflict is the element that makes the story become more interesting. Without conflict, the story would have no point or purpose. It requires some struggles for the reader to understand what might happen to the characters. According to Jones in Hartiningsih (2001:15), there are three kinds of conflict such as physical conflict, social conflict, and psychological conflict.

A. Physical conflict

Physical conflict is a conflict between human being with nature and environment. Physical conflict is a type of external conflict that occurs in the story when individual character struggle against other external force. In physical conflict, we usually find a man in conflict with nature. In such a story we may go through the struggles of a man climbing a mountain, a woman fighting to survive in a cyclone, a man fighting an army of ants on his plantation. The principal appeal of this kind of story is almost wholly to the emotions of the readers Jones (1986:30).

B. Social conflict

Jones (1986:30) tells that Social conflict is a conflict between one person and another. Social conflict is a conflict the struggle is of one person against another.

For example: two women seeking to marry the same man, two men competing for a job, a detective pitted against a criminal, a child in conflict with his parent.

C. Psychological Conflict

Based on Jones (1986:31), Psychological conflict is the pressure of the human against himself. It like how the characters feel uncomfortable with the condition. The psychological conflict or internal conflict is man struggling against himself, his conscience, his guilt, or simply trying to decide that he/she is going to do. In such a story we may see a honest but poor bank employee fighting the temptation to steal from his bank, a woman struggling with the sequences of a lie she's told, or an unwed pregnant girl trying to decide whether to have an abortion, place her child up for adoption, or raise him alone. In this case, the psychological conflicts of the main character consist of; anxiety, doubt, fear, and sadness. In other word, conflict is not always happen between two person or more, but it also can happen with the environment, furthermore with our self. And the conflict is also not only a problem that can be seen factually.