

CONFLICTS IN D.H. LAWRENCE'S "SONS AND LOVERS"



A THESIS

Presented To The Faculty Of Letters
Hasanuddin University
Ujung Pandang
In Partial Fulfilment Of The Requirements
For The Acquisition Of
Sarjana Degree

by

NUR QALBI RAHMAN

Reg.Number: 8707364

UJUNG PANDANG
1993

PERPUSTAKAAN PUSAT UNIV. HASANUDDIN	
Tgl. terima	11-03-93
Asal dari	-
Jumlahnya	2 (dua) eks
Harga	Hediah
No. Inventaris	990106 0056
No. Klas	


UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

FAKULTAS SASTRA

Sesuai dengan Surat Tugas Dekan Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin nomor: 67/PT04.H5.FS/C/1993 tanggal 11 Januari 1993, dengan ini kami menyatakan menerima dan menyetujui skripsi ini.

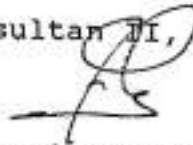
Ujung Pandang, July 1993

Konsultan I,



Drs. Mustafa Makka, M.S.

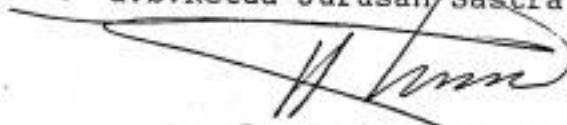
Konsultan II,



Drs. Aminuddin Ram, M.Ed

Disetujui untuk diteruskan
kepada Panitia Ujian skripsi

D e k a n,
u.b.Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris



Drs. Agustinus Ruruk, M.A.

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN
FAKULTAS SASTRA

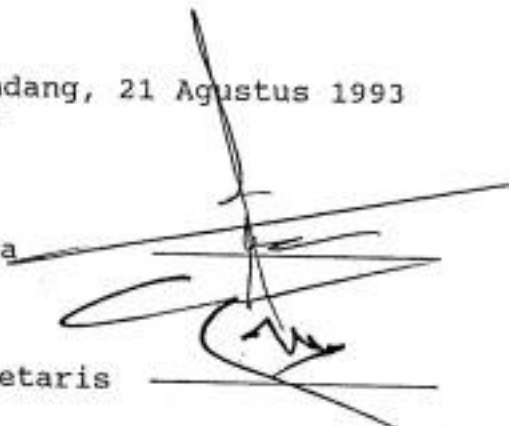
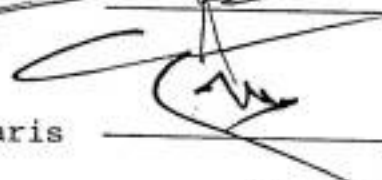

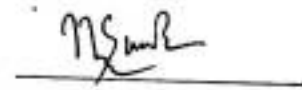


Pada hari ini, Sabtu, tanggal 21 Agustus 1993.
Panitia Ujian Skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang
berjudul :

CONFLICTS IN D.H. LAWRENCE'S "SONS AND LOVERS"

yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat
ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Jurusan
Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanud-
din.

Ujung Pandang, 21 Agustus 1993

Panitia Ujian Skripsi

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---|
| 1. Prof.Dr.Nadjamuddin, M.Sc. | Ketua |  |
| 2. Drs.Mustafa Makka, M.S. | Sekretaris |  |
| 3. Drs.Ishak Ngeljaratan, M.S. | Anggota |  |
| 4. Dra.Nasmila | Anggota |  |
| 5. Drs.Mustafa Makka, M.S | Anggota |  |
| 6. Drs.Aminuddin Ram, M.Ed | Anggota |  |

A C K N O W L E D G M E N T

Praise be to God, without His blessing and guidance I would never have been able to present this thesis.

I would never have presented this writing if there had been no support from my friends, lecturers, and the members of my family. With their great assistance their kind and sympatetic attention, this writing has successfully been completed.

I am very much indebted to Drs.Mustafa Makka, M.S, as my first consultant who was so patient in guiding and directing me through the writing of this thesis and whose special and personal attention will never be forgotten.

I would like to thank Drs.Aminuddin Ram, M.Ed, my second consultant for his great help and suggestion in improving the quality of this study especially in correcting the manuscript.

Special words of thanks should go to my friends Berty, Erny Sewang, and Marcy who always encourage me and support me in finishing this thesis.

I also wish to thank to all administrative staff of the Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University for their cooperation and facilities given during my study.

Finally, I express my deep appreciation and gratitude to my beloved father, mother, sisters, and brothers who are so patient and full of affection together with their kindness and assistance extended to me while I was studying and in completing this writing.

Ujung Pandang, July 1993

The writer

TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
TITLE	i
THE APPROVAL	ii
THE LEGITIMATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	vi
SINOPSIS	viii
ABSTRAK	x
CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 The Background of Writing	1
1.2 The Statement of Problem	2
1.3 The Objectives	3
1.4 Methodology	4
1.5 The Sequence of Chapters	5
CHAPTER II : LITERARY REVIEW	6
2.1 Novel and its Aspects	6
2.2 Elements of Novel	7
2.3 Conflict	12
2.4 Author's Biography	20
CHAPTER III : ANALYSIS	24
3.1 Internal Conflict	24
3.1.1 Psychological Conflict	24
3.1.2 Individual Conflict	31

3.2	External Conflict	.....	39
3.2.1	Conflict between		
	Mr Morel and Mrs Morel	.....	39
3.2.2	Conflict between		
	Paul and His mother	.....	43
3.2.3	Conflict between		
	Paul and His lovers	.....	48
3.3	Environmental Factors	.....	53
CHAPTER IV : CONCLUSION			57
BIBLIOGRAPHY			59

SINOPSIS

Sons and Lovers adalah sebuah novel autobiografi dari penulisnya, D.H.Lawrence di Westwood, Nottinghamshire sebelum dia meninggalkan kampung halamannya.

Dikisahkan Gertrude Coppard menjadi seorang guru untuk terbebas dari kekerasan dan sikap memaksa ayahnya. Pada saat pesta natal dia bertemu dan tertarik dengan seorang pekerja tambang, Walter Morel yang kehidupannya sangat kontras dengan kehidupan puritan di rumahnya. Akhirnya mereka menikah dan hidup bahagia namun hanya dalam beberapa bulan saja.

Walter Morel adalah seorang peminum, pembohong, dan kadang-kadang brutal. Ia selalu menentang usaha istrinya untuk mengubah sifatnya, sehingga Nyonya Morel mengalihkan seluruh perhatiannya pada anak-anaknya, tiga laki-laki dan seorang perempuan dan mencari kesibukan pada serikat pekerja wanita.

Anak lelaki tertuanya, William telah bekerja dan memberikan sedikit uangnya buat keluarganya. Kemudian dia pindah ke London dan meninggal di sana. Kematian William yang mendadak membuat ibunya (Nyonya Morel) menjadi terkejut. Dan ketika Paul, anak laki-laki kedua jatuh sakit, ia merawat dan mencurahkan seluruh perhatiannya untuk kesembuhan Paul.

Puncak ketegangan yang terjadi dalam keluarga Morel ketika Walter Morel diusir oleh istri dan anak-anaknya, namun demikian ia sering berkunjung ke rumahnya melihat anak-anaknya dan istrinya pada saat istrinya sakit.

Paul mulai bekerja sebagai pegawai di Nottingham, dan pada saat senggangnya ia melukis dan mencapai beberapa kesuksesan dengan lukisannya. Dan seiring dengan usianya Paul mulai jatuh cinta pada seorang gadis, Miriam Leivers, seorang yang fanatik, pendiam, dan seorang gadis yang lebih mementingkan kehidupan rohani. Akibat hubungan mereka Nyonya Morel sangat iri dan tidak senang terhadap hubungan mereka. Akhirnya Paul bertemu dengan Clara Dawes dan menjalin hubungan asmara. Clara Dawes seorang wanita yang telah berkeluarga dan masih dicintai oleh suaminya, Baxter Dawes. Kenyataan ini membuat hubungan mereka tidak berlangsung lama dan berakhir dengan kembalinya Clara pada suaminya.

Akibat konflik yang dialami oleh Nyonya Morel, akhirnya ia jatuh sakit dan menderita dalam waktu yang lama. Karena tidak tahan melihat penderitaan ibunya, Paul memberikan morfin untuk mengurangi rasa sakit ibunya, namun si ibu meninggal.

Setelah kematian ibunya Paul memutuskan untuk meninggalkan kampung halamannya dan menentukan hidupnya sendiri.

A B S T R A K

Dalam skripsi ini penulis mencoba menganalisis konflik dalam novel "Sons and Lovers" karya D.H. Lawrence. Novel ini terutama menceritakan konflik keluarga yang dialami oleh keluarga Mr Morel, dan memperlihatkan bagaimana manusia mengalami konflik dengan dirinya sendiri, atau konflik dengan orang sekitarnya maupun lingkungannya. Konflik ini terjadi akibat kondisi ekonomi dan latar belakang kehidupan sosial yang berbeda sehingga mengakibatkan suatu keluarga yang tidak harmonis.

Konflik-konflik tersebut dianalisis khususnya menggunakan pendekatan intrinsik. Disamping itu juga digunakan pendekatan ekstrinsik yang mengarahkan pada pembuktian pembuktian konflik-konflik yang terdapat dalam novel ini dengan melihat pada latar belakang pengarang dan suasana sosial, serta lingkungan secara umum pada saat itu. Penelitian kepustakaan juga turut berperan dalam mendapatkan data yang relevan dari sumber-sumber yang berbeda, khususnya yang berhubungan dengan karya ini, pengarangnya maupun suasana sosial / budaya saat karya ini diterbitkan.

Setelah menganalisis novel tersebut, penulis menemukan adanya konflik yang terjadi pada keluarga Morel yang disebabkan antara lain karena tidak terpenuhinya keinginan dan harapan seorang istri oleh suami sehingga berbalik pada anak-anaknya. Kekecewaan karena perbedaan status sosial Mr Morel dan Mrs Morel hanya seorang pekerja tambang sedangkan istrinya seorang wanita yang berasal dari golongan menengah atas menambah semakin uniknya suasana dalam keluarga ini. Keadaan yang demikian ini berkembang menjadi konflik yang jatuh menimpa anak-anaknya. Yang sangat menderita adalah Paul putra kedua Mr Morel yang menderita oedipus complex karena terlalu dekat dengan ibunya. Kenyataan yang diperoleh ini menyimpulkan bahwa konflik-konflik yang terjadi dalam cerita ini disebabkan oleh lingkungan dan para pelakunya sendiri yang tidak mau mengakui kelemahan dan kekurangannya.

CHAPTER I
I N T R O D U C T I O N



1.1 The background of writing

Writing a literary work is a way to communicate with the readers. The readers who have read literary works might not understand what the author has talked or written. On the contrary, having read seriously the literary works, one may show his or her understanding and appreciation of the works.

One particular kind of literary work is a novel. Novel has been created long before by people without thinking the essence, value, and the meaning of that work. This work does not only reflect today's living but it also can reflect the past time that is full of memory.

Novel is an imaginative literary work with the form of narration that is fully literary written in poetics and dialogue style and usually has drama type. Someone who reads a novel had been expected to understand the content and how he has related to his own experience.

Wellek in her book that has been translated into Indonesian (1959 : 216) states: "Kesatuan karya sastra (novel) terletak pada komponen penting penokohan, tema, alur, latar, dan suasana serta pesan."

Together with the development, novel has evolved from non-fiction, letter, journal, memoir or biography, in other word novel has grown up from documents into its present form.

In analyzing novel the critics generally divide novel into three elements; plot, characterization, and setting. It has been clear that each element has closely related to the others. Narrative structure of a novel is traditionally called a plot. (Wellek: 1990: 283). We sometimes assume that all of the plot consists of conflict (man against nature, man against another man, man against himself) but here conflict term has a wide and broad interpretation compared with the meaning of conflict in the ordinary activities of man.

1.2 The statement of problem

D.H.Lawrence is one of the most original and controversial English writers of the twentieth century. He has revealed the instinctual forces in human nature and presented a bitter critique of modern industrial society.

The autobiographical novel by D.H.Lawrence, *Sons and Lovers* (1913) is considered as one of the most significant works of its time. Particularly for its treatment of the oedipal relationship between mother and son, and for relation depiction of family life in an enervating

industrial environment. The novel concerns the relationship between Paul, who is an artist in the making, and the three women who influence his development. They are his mother and his two lovers, Miriam and Clara. Sons and Lovers of D.H. Lawrence is one product of the literary works which provides genuine insight and broadens or deepens our awareness of life.

Through this novel, Lawrence shows us the human values and his personal conflict in his family, and Lawrence wants to show us the personal problem and conflicts with their resolution.

In this thesis the writer would like to limit the problem about conflicts of the characters that exist in the Morel and that she has found through her survey of the novel. The conflicts are the conflicts between son and mother, husband and wife, son and his lovers, etc. The writer will sum up the existing of conflicts of each character in this novel.

1.3 The objectives

The writer has an intention to write D.H. Lawrence's work especially "Sons and Lovers" because the writer feels such will enrich her understanding in D.H. Lawrence's work particularly.

As an imaginative work one can see in it an image of life so it can make us realize our own weakness and

limitation as a human being. It also offers a perception or an aspect of reality of life which we may or may be not accepted since it is very complex in our life.

Finally, the writer also hopes that this work may encourage students of English department to analyze some other particular aspects of the same novel through different angles or views.

1.4 Methodology

The method of writing this thesis which the writer will use divided into two :

Data analysis:

- The intrinsic approach consists of all the processes which are carried out, more or less consciously, in their various levels, in the course of a complete reading.
- The extrinsic approach reflects the interest of various sources especially the ones that have much relevance to this novel or to the author.

Data collection :

To substantiate the work accordingly, the writer will also collect the data from a number of books and other relevance printed materials in the library.

1.5 The sequence of chapters

This part shows the sequence of chapters which will run as follows: Chapter one covers the background of writing, statement of problem, the objective, methodology, and composition of chapters. It almost gives the whole outlook of this writing.

The second chapter covers the definition of novel and its aspects in general and terms which are used for conflict. It is an actual review of literature the writer has consulted and decided to support her analysis in the next chapter.

Chapter three is the central chapter which concentrate on the analysis of internal and external conflict of the characters of novel. The discussion of the figures of character in facing their own problems which then create conflicts that are reflected in the plot and setting of the novel.

The last chapter sums up the significant points forwarded in the previous chapters and prevent them in the form of concluding remarks of the research that the writer has carried out.

CHAPTER II
LITERARY REVIEW

2.1 Novel and Its Aspects

This chapter deals with the presentation and discussion of literature on which the writer bases her analysis in the following chapter - analysis. The chapter simply aims at giving a general idea of the theoretical limits of the problem and directing the presentation of data and their analysis what follows.

The term novel is a truncation of the Italian word "novella" meaning "new", so that what is now, in most language a diminutive denotes historically the present form. The novella was a kind of enlarged anecdote like those to be found in the fourteenth century Italian classic Boccaccio's Decameron, each of which exemplifies the etymology well enough. The stories are little new things, novelties, freshly minted diversion, toys; they are not reworking of known fables or myths, and they are lacking in weight and moral earnestness. It is to be noted that despite the high example of novelists of the most profound seriousness, such as Tolstoy, Henry James, and Virginia Woolf, the term novel still, in some quarters, carries overtones of lightness and frivolity. And it is possible to descry a tendency to triviality in the form itself. The ode or symphony seems to possess an inner mechanism that protects it from aesthetic or moral corruption, but the novel can descend to shameful commercial depths of sentimentality or pornography. It is the purpose of this article to consider the novel not solely in terms of great art but also as an all-purpose medium catering for all the strata of literacy. (The new encyclopaedia Britannica: 1943:277)

Novel is an imaginative literary work with its language information in the form of narration that fully

literary meant in poetics and dialogue style which occasionally has a drama type. Reading a novel may lead us to understand the content and imply things in it.

Together with its development, novel evolved from narrative type, non-fiction, letter, journal, memoir or biography. In other word, novel evolved from documents, novel more rely upon the higher reality and psychology in detail.

At last, the writer concludes that a novel is a long narrative prose dealing contemporary characters, setting, and situation. These are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. It pictures the real life and people manners where the novel is written. We like to read it, because it gives us pleasure; it does give us relaxation from the hard day to day's life.

2.2 Elements of novel

This part deals with elements of novel which the writer has based her information from several sources such as from E.M.Foster, Aspects of the novel (1927), The new encyclopaedia Britannica (1943).

First, plot is one of novel elements that potrays the activities of the characters who are involved in the story. We understand that novel is propelled through its hundred or thousand pages by device known as the story or plot. The detailed working out of the nuclear idea

requires much ingenuity, since the plot of one novel is expected to be somewhat different from that of another, and there are very few basic human situations for the novelist to draw upon. The dramatist may take his plot ready-made from fiction or biography a form of theft sanctioned by Shakespeare but the novelist has to produce what look like novelties.

The example of Shakespeare is a reminder that the ability to create an interesting plot, or even any plot at all, is not a prerequisite of the imaginative writer's craft. At the lowest level of fiction plot need be no more than a string of stock devices for arousing stock responses of concern and excitement in the reader. The reader's interest may be captured at the outset by the promise of conflicts or mysteries or frustrations that will eventually be resolved, and he will gladly so strong is his desire to be moved or entertained suspend criticism of even the most trite modes of resolution. In the last sophisticated fiction, the knot to be untied are stringently physical, and the denouement often comes in sort of triumphant violence. Serious fiction prefers its plot to be based on psychological situations, and its climates come in new states of awareness on the parts of the major characters.

Second, the inferior novelist tends to be preoccupied with plot, to the superior novelist the convolution of

the human personality, under the stress of artfully selected experience, are the chief fascination. Without character it was once accepted that there could be no fiction.

Lawrence is much closer to his characters, and we are brought into immediate, intimate relation with them through the sheer urgency of his writing, the words seem hot and quivering on the page. It is not an experimental novel, and indeed Lawrence never used any techniques like that of stream of consciousness, but he takes us right inside his characters. He captures, it seems the moment of life itself, both in men and women and in the physical world of nature. There is delighted, immediate, non-intellectual response to everything alive.


His novels are full of delighted, naive, lyrical vision, *Lady Chatterley's Lover* as much as *Sons and Lovers*. (The English Novel: 359)

The result is that novels whose characters are created out of the author's own introspection are frequently rejected as not true to life. Characters that seem, and recollection to have a life outside the bounds of the books that contain them are usually the ones that earn their creators the most regard. Depth psychological penetration, the ability to make a character real as oneself seems to be no primary criterion of fictional talent.

Third, the makeup and behaviour of fictional characters depend on their environment quite as much as on the personal dynamic with which the author endows them, indeed environment is of overriding importance since he believed it determined character. The entire action of a novel is frequently determined by the locale in which it is set.

The setting of a novel is not always drawn from a real life locale. The literary artist sometimes prides himself on his ability to create the totality of his fiction, the setting as well as the characters and their actions.

Fourth, where there is a story, there is a storyteller. Traditionally, the narrator of the epick and mock-epick alike acted as an intermediary between the characters and the readers. Sometimes the narrator boldly imposed his own attitudes, always he assumed an omniscience that tended to reduce the characters to puppets and the action to a predetermined course with an end implicit in the beginning. Many novelists have been unhappy about a narrative method that seems to limit the free will of the characters, and innovations in fictional technique have mostly sought the objectivity of the drama, in which the characters appear to work out their own destinies without prompting from the author.



Fifth, no novel can theoretically be too long, but if it is too short it ceases to be a novel. It may or may not be accidental that the novels most highly regarded by the world are of considerable length, Tolstoy's war and peace, Dicken's David Copperfield. Length however is essential when the novelist attempts to present something bigger than character when in fact he aims at the representation of whole society or period of history.

Sometimes the scope of a fictional concept demands a technical approach analogous to that of the symphony in music, the creation of a work in separate books, like symphonic movements, each of which is intelligible alone but whose greater intelligibility depends on theme and characters that unify them.

Sixth, the novelist's conscious day-to-day preoccupation is the setting down of incident, the delineation of personality, the regulation of exposition, climax, and denouement. The aesthetic value of his work is frequently determined by subliminal forces that seem to operate independently of the writer, investing the properties of the surface story with deeper significance. A novel will then come close to myth, its characters turning into symbols of permanent human states or impulses, particular incarnations of general truths perhaps only realized for the first time in the act of reading.

The mythic or symbolic intention of a novel may manifest itself less in structure than in details which, though they appear naturalistic are really something more. The symbol, the special significance at a subnarrative level, work best when it can fit without obstruction into a context of naturalism. There are symbolic novels whose infranarrative meaning cannot easily be stated, since it appears to subsist on an unconscious level. Herman Melville's *Moby Dick* is such work, as is D.H. Lawrence's *Novella St. Mawr* in which the significance of the horse is powerful and mysterious.

2.3 C o n f l i c t

In this part, some theories or definitions relating to analysis are reviewed. The discussion on conflict dominates this chapter since it is the main point of this analysis.

Conflicts is a universal phenomena in human life. Therefore, it is not excessive to say that every man ever faces with conflict, nevertheless the quality and the types of conflict that he has experienced is different between one another. Like a knife has two blades, conflict may bring an advantage and disadvantage to man. If man is successful to overcome his conflict to nature that is for instance a big wave, he becomes experienced and full self-confidence. Conversely, if man fails to

overcome his conflict consequently conflict will crush him and may even to grab his life, like Mrs Morel has experienced in Sons and Lovers novel.

What is conflict ?

This question has been received more answers from the expert through definition that he has suggested. Dirjosisworo (1987: 42) limits the conflict interpretation by putting following definition:

"Konflik adalah usaha bentuk interelasi sosial dimana terjadi usaha-usaha pihak yang satu menjatuhkan pihak lain atau mengenyahkan saingan-saingannya, karena per-bedaan pendapat antara pihak-pihak tersebut."

The most important matter of above definition lies on the conflict that occur in social interaction. According to that definition, the rise of conflict caused by a group. In other word, conflict does not rise if there was not people to motivate it.

In American Encyclopedia (1935: 371) it is found a definition of conflict as follows: "Conflict is a mutually destructive relationship of individual or group involving a clash of interest or values."

It differs from previous definition, this definition emphasizes a conflict interpretation on a mutually destructive relationship of individual or group involving a clash of those who are in conflict. The final aim of a

conflict is to make a destruction. Beside that, those definitions also assert that conflict does not merely occur in a group, but also individually.

Blair et.al. (1957: 67) takes a definition of conflict as follows:

"Man may be in conflict with some external force, physical nature, environment, society; or he may be in conflict with some elements in his own nature man against himself. The conflict may be physical, mental, emotional or moral,"

The most important thing of those definition lies on two cases. The first, man makes a conflict with the things out of man such as other individual, other individual of a group, and environment. Secondly, a man makes a conflict with moral, mental, and his emotion itself.

According to those definitions, the writer can state that conflict is the clash of interest or view between man and man, man and group, man and environment, group and group, man and himself. It only occurs since there is an idea, willing, emotion, moral, and mental contradiction.

The discussion of conflict interpretation becomes more interesting if those problems related to literary work, particularly novel. In this field, conflict has a more restrictive interpretation. Clearly, consider this

following conflict definition which is given by Sudjiman (1990: 45).

"Konflik adalah ketegangan di dalam cerita rekaan atau drama; pertentangan antara dua kekuatan. Pertentangan ini dapat terjadi dalam diri satu tokoh, antara dua tokoh dan masyarakat atau lingkungannya, antara tokoh dan alam, serta tokoh dan Tuhan.

The above definition gives a strict line about conflict interpretation in literary work. In literary work, conflict has a substantial correlation to the character. The tension or contradiction occurs at the character itself or actor is called conflict. The character can create a conflict with himself with the other character, and his environment. Therefore the discussion about conflict is always related to characterization.

Another definition about conflict in literature is given by Blair et.al. (1957: 38) who states: "Conflict is a clash of ideas, desires, or wills. The main characters may be pitted against some other persons, group of persons."

The above definition is more complete than a previous definition, because the previous definition does not include who the character that is meant. However, if it is related to individual in a story then the above definition assert that conflict in literary work including novel is more focused on main characters.

According to both definition, the writer concludes that conflict interpretation in literary work is a contradiction or tension that occurs on main character and may have conflict with himself, with the other character, or with his environment.

- **Conflict types**

By following the plot of a story in a novel, we may see the various conflicts that are faced by the main character. The conflict types that the writer would like to mention are as follows:

First, a main character makes a conflict with other characters. This conflict occurs if the main character is prevented by the other character from reaching a purpose. This conflict includes external conflict or interpersonal conflict.

Second, a main character makes a conflict with a group of the other characters. This conflict occurs if the main character is prevented by a group of the other characters from reaching an object, or there is a distinction (conflict) between the main character and a group of the other characters. This conflict includes external conflict.

Third, a main character makes a conflict with his environment. This conflict occurs if the main character is unsuitable to the environment, working environment,

etc. This conflict includes external conflict.

Fourth, a main character makes a conflict with himself. This conflict occurs if two contradicting forces occur in the main character. This conflict includes interpersonal conflict or internal conflict.

- Elements of conflict

Conflict in a novel does not occur simultaneously, except there are some elements that interrelated that used by the novel writer to develop the conflict. Meredith and Fitzgerald (1972: 11) assert that there are two elements to develop conflict in a novel; protagonist (main character) and environment. Without those elements, the novel writer is impossible to construct and develops the conflict in his work.

According to Meredith and Fitzgerald the protagonist element in a conflict may as a single character (singular) and a group of character (plural). The singular meaning of a single character is protagonist that consists of just one person, and a group of character is protagonist that consists of more than one person.

Nevertheless the novel writer sometimes presents a singular protagonist in his work, the singular protagonist is just a symbol or representative of a group of a character. In such condition, the reader should be alert to determine a group, class, profession, or another part

in society which represented by single protagonist.

Another element that make a conflict is environment. Environment that we meant here is setting that used by novel writer in placement protagonist. The environment types was explained in detail by Meredith and Fitzgerald as follows:

"Environment ... is composed of three elements; one or more physical settings; a generalized significance that grows out of the social, moral, and cultural human intercourse within each setting; and an atmosphere that is emotional mood of each setting."

According to above quotation, the environment involves three components. Those components are described as follows:

First, The environment may be a place or physical setting.

Second, The environment may be a social condition, moral, the culture of character in a certain setting. The environment like this most depends on view, attitude, and the aim of the writer. If the writer that to be a narrator in his novel, the environment like this does not change. But he gives a chance to the characters in his novel to be a narrator, so the environment may change.

Third, The environment may be a mood or emotional mood that is in each setting or place. The environment

like this also mostly depends on the narrator point of view, so the environment may change. Even at one narrator, such environment may change.

By using both conflicts above, the writer can develop it to be a various conflict types. According to Meredith and Fitzgerald (1972: 14) the writer can develop ten conflict principle by using those elements.

First, the change of environment that influences protagonist and makes protagonist take a conflict with his environment.

Second, to place protagonist at environment and makes protagonist take a conflict with the strange environment.

Third, to place protagonist at environment that is in contradiction with another environment and makes protagonist take a conflict with environment of another characters.

Fourth, to place protagonist at environment that want to be changed and makes protagonist take a conflict with environment.

Fifth, to place protagonist at environment that want to be his authority and makes him take a conflict with that environment.

Sixth, to place protagonist at his environment that always tries to avoid it and makes protagonist take a conflict with his environment.

Seventh, to place protagonist at environment that is not received by his environment and makes protagonist take a conflict with environment. The difference of the seventh and the sixth conflict is the protagonist is accepted by environment but he does not like it. But in seventh conflict, protagonist is not accepted by his environment and protagonist forces himself to be accepted by his environment.

Eighth, to place protagonist at an environment that does not satisfy him and makes protagonist take a conflict with his environment.

Ninth, the change of protagonistself at an environment and makes protagonist take a conflict with his environment.

Tenth, the change of environment condition can make protagonist take a conflict with his environment.

To make the above concept and theory more clearly, we can see the next chapter that focuses on the analysis of conflict of Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers" novel.

2.4 Author's Biography

The following biography of D.H.Lawrence is derived from several sources such as The Norton Anthology of English Literature, The Story and its Writer, and A Short History of English Literature.

David Herbert Lawrence was born in the Midland mining village of Eastwood, Nottinghamshire. His father was a miner; his mother better educated than her husband and self-consciously genteel, fought all her married life to lift her children out of the working class. Lawrence was aware from an early age of the struggle between his parents: he was very much on his mother's side during his childhood, resenting his father coarse and sometimes drunken behaviour and allying himself with his mother's delicacy and refinement. After the death of an elder brother he became the center of his mother's emotional life and played in his own relation to her a loving and protective role. His mother's claims on him kept frustrating his relationship with girls, and the personal problems and conflicts that resulted are presented in his first really distinguished novel, *Sons and Lovers* (1913), where, against a background of paternal coarseness and vitality conflicting with maternal refinement and gentility, he sets the theme of the demanding mother who has given up the prospect of achieving a true emotional life with her husband and turns to her sons with stultifying and possessive love. Many years later Lawrence came to feel that he had misjudged his father, whose coarseness represented after all a genuine vitality and some wholeness of personality, even if these qualities were impoverished and distorted by the civili-

zation in which he lived.

Spurred on his by mother, Lawrence escaped through education from the mining world of his father. He won a scholarship to Nottingham high school and later, after working first as a clerk and then as an elementary school teacher, studied for two years at Nottingham University College, where he obtained his teacher's certificate in 1908. Meanwhile he was reading on his own a great deal of literature and some philosophy and was working on his first novel, encouraged (as he was in all his early writing) by Jessie Chambers, the "Miriam" of *Sons and Lovers*. His first published work was a group of poems which appeared in the *English Review* for November, 1909. The following February the same periodical published his first short story. He was now regarded in London literary circles as a promising young writer; his first novel, *The White Peacock* (1910), was received with respect. From 1908 to 1912 he taught school in Croydon, a southern suburb of London, but he gave this up after falling in love with Frieda von Richtoven, the German wife of a professor of French at Nottingham. They went to Germany together and married in 1914, after Frieda had been divorced by her first husband.

Abroad with Frieda, Lawrence finished *Sons and Lovers*, the autobiographical novel at which he had been working off on for years. The war brought them back to

England, where Frieda's German origins and Lawrence's fierce objection to the the war gave him trouble with authorities. More and more - especially after the banning of his novel, *The Rainbow*, in 1915 - Lawrence came to feel that the forces of modern civilization were arrayed against him. As soon as he could leave England after the war he sought refuge in Italy, Australia, Mexico, the again in Italy, and finally in the south of France, often desperately ill, restlessly searching for an ideal, or at least a tolerable, community in which to live. He died of tuberculosis in the south of France on the 2nd of March, 1930, at the early age of 44.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

3.1 Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is conflict that involves a character in struggling on his egoism, with his own heart or with his conscience.

In this part, the writer divides into two sections; those are psychological conflicts which deals with psyche conflict experienced by characters in general and in the second section that is individual conflict of the characters especially Paul that deals with matter of personality.

It is necessary for us to know that many people have assumed that material conflict is more remarkable than spritual one. On the contrary, spritual conflict is last but not least too complicated compared with material conflict. This depends upon how an author or a writer makes a story. Clearly, how we evaluate the conflict experienced by the characters and discuss the cause of such a conflict will be the focus of the analysis.

3.1.1 Psychological conflicts

Psychological conflict has been introduced since the beginning of the twentieth century. That field of knowl-

edge is known as psychoanalysis and has been applied to literary analysis on literary work, particularly novel.

Before discussing the conflict that have been experienced by the characters, the writer would like to point out the personality development that mostly determines in human life as put forwarded by Freud.

Freud takes and assumption that the personality has been performed at late in fifth years old (at the outset of childhood period) on the next development in largely part as only such a basic structure smoothing. The conclusion that he took was on the ground of his experiences in making psychoanalysis. The investigation about this case always goes through childhood period those are the period poses a determine role in the cases of neurosis emerging in latest years. Freud has assumed that the child is the father of man.

It is this case experienced by Paul, the main character in this novel, that is to be reflected of Lawrence's youth, in which in his childhood he has just received guidance and attention which are unbalanced with those from the mother only. This is caused by his parent relationship which is disharmonious so that the mother does not trust her husband to look after their children. In addition, a greater role of their mother in educating and bringing up her sons and daughter has made them more close to their mother, as the following quotation

states:

"The boy was small and frail at first, but he came on quickly. He was a beautiful child, with dark gold ringlet, and dark blue eyes which changed gradually to a clear grey. His mother loved him passionately. He came just when her own bitterness of disillusion was hardest to bear; when her faith in life was shaken, and her soul felt dreary and lonely. She made much of the child, and the father was jealous."

(Lawrence: 1913: 23)

From the above quotation, we are also able to know that, in addition, the dominance of mother's role in build her children personality and also Mrs Morel's feeling to her husband which increasingly fades caused by a lie that just revealed after her marriage entering into seventh month. Mrs Morel found a bill of furniture that is not paid yet and the house where they live in is not Mr Morel's house but his mother has rented it. Above all Mrs Morel's trust to her husband increasingly fades moreover with a bad attitude of Mr Morel who usually drunk and sometimes is brutal in conduct.

"But in the seventh month, when she was brushing his sunday coat, she felt the papers in the breast-pocket, and seized with a sudden curiosity, took them out to read. He very rarely wore the frock-coat he was married in: and it had not occurred to her before to feel curious concerning the papers. They were the bills of the household furniture, still unpaid..... She said to her husband, but her manner had changed towards him. Something in her proud, honourable soul had crystallized out hard rock as rock."

(Lawrence: 1913: 20:22)

Beside, there is also a good conduct that Mr Morel possesses that he is humorous, interesting and fluent in telling a story. This makes Mr Morel attracted to Walter Morel when she has firstly met him at christmas party.

"Morel was then twenty-seven years old. He was well set-up, erect, and very smart. He had wavy hair that shone again, and vigorous black beard that had never been shaved. His cheeks were ruddy, and his red, moist mouth was noticable because he laughed so often and so heartily..... Morel had a warm way of telling a story."

(Lawrence: 1913: 16:83)

We have to realize that as a human being we must be aware of our limit. There are a proverb says "Tak ada gading yang tak retak" or a line of poem that was written by Alexander Pope "Human is error, God is divine", so accordingly we have to admit if a man makes mistake in his life.

Bad and hard conducts are the influence of the condition of environment and of his work as a miner that forced him to have such attitudes. Because of his family problems he becomes a drinker in order to forget that problems. Moreover, he must afford his wife and his four children.

On the other hand, conflict that occurs to Mrs Morel is because of self contradiction. She actually still loves her husband, but her husband's bad behaviour which he cannot improve makes Mrs Morel turn her devotion to

her children especially to William and Paul instead of his husband.

"As Mrs Morel saw him slink quickly through the inner doorway, holding his bundle, she laughed to herself; but her heart was bitter, because she had loved him.

...Meanwhile William grew bigger and stronger and more active, while Paul, always rather delicate and quiet, got slimmer, and trotted after his mother like her shadow. He was usually active and interested, but sometimes he would have fits of depression. Then the mother would find the boy of three or four crying on the sofa These fits were not often, but they caused a shadow in Mrs Morel's hear, and her treatment of Paul was different from that of the other children."

(Lawrence: 1913: 60:64)

Because of this condition, the children especially Paul creates a trouble in his personality. Whenever he search for a girl friend he always compares to his mother (similar to his mother). According to Freud this called "Oedipus Complex" that is the boy wants to get his couple that similar with his mother. At first, oedipus complex in the boy rises on account of the mother fulfills his need and opposes the father because the father is assumed as a competition in winning children's love. The development of oedipus complex in boys is the incest motivation on his mother as well as opposing behaviour toward father lead to a boy has a conflict with his parents, mainly father.

The young Paul who sleeps in the same bed as his mother treats her with the tenderness of a lover and

feels strong, animosity towards his father. He grows up to be the man and is unable to sustain a fulfilling relationship with a woman, and in the end achieving possible release from condition. Mrs Morel, for her part, is jealous of Paul's relationship with Miriam, behaving like a rival mistress. Paul rejects Miriam for his mother, but in rejecting Miriam he is also unconsciously rejecting his mother in her, in what he feels to be Miriam's stifling spiritual possessiveness.

"Paul loved to sleep with his mother. Sleep is still most perfect, in spite of hygienists, when it is shared with a beloved. The warmth, the security and peace of soul, the utter comfort from the touch of the other, knits the sleep, so that it takes the body and soul completely in its healing. Paul lay against her and slept, and got better, while she, always a bad sleeper, fell later on into a profound sleep that seemed to give her faith."
(Lawrence: 1913: 87)

However, Paul's psychological development does not take in a social void. His father, Walter Morel is a miner while his mother is of slightly higher social class. Mrs Morel is concerned with Paul and she feels Paul should not follow his father into the pit and wants him to take a clerical job instead. She herself remains at home as a housewife. Mr Morel's estrangement from the intense emotional life of the home is due in part to his social division, one which alienates him from his own children, and brings them emotionally

closer to the mother. The father's work is especially exhausting and oppressive, his role in the family is likely to be further diminished. Morel is reduced to establishing human contact with his children through his practical skills about the house. Moreover, his lack of education makes it difficult for him to articulate his feelings, a fact which further increases the distance between himself and his family. The fatiguing, harshly disciplined nature of the work process helps to create in him a domestic irritability and violence which drives the children deeper into their mother's arms, and which spurs on her jealous possessiveness of them. To compensate for his inferior status at work, the father struggles to assert a traditional male authority at home, thus estranging his children from his still further. (Theory of literature: 175)

Any conflict experienced by the characters in "Sons and Lovers" novel is actually or first, only a common conflict or contradiction in human being history that depends upon how the man is capable to overcome it. The result is such conflict will not take long like the one which is faced in Morel's family. Conflict or contradiction that he faces which is not able to be overcome, the outcomes will be more complex one, as happens to Mrs Morel that leads to her death after she suffers from illness.

"My mother was taken ill at my sister's in Thurston street. What are you doing here?..... 'We s'll be taking my mother as soon as we can, 'said Paul. What's a-matter with her?'asked Dawes, with a sick man's interest in illness. 'She's got a cancer.'
(Lawrence: 1913: 463)

This reality rotates out whenever or wherever man exist as long as he lives in the world. Thus, the conflict that experienced by Morel's family as much as each of them wants to get winning or put firstly their wishes regardless the other wishes.

3.1.2 Individual Conflicts

Man wherever he exist is not disintegrated to his social environment. As a social creature, he is always need the other presence. He socializes one another, he interacts and acts as an individual or a social member. Through his interaction and association, it often rises misunderstanding among members of society. These misunderstandings may lead to conflict.

Everyone will face conflict either light or heavy one as those that have been experienced by the characters in "Sons and Lovers". In general, conflict rises by the situation that has created unhappy feeling. Therefore, conflict is closely related to human being personality. Conflict the one that exist would be a natural reaction in human living.

In any case of condition, man will surely face the tension either as to family problem, work or the case concerning the future. Tension like this kind may bring to conflict as what Mrs Morel has had, conflict that has been experienced in family as a mother for her children and as a wife for the husband (Walter Morel's wife).

As a mother, she fails to educate her children in applying a behavioral pattern and a good attitude in the family. These failures influence her children who hate their father and sometimes are in quarrel that is likely leads to a fight.

"There began a battle between the husband and wife-fearful, bloody battle that ended only with the death of one. She fought to make him undertake his own responsibilities, to make him fulfil his obligation. But he was too different from her. His nature was purely sensuous, and she strove to make him moral, religious. She tried to force him to face things. He could not endure it-it drove him out of his mind."

(Lawrence: 1913: 23)

The tension that experienced by Mrs Morel, on the other hand is different because she wants her children happy by meeting their needs in order that her children get a success as what parents always look forward to. The meeting of needs cannot be fulfill because their economic condition is not workable. Kindness that has been extended by her neighbour has been very helpful and they give a hand without waiting to be asked for.

Meanwhile, from some examples that we have found show us that conflict occurs in this novel because of children need suitable and favorable family environment, safe feeling accepted from mother and protected feeling from father. In this case, we cannot find such environment.

Whereas as a wife, she and her husband must go on together to determine any value a life goal which makes a daily-life spice in their family. In this novel, some factors such a mother is a place in searching for a safe feeling and father for a protector cannot be found. As a wife, she becomes a husband's partner and is dedicated in helping his husband manage the family. It is not such the case that experienced by Mrs Morel in her family life. The role of family members - mother, father, and children are not properly performed like other family generally are. Conflict and immature personality are sources of tension in household and badly affect the happiness of each family member.

The role of father in family is usually a material source and he is often regarded as a stranger, because it seems as if he has just had an affair with the outside world of their family. From various examples it seems that father that pays little attention to his function at home he finally loses a place in his children's eye as a person who is responsible in their up

bringing. The child needs father not only as a material source, but also as an important person who brings up and educates his children for their future.

In the case of education, the role of father in family is very important, especially for boys or sons the father becomes a pattern, an example for them as a real man later. While for girls or daughter father gives a chance for them to decide a man to be her husband later. In Morel's family, his sons and daughter do not regard him as he should be. On the contrary their mother to be a prominent figure for their children.

Conflict firstly begins because there is not any harmoniously family life among the members of Mr Morel's family where continuous conflicts exist between husband and wife, mother and her sons, father and his sons, and a son and his lovers. The end of the story gives a solution of existing conflicts. If Mrs Morel had offered an apology to her husband for her fault creating disharmonious atmosphere the conflict would not have occurred in the family. A spiritual conflict that is experienced by Mrs Morel has a fatal result on her health and cancer disease has encroached her body which tragically brings to her death.

The next tension is what occurs to William and Paul. William is the oldest son in his family and becomes the center of his mother's love because he comes in time

when the bitterness and emptiness of her life are more than she can bear. Everything she does shows how important the child is to her. Therefore her husband is always jealous. She devotes herself to her children by giving attention and affection to William. When William is thirteen years old he has been offered a job and begins socialism with his girl mates. In this regard, Mrs Morel has shown her ill-feeling toward William's girl friend. He does not want her son speak about other people so that his love to his mother will not be shared by anybody. Until he has grown up, William has an intimate to have a girl friend to whom he will get married. Unfortunately, his mother never agrees. All of his girl friends were assumed unsuitable to his mother wishes and he obeys his mother decision with those cases. At last, the climax of the tension is William passes away in London because of his pneumonia.

"My boy, remember you're taking your life in your hands, 'said Mrs Morel. 'Nothing is as bad as marriage that's a hopeless failure.... The clock ticked on; mother and son remained in silence, a conflict between them; but he would say no more. At last she said:..... And so often William manifested the same hatred towards his betrothed."
(Lawrence: 1913: 164:165)

After William's death, Mrs Morel does not realize some suppressed made to her children. On the contrary, his mother's role has increased greatly toward Paul, and when Paul gets ill Mrs Morel devotes his attention to

Paul. She is greatly afraid of Paul condition like William who has died because of pneumonia. She focuses all her hopes on Paul, and he becomes the focal points of her love.

On the other hand, Paul is unable to have meaningful relationship with two women in his life, Miriam and Clara Dawes who love him so much, since his mother demands all his affection and encourages him in artistic interest.

Miriam is a shy girl, romantic in her soul and likes to read poetry. She is a daughter of Mrs Leivers (Mrs Morel's friend). She knows Paul when he and his mother go to Mrs Leivers' farm. His friendship with Miriam comes later, but neither he nor Miriam would have admitted that there is love growing between them. At that time, Miriam is sixteen years old and her feeling is very delicate and fine, (perhaps particularly so) because she lives on a farm which is surrounded by the animal activity of reproduction, and also she has late grown up.

Conflict rages in herself exist since she loves Paul so much but on the other hand she keeps away from Paul because she is shy toward her family. In her family religion is a living thing inside the family that influences every part of the family's life. Miriam assumes that love is only for God and love between boy and girl

is wrong.

'O Lord, let me not love Paul Morel. Keep me from loving him, if I ought not to love him.' Something anomalous in the prayer arrested her. She lifted her head and pondered. How could it be wrong to love him? Love was God's gift. And yet it caused her shame. That was because of him, Paul Morel. But, then, it was not his affair, it was her own, between herself and God. She was to be sacrifice. But it was God's sacrifice, not Paul Morel's on her own.

(Lawrence: 1913: 212)

Day by day has passed, both of them increasingly intimate. Looking at this case, Mrs Morel begins disliking their relationship that becomes intimate so that she persuades her son in order to keep away from Miriam. Here, a conflict begins between them and in the same time Paul has been kept a hate toward Miriam.

Then, there is a third person. She is Clara Dawes, a married woman and has no child. She is a daughter of old friend of Mrs Leivers and works with Paul at Jordan's. In Clara, he has found what her mother asked him. Clara is older than him so that Pauls feels he resembles his mother. This relation does not take long because Clara still has a husband that has informally takes a divorce proceedings. He is Baxter Dawes and works as a blacksmith at Jordan's.

Arthur is not like as Paul. His mother is unable to control him according to her willing since Arthur has a hard attitude that is similar to his father. In his

childhood, he is more close to his father, he is fond of listening to a story from his father either about his father's work place or another story for children. Arthur is also not like William while Paul always gets order from his mother and follow it whatever she has said. Arthur is not of that type, whatever he feels improperly to him he then will fight for and he will do according to his own wishes. Finally, his mother lets him decide what he likes or does not.

"Arthur finished his apprenticeship, and got a job on the electrical plant at Minton pit. He earned very little, but had a good chance of getting on. But he was wild and restless. He did not drink nor gamble. Yet he somehow contrived to get into endless scrapes, always through some hot-headed thoughtlessness."

(Lawrence: 1913: 222)

Meanwhile Annie is growing-up and is not much interfered by her parent, primarily her mother. She is to be an assistant teacher at local school and has earned her living. After that she get married and determines her life together her husband at Sheffield. And at the time her mother gets ill she cares for her mother in her house for a few days, but it does not take long when her mother dies. During her childhood, she is not a trouble maker and never has a conflict with her mother. Annie is the only daughter in Morel's family and whenever conflicts happen among her brothers, she can easily settle them.

✓ 3.2 External Conflict

In tracing out the plot of *Sons and Lovers*, we may look at variously conflicts that have been experienced by the characters especially the main character, Paul. These conflicts consist of the main character's conflict, individual conflicts of the other characters and individual conflicts related to environment. The main conflict type is external or interpersonal conflict.

By reading a life background of D.H. Lawrence, we may recognize that a conflict which has been experienced by the characters of the story to some extent is the expression of D.H. Lawrence's own life. It reflects in the story as an autobiographical novel.

The conflicts particularly happen between the character that possess different characteristics and opinions that cannot integrate one another. Each character does not want to lose or to follow other intention. This leads to disharmonious atmosphere which then creates conflicts.

In the end of this story the writer has found a solution on conflicts faced by the characters, especially Paul.

3.2.1 Conflict between Mr Morel and Mrs Morel

Every person has attitude or behavior which differs

from the other's. The difference in attitude or behavior rises since the difference of custom (socio-cultural); life environment, social status, and educational, has also existed.

These differences are faced by Mr Morel and Mrs Morel which create a conflict between both of them. The conflict occurs since a socio-cultural different of that wife and husband. Mr Morel is a man of the family whose occupation is of working at mining while his wife is from a higher social status. Her husband is just viewed by her father who looks a physical performance of Walter Morel at Christmas party. Finally one year later they got married.

"Mrs Morel came of a good old burgher family, famous independents who had fought with Colonel Hutchinson, and who remained stout Congregationalists. Her grand-father had gone bankrupt in the lace-market at a time when so many lace-manufactures were ruined in Nottingham. Her father, George Coppard, was an engineer- a large, handsome, haughty man, proud of his integrity. Gertrude resembled her mother in her small build. But her temper, proud and unyielding, she had from the Coppards."

(Lawrence: 1913: 15)

It is also because of their different educational background. Mrs Morel is an intellectual and educated person while her husband is only a miner. As a man that works beneath the earth, he much more devotes his soul and body than his thinking. And at the time he arrives

at home he needs more rest to regain a power for tomorrow and so on. The thing that makes him tired and a clear discipline of his working process performs himself with irritability and brutal conduct.

Because of his brutal conduct and a drunkard it often happens only trivial problem becomes big and even it causes a fighting between them, for example when Mr Heaton visits his home and where he finds his wife and Mr Heaton are involved in a friendly talk, but he cannot accept such a situation, eventhough his wife has tried to make him understand such disagreeable atmosphere, but also the three children who still need more care and attention.

Mr Heaton is a minister of the local church, is still young, but very poor. His wife has died in giving birth to their first child. Mr Heaton and Mrs Morel are good friends.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Mrs Morel, in spite of herself. The minister looked rather scared, Morel entered. He was feeling rather savage. He nodded a 'How d'yer do' to the clergyman, who rose to shake hands with him.....She hated her husband because, whenever he had an audience, he whined and played for symphaty. William, sitting nursing the baby, hated him, with a boy's hatred for false sentiment, and for the stupid treatment of his mother. Annie had never liked him: she merely avoided him.'
(Lawrence: 1913: 47:48)

A most critical fighting is when Mr Morel returns home in a drunk condition. In such a condition, things around

looks guilty on his eyes, moreover when something that he is looking for is not available. This is possibly caused by the emptiness of his religion background which he may base on of whatever problems or activities he faces. That is why he cannot leave his habit of excessive drinking of alcoholic liquor.

Since Mr Morel and Mrs Morel have hard characteristic a conflict easily rises between them and they both are in real disagreement. Looking at her children, Mrs Morel's heart becomes crushed. She does not want her children have the same fate as their mother's though there is also a little bit of love toward her husband.

Mr Morel's education and life background should be reflected in his children's education, but the way of bringing them up for the children future is at Mrs Morel's hand. When his children are successful in their school or works, he cannot give any praise as a spirit to more develop, instead he ridicules them. In such cases, it is necessary to praise children achievement that is the parents without reluctance give a praise to their children if they are successful in certain case.

These conflicts do not appear if there is a third person, though they do since the lack of communication between them because of misunderstanding occurs. Economic condition plays a role. As a miner his wage is very small and his wife cannot make a living because she is

busy to look after her husband and her children.

The climax of these conflicts between Mr Morel and Mrs Morelis when Mrs Morel chases away her husband. At that time their children can support their mother. However, before finally Mrs Morel passed away Mr Morel comes and speaks to her like a stranger when she is about to die. The death of Mrs Morel makes him realize her kindness, so he decides to leave Nottingham.

3.2.2 Conflict between Paul and His mother

While the trust of Mrs Morel to his husband fade out, because of the lie and his brutal conduct, William is born as a reward of her sadness. To William she devotes all of attention and her love to compensate her sadness toward her husband. Though suddenly, William has passed away so that her attention returns to Paul. She finds Paul's personality similar to William's. Paul is the second son in Morel's family. His mother loves Paul as if she does not want to separate with her son. As a result, Paul grows up and suffers from disorder called oedipus complex.

In this case, Mrs Morel wants to dominate all of Paul's life, his conduct and behavior are the interesting ones for his mother. And when Paul becomes youth and he has been in love with someone that is his heart is linked to a girl, Miriam. She is a daughter of Mrs

Morel's friend. Paul loves Miriam in order that he may free from his mother bindness. However, she is in vain when Paul intimates to Miriam, his mother begins worried of the intimate relationship. Fall in love with Miriam, Paul wants to start a normal life as a man and throws away any assistance that he may receive from his mother. When Paul loves Miriam seriously, his mother starts to expose any regulation which prohibits him to go out together with Miriam, whereas in fact such is proper for adolescent.

When Paul realizes his position as a grown-up boy, a conflict then occurs between Paul and his mother. His mother prohibits her son to carry on further relation with Miriam without clear reasons.

"Always when he went with Miriam, and it grew rather late, he knew his mother was fretting and getting about him - why, he could not understand. As he went into the house, flinging down his cap, his mother looked up at the clock. She had been sitting thinking, because a chill to her eyes prevented her reading. She could feel Paul being drawn away by this girl. And she did not care for Miriam. She is one of those who will want to suck a man's soul out till he had none of his own left, she said to herself; 'and he is just such a baby as to let him himself be absorbed. She will never let him become a man she never will. 'So while he was away with Miriam, Mrs Morel more and more worked up.....'Why don't you like her, mother?' he cried in despair. 'I don't know, my boy, 'she replied piteously. 'I'm sure I've tried and tried, but I can't - I can't!' (Lawrence: 1913: 199:238)

At last, Paul puts an end his relation with Miriam for the sake of his love to his mother. His mother's advice obviously proves that Miriam is not a suitable girl who is proper to get married with him. His mother does not treat the same to Paul's brother and sister, only to Paul. Paul feels that his life is useless and empty when he sees that Annie has married and Arthur leads his own life in a way his family or his another knows nothing about.

Mother for Paul is everything in his life. They seem as two hearts that are inseparable. When they face trouble they will share together and Paul has to confide his sorrow only to his mother. Thus, all things that to be of his mother decision is the best for himself so he receives it.

The conflicts that faced by Paul happen because Paul is different from his brother where the attention of his mother is mostly devoted to Paul. In his childhood, he often imagines things that are beautiful and promising and when he realizes himself suddenly he cries. At the time he is in mother side, he feels warm and protected. When he has grown up he is always in his mother side, ultimately to eliminate this habit it cannot longer be relieved.

Psychologically, we observe how strong is the role

of his mother in performing Paul personality. Together with his mother he gets a gentleness and affection and perform a deep revenge toward his father. The affection attitude of Mrs Morel toward Paul is a revenge to her role that has failed in her household. Paul rejects Miriam and he wants to put off his mother in himself, but in vain. One of the factors that causes Paul behaves like that is his assumption of his father as a backbone or livelihood searcher in his family while his mother, Mrs Morel only gives material and emotional care for her husband and children.

The most tragic tension is that when Paul finds himself trapped and almost destroyed when he realizes that his mother is an energetic source that forces him having an ambition at home and in the same time the powerful emotional force draws him back.

After leaving Miriam, he meets Clara at his working place. Toward that girl his mother does not so much take care of because she knows that Clara is a married woman. Thus, it is impossible for his son to continue his relation with Clara. Though in detail, Mrs Morel always gives a message to Paul in order to choose the girl or woman who is able to raise his social status.

The conflicts is faced by Paul increasingly complex, all of his conduct to be his mother interest. From the work problem till the selecting the couple, all things

are governed by his mother as the other says "quite wrong" so that it rises a conflict among them. As when Paul wishes to convince his mother that Miriam is a good girl, however, his mother opposes and states her dislike on Miriam. When he gets home late than usual, Mrs Morel begins feeling worried while when Annie goes together with her boy friend, she is not worried at all. This makes Paul confused about his mother's way of thinking. In order to forget Miriam, Paul concentrates on paintings and sells them in London. This case has vanished his remembrance to Miriam, unhappiness, and uncertainty in his life.

Finally, once he tells his mother that he is not able to meet the right and appropriate woman according to his mother's requirements and cannot get married with any girl when his mother is still alive. This case proves that when his mother has died, his hope fades, his life is useless. Even after his mother has died he does not have any intention again to get married. He meets again Miriam but no more love exist in his life.

After the death of his mother, he becomes uncertain. His attachment to his mother is so deep so that he is not able to love other woman. It makes him restless in facing life because he does not know how to support himself without his mother.

"Paul felt crumpled up and lonely. His mother had really supported his life. He had loved her; they two had, in fact, faced the world together. Now she was gone, and for ever behind him was the gap in life, the tear in the veil, through which his life seemed to drift slowly, as if were drawn towards death."

(Lawrence: 1913: 495)

3.2.3 Conflict between Paul and his lovers

Some people say that love emerges because after meeting frequently a seed of love may emerge between both of different human. It is like this that is faced by Paul because he often visits Willey farm, the farm of his mother's friend. There he often meets a daughter of Mrs Leivers, Miriam that finally both become more intimate and they fall in love.

Miriam is unlike a youth of her age who enjoys her youth pleurably because she is the only girl in her family. Her older sister is a teacher and she does not live in the same house. Thus, she does all of the house works such as cleaning, cooking, because her parents work busily in their farm. She is also very religious and mostly appreciates the norms. She hates her brother who always makes a trouble and makes her angry. At last, her opinion towards all of the men are the same. She hates her existence as a woman that cannot be free like man.

Since the first meeting with Paul she begins interested in something that often she imagines and reads in

the poem as a hero as she finds it in Paul's personality. Though she is worried about whether Paul is like his brothers that are naughty and often mock her. Paul is also interested in Miriam and both of them need each other so that their relationship goes on smoothly.

As the time goes by, their days together are happy and joyful. Paul is seventeen years old and the relation between them become closer. This mood troubles Mrs Morel, Paul's mother who has realized that her son begins to intimate with Miriam. Paul should then keep a distance from Miriam. Mrs Morel's claims on him has kept frustrating his relationship with girls.

Once Miriam knows that Paul has been in love with Clara, a light conflict occurs between them. Miriam actually wants to know more details about Paul. From that case, one significant factor that can not be eliminated from Paul's personality, that is, his mother care and love are very strong. He does not want to hurt his mother and make her sad with a hard effort his mother and make her sad. With a hard effort his mother points out to Miriam that Paul is unfit to be his lover, he possibly does not love her. This case occurs because she has not been well educated and weak, whereas his mother wants a woman who will accompany him to be in the same class with him. This is a reflection of his mother's power that has rooted in the body and soul of Paul. He

can not love another woman except his own mother. In fact Miriam loves him very much but Paul does not. Finally, they understand each other that they should be just friends. Miriam realizes now how deep and important his affection to his mother are.

Paul in the other occasion, tells Miriam about what he really feels toward his mother and mentions that if he should marry someone, he can still have a relationship with his mother.

"This is your mother, 'she said. 'I don't know she liked me.' 'No, it isn't, 'he said hastily. It was for your sake she spoke this time. She only said, if I was going on, I ought to consider myself engaged.' There was a silence. 'And if I ask you to come down any time, you won't stop away, will you?' She did not answer. By this time she was very angry."

(Lawrence: 1913: 276)

The next days Paul still visits Willey farm. He meets Clara whose presence creates unfriendly situation among Paul, Miriam, and Clara. On one hand Paul still loves Miriam but Miriam to some extent does not. The presence of Clara shows Miriam that Paul is possibly in love with her. Miriam possibly fears to love Paul's love attention.

Clara is really in love with Paul and Paul has also shown such Clara's feeling as if Paul is in the hands of his mother. Miriam has actually done the same but it is only spritual enjoyment. Miriam is a woman that strictly

devotes to religion values and the virginity of a woman. She is like a nun. Paul actually has found the two women possess the same characteristics as he finds in his mother.

Psychologically, Paul has been satisfied with the love of his mother, but materially he needs a woman as a place to devote his love or affection and physically it is Clara who possessess the quality. Clara is an elderly woman and has married. In Clara, Paul sees his mother's real personality. Clara who feels lonely because she has left by her husband meets Paul who has failed in his love. They both become intimate, but unfortunately this does not last long because Clara returns to her husband.


Having two times been in love with two different persons, the first is with Miriam whose beauty looks like his mother, and the second is with a half-life widow that possessess maternity which is idealized. Both fail to have married with Paul because both of them do not possess the resemblance of mother's real personality. Paul is ready to only marry any woman whose face and behavior are the same as mother, but he never meets such persons.

Until twenty five years old Paul cannot be able to decide his wishes to get married. To marry with Miriam is impossible because his mother dislikes her and as long as Mrs Morel lives this case is impossible to

perform. Failure to marry Miriam, Paul turns to Clara. With Clara Paul often discusses about what can make him feel the warmth and affection of his mother. Clara is older than Paul and has married. Now she lives separately from her husband, but her husband has not divorced her. Her husband also works together with her at Jordan's as a blacksmith. Her husband often sees his wife gets intimate with somebody else such as his workmate, Baxter Dawes. The climax is when he sees his wife goes to the theater together with Paul without his consent. He fights against Paul at the pub when Paul goes alone there.

Mrs Morel is fond of Clara, but she is not so to Miriam. Clara and Paul have tried to behave in accordance with with Paul's mother intention. Meantime, Mrs Morel's health begins to decline because the death of William and her own illness. Paul loves Clara and he wants to develop their relationship to a marriage stage. On the other hand, Clara actually still loves her husband (this case is like Mrs Morel and her husband cases). Clara does not find herself suitable to Paul, she finally puts an end her love affairs with Paul and she returns to her husband. After that Paul almost never sees her again.

Days pass as usual with their own significance and importance. His mother died all of a sudden. His father



lives together with his friend in Bestwood and Paul hires a room in Nottingham. One day he goes to the church where he meets Miriam. Paul becomes thin because suffering that he has just gone been through. Miriam also becomes older than she used to be. It is hopeless to unite them in marriage. The sense of mutually belonging that they have ever possessed has gone. Each decides his and her own way to survive.

"'And if we married?' he asked. 'At any rate, I could prevent you wasting yourself and being a prey to other woman - like - like Clara. 'A prey?' he repeated smiling. She bowed her head in silence. He lay feeling his despair come up again. 'I'm not sure, 'he said slowly, 'that marriage would be much good. 'I only think of you 'she replied. 'I know you do. But - you love me so much, you want to put me in your pocket. And I should die there smothered. 'She bent her head, put her finger between her lips, while the bitterness surged up in her hear. 'And what will you do otherwise?' she asked. I don't know - go on, I suppose. Perhaps I shall soon go abroad.'

(Lawrence: 1913: 506-507)

3.3. Environmental Factors

Sons and Lovers describes life situation of a family in a mining town which is in disharmony. It is caused by situation and the circumstances especially the life background of Mr Morel and Mrs Morel where economic factors are most influential. The family has never met their need sufficient. Such factors actually cannot ruin the family as long as the family understand and build up

mutual efforts to overcome any problems. Moreover, they can maintain the institution of marriage which is sacred and valuable.

"Walter Morel is a miner and his wife belongs to slightly higher social class. Mrs Morel herself remains at home as a housewife. The family set-up of the Morel is part of what is known as the 'sexual division of labour' which in capitalist society takes the form of the male parent being used as labour-power in the productive process while the female parent is left to provide the material and emotional maintenance of him and the labour-force of the future (the children). Mr Morel's estrangement from the intense emotional life of the home is due in part to this social division.

In the case of the Morels, these social factors are further complicated by the class distinction between them. Morel takes to be characteristically proletarian inarticulateness, physicality, and passivity. The novel portrays the miners as creatures of the underworld who live the life of the body rather than the mind. This is a curious portraiture, since in 1912, the miners launched the biggest strike which Britain has ever seen. One year later, the worst mining disaster for century resulted in a paltry fine for a seriously negligent management, and class-warfare was everywhere in the air throughout British coalfields. Mrs Morel is of lower-middle class, reasonably well-educated, articulate and determined. She therefore symbolizes what the young, sensitive and artistic Paul may hope to achieve his emotional turning to her from the father is, inseparably, a turning from the impoverished, exploitative world of the colliery towards the life of emancipated consciousness.

We can see Paul's weak image of his father and strong of his mother and how the human relationship between an absent, violent father, an ambitious, emotionally demanding mother and sensitive child are understable of unconscious processes and of certain social forces and relations.

(Eagleton: 1985: 175-176)

Another factor that contributes to create a conflict

in Morel family is of situation and environment where Mr Morel is neglectful of his responsibilities as a human to the creature. Religion values that never embodied since his childhood makes his bad behaviour cannot be eliminated. It is unlike Mrs Morel that since her childhood religious life has been embodied in her family. And economic condition and another factors that interrelated in that time. In his personality, it has been no more believe so that he refuses God in him. Paul who looks at his bad father's behavior has taken an effort to make him conscious, though it is useless due to his hather's heart being closed to see kindness.

In England during the time religion values are respected in a society life as reflected in the religious life among them. Life in society that still gives a hand one another with open heart, perhaps they feel they are in the same boat as a family of miners. Nowadays such cases may be no longer found. Some people go to church or remember God if they have become older. The youth spend their life with a merely worldly enjoyment.

Thus, we can see how such factors can effect one's and colour his life such as the lives of the characters in this novel especially Paul that stays and lives in a mining area who rejects a bad and inconsistent behavior of his father. The last but not least, the role of the surrounding people particularly the parents and family

environment have played significant role in the upbringing of children and the quality of family.

CHAPTER IV
C O N C L U S I O N

The story of the novel is usually made of contacts between people, their conflicts and the solution to their conflicts. These factors are found in the novel "Sons and Lovers" by D.H.Lawrence.

Lawrence in his Sons and Lovers tells about the demanding mother who has given up the prospect of achieving a true emotional life with her husband and turns to her sons with a stultifying and possessive love. He describes the contrast between husband and wife which is exaggerated and shows that the couples are confronted with many kinds of conflicts, conflicts with their own problems, with their own feeling and emotion, with their lovers, and their environment. These conflicts occupy the characters in Sons and Lovers novel particularly Paul who has a role as a main character.

On the one hand Mrs Morel actually is a good mother who tries hard to bring up and educated her children education in order to improve their social status. On the other hand she is a demanding mother who is always concerned with her children especially the relation between her son and a woman. The excessive love and involvement which she has shown to her sons is very

destructive and it ruins her son's activity and freedom. Naturally her children have opposed her to be free from their mother's domination but unfortunately they fail because the influence of their mother remains strong. Such a relationship between mother and son according to Freud is called oedipus complex. ✓

In this novel Lawrence has shows the readers how man can have a conflict which is created by himself. Actually man, someone has never been free from problems. This novel has generally tried to depict that family conflict exist in any society and this existing phenomena in any family should be anticipated in order that family can sustain the main purpose of its objective "long-life happiness". We actually start our life from our family. From the very beginning of our life we may also know how to solve and overcome the problems in our life. Although we realize that life is not perfect, we may try to make our life as good as we can by learning from experiences which are obtainable from other people who have encountered in their life.

The peculiarity of this novel is to be predominant in figure of the woman. Mrs Morel reflects the role of woman in a family life of the time. Moreover she has been the centre of conflicts, at least she has created particular atmosphere in which conflicts easily occurs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrams, M.H. et.al. 1975. *The Norton Anthology of English Literature*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company. Inc.
- Allen, Walter. 1954. *The English Novel: A short Critical History*. London: Phoenix House.
- American Peoples. 1963. *Encyclopaedia: Vol.IV*. New York: Grolier Incorporated.
- Benton, Helen Hemingway. and William Benton. 1768. *The New Encyclopaedia Britannica*. London: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.
- Brumfit, C.J. (ed.).1983. *Literary Theory: An Introduction*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Eagleton, Terry. 1983. *Literary Theory: An Introduction*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Forster, E.M. 1972. *Aspects of the Novel*. New York. Harcourth, Brace & Co.
- Gunarsa, Singgih D. Prof.Dr. dan Gunarsa, Singgih Y. Ny. Prof.Dr. 1991. *Psikologi Praktis: Anak, Remaja, dan Keluarga*. Jakarta: BPK Gunung Mulia.
- Karl, Frederick R. and Marvin Magalaner. 1959. *A Reader's Guide to Great Twentieth-Century English Novels*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Kennedy, X.J. 1991. *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*. New York: Harper Collin Publisher.
- Kooistra, J. and J.H.Schutt. 1968. *A Shorter Introduction to English Literature*. Groningen: Wolters-Noordhoff.
- Lawrence, D.H. 1913. *Sons and Lovers*. London: Penguin Books.
- Mills, Patricia Jagentowics. 1987. *Woman, Nature, and Psyche*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.
- Paranoan, Marrang Dra.Ny. 1990. *Pemecahan Konflik*. (Bahan Kuliah Pengantar Psikologi).

✓ Suryabrata, Sumadi. 1988. *Psikologi Kepribadian*. Jakarta: Penerbit CV. Rajawali.

Sumardjo, Jakob dan Saini K.M. 1991. *Apresiasi Kesusas-
traan*. Jakarta: Penerbit PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Semi, M.Atar. 1988. *Anatomi Sastra*. Padang: Penerbit
Angkasa Raya.

Schaie, K.Warner. 1986. *Adult Development and Aging*.
Boston-Toronto: Little, Brown and Company.

Tarigan, Henry Guntur. 1984. *Prinsip-prinsip Dasar
Sastra*. Bandung: Penerbit Angkasa.

Wright, Elizabeth. *Psychoanalytic Criticism: Theory in
Practice*. London and New York: Methuen.

Wellek, Rene. dan Austin Warren. 1990. *Teori Kesusas-
traan*. Jakarta: Gramedia.