

**CONFLICTS ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN
THE NOVEL *THE END OF THE AFFAIR* BY GRAHAM
GREENE: AN INTRINSIC ANALYSIS**



A THESIS

Submitted to The Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University
as Partial Requirements to Obtain Bachelor's Degree in
English Literature Study Program

BY

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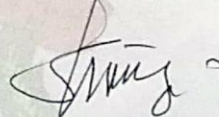
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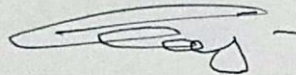
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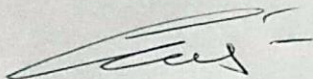
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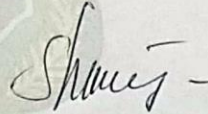
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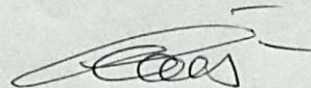
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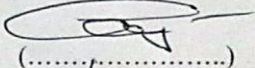
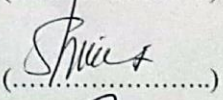
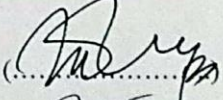
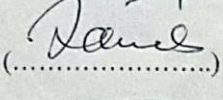
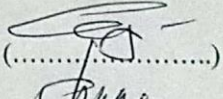
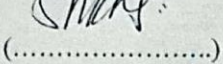
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Submitted in fulfilment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at English Department Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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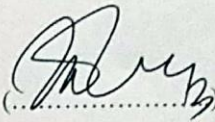
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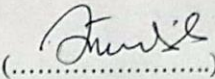
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Department : ENGLISH LITERATURE

Hereby the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which has been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except the quotations and references.

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Amalia Ramadhani Fachrudin

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The writer realize that this thesis still needs a lot of improvement. Therefore, the writer will appreciate any criticism and corrections provided in any means to the improvement of this writing.

Makassar, 31st May 2021

The Writer

Amalia Ramadhani Fachrudin

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ABSTRAK

AMALIA RAMADHANI FACHRUDIN. Analisis Konflik Karakter Utama Dalam Novel *The End Of The Affair* Oleh Graham Greene: An Intrinsic Analysis (Dibimbing oleh **Abidin Pammu** and **Sitti Sahraeny**)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan konflik kejiwaan tokoh utama terkait *id*, *ego*, dan *superego* dalam novel *The End of The Affair* karya Graham Greene. Novel ini mengisahkan seorang penulis novel yang menyewa seorang detektif untuk menyelidiki seorang wanita. Penulis juga mendeskripsikan obsesi dan jenis-jenis konflik tokoh-tokoh utama dalam novel.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme murni yang menekankan pada analisis intrinsik karya sastra. Unsur-unsur intrinsik karya sastra terdiri atas penokohan, alur, setting, tema, dan lain-lain. Data utama penelitian adalah novel *The End of The Affair* karya Graham Greene. Penulis mendeskripsikan data penelitian secara kualitatif. Kemudian, teori konflik dan psikoanalisis digunakan dalam menganalisis isu penelitian, yakni konflik batin tokoh-tokoh utama dalam novel ini.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, penulis menemukan bahwa obsesi Bendrix untuk mendapatkan Sarah ditentukan oleh banyak aspek, termasuk Sarah masih menjadi istri Henry dan memiliki banyak kekasih lainnya. Hubungan mereka berakhir pada tahun 1944 adalah karena kecemburuan Bendrix yang membuat Sarah tidak nyaman dan janjinya kepada Tuhan untuk meninggalkan Bendrix jika dia diberi kesempatan kedua untuk hidup. Penulis juga menemukan analisis konflik dalam novel *The End of The Affair* yang memiliki berbagai jenis konflik batin tokoh cerita, Maurice Bendrix yang terdiri dari kecemburuan, obsesi, kebencian, dan keyakinan pada Tuhan.

Kata Kunci: Obsesi, Konflik Internal.

ABSTRACT

AMALIA RAMADHANI FACHRUDIN. Conflicts Analysis Of The Main Characters In The Novel *The End Of The Affair* By Graham Greene: An Intrinsic Analysis (Supervised by **Abidin Pammu** and **Sitti Sahraeny**)

This research aims to explain the psychological conflicts of the main characters related to *id*, *ego*, and *superego* in *The End of The Affair* novel by Graham Greene. The writer also describes the obsession and the kind of the conflicts of the main character in the novel.

The writer in this study uses a structuralism approach that emphasizes on the intrinsic elements of literary works. The intrinsic elements of literary work consist of character, plot, setting, theme, and others. The main research data is *The End of The Affair* novel by Graham Greene. The writer describes the research data qualitatively. Then, theory of conflict is used in analyzing research issues, namely the inner conflict of the main characters in this novel.

Based on the analysis, the writer finds that Bendrix's obsession to get Sarah is determined by many aspects, including Sarah is still Henry's wife and has many other lovers. Their relationship was end in 1944 was due to Bendrix's jealousy that made Sarah uncomfortable and her promise to God to leave Bendrix if he was given a second chance to live. The writer also found conflict analysis in novel *The End of The Affair* has various kinds of inner conflict of Maurice Bendrix's character consists of jealousy, obsession, hatred, and faith in God.

Keywords: Obsession, Inner Conflict.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Literary works consist of drama, short story, poem, and novel. Novel offers conflict such as conflict with itself and other characters. The existence of a conflict makes the reader more interested to read it. The conflict that is closely related to the object of this research is conflict with other characters.

The beginning story of this novel is there is Bendrix as a main character in this novel who worked as novelist. In 1939 he had an affair with Sarah Miles. They had a relationship without being known by Sarah's husband, Henry Miles, who was working at the Minister of Pension. Because Bendrix loved Sarah so much, he would do anything to get Sarah forever. However, when he wanted to make Sarah his wife, he found out that Sarah had many other lovers besides him. On the other hand, he did not believe Sarah had other lover except him. Hatred, jealousy, pain, and obsession made him came to an agent detective to investigate Sarah's daily activity. Until Bendrix thought about how he could be with Sarah and how she would leave her husband and her lovers. And the truth he found undermined his pride, his distrust of God, and even forced him to clash with himself, others, even God.

Literary analysis allows the reader to understand life better that lead them to appreciate the work and the environment. The reason why the writer chooses this novel because it has interesting story ideas to study, in terms of the love triangle story between Bendrix, Sarah and Henry. The end of a love triangle that let them to believe in God and the most interesting is about the inner conflict of this novel. This

novel tells the story of Maurice Bendrix, a young novelist, meets Henry, an assistant secretary in the Minister of Pension, on one rainy night in 1946 while crossing the Common. Both of them are atheist. Henry gives Bendrix a letter in which Henry should apply to private detective agent named Savage to spy his wife but does not want to do so. Bendrix begins to write an episode with a Senior Civil Servant as the main character and takes the life of Henry as the material of his craftsmanship. Because of his interest in Sarah's attitude in welcoming her guests, Bendrix falls in love with her. He gathers information about his novels from Sarah. Finally, the writer finds a very interesting problem to be studied. It is related with Bendrix's conflict as the main character towards Sarah.

B. Identification of problems

After reading novel *The End of The Affair* written by Graham Greene, the writer identified some problems that can be analysed:

1. Maurice Bendrix is obsessed with Sarah Miles
2. The affair of the main character
3. Bendrix's manipulation in purpose to get Sarah

C. Statement of problems

Literary analysis allows people to understand life better and the surrounding people where the novel was written. Previous novel analysis revolves around the analysis of the intrinsic part and lack analysis about why certain characters were presented that against the real life. The present analysis involves intrinsic analysis, so that the reader will have better appreciation about the people who are employed by the authors to serves the character.

D. Scope of Problems

1. The obsession of the main character to get Sarah to be his wife by hiring detective to investigate Sarah's life with another lover
2. Bendrix's hatred of Sarah's husband because Henry Miles has Sarah as his wife as a whole while Bendrix cannot have Sarah because he is just her lover
3. Bendrix's jealousy of all the men around Sarah and considered them as a threat to his relationship with Sarah
4. Maurice Bendrix is still unsure of the existence of God after Sarah left him because she made a promise to God to leave Bendrix

E. Research Questions

1. What are the psychological obsession of the main characters in *The end of the Affair*?
2. What are the kind of conflict that emerge in the novel *The end of the Affairs*?
3. How are the conflicts resolved by the author?

F. Objectives of the Study

1. To describe the psychological obsession of the main character in Greene's *The End of The Affair*
2. To explain the conflicts of the main character in the novel

G. Sequence of Writing

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one contains background of the study, identification of problems, scope of problems, statement of problems, objectives of writing, and sequences of writing. Afterward, chapter three is the

methodology which is used by the writer in analyzing the case to find and collect the data, also the procedure of analyzing the data.

The fourth chapter is analysis that presents the novel by using the structuralism approach. The writer describes and explores idea of the problems in this novel. The last chapter consists of two parts: they are suggestion and the conclusion of the analysis. Conclusion describes the result of the analysis and suggestion generates further discussion about the inner conflict the relation of it in literary work.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Previous Related Studies

There has been a lot of studies that have been done on this topic. Previous study is used to understand areas that similar topics have been covered related or relevant to the literary analysis focusing on structural approach. The writer finds some study which is related with this study. One of the most outstanding research concerned Britteney Hale (2009), Ahmad Batubara (2008), and Aditya Amelia Irwan (2014).

The first was a study entitled *Relentless Love: The pursuing of the Love of God in Graham Greene's The End of The Affair* written by Hale. In this study, the author analyzed how Bendrix has many works and he is an atheist then met with Sarah Miles who is a catholic. In this study Bendrix and Sarah ignored God in their love journey. This analysis focused on how Sarah and Bendrix commit sin in the course of their love. When Sarah died, Bendrix, who was an atheist, had begun to believe in God. The study revealed the consistent analysis based on the intrinsic approach.

The second was an analysis entitled *Graham Greene's Love and Religious Values in The End of The Affair* written by Batubara majoring Faculty of Letters, Universitas Sumatera Utara. In this research, the author focused on the relationship of love and religion embraced by Bendrix and Sarah and how religion can solve the problems in this novel. In this analysis the author also explained the beginning of the occurrence of affair between Bendrix and Sarah was because Sarah and Henry

did not have the same opinions and thoughts for the household. Sarah always felt alone because her husband neglected her as his wife. At that time, she met with Bendrix and falling in love with each other. At the end of the novel, she realizes that she committed sin and returned to her husband. The study consistently revealed the nature of the characters as portrayed by the author.

Next related previous study entitled “*Conflict Analysis in Mary w. Shelley’s Frankenstein*” written by Irwan. This study aimed to describe the inner conflict in *Frankenstein* and only occurs between the main characters without involving another character. However, this research describes the values which are related in conflicts. The result of analysis demonstrates that literary works appears to be a an entertaining work.

From some of the previous studies above, it shows that the novel of *The End of The Affair* has many aspects that are very interesting to analyze. However, the writer has a different purpose to analyze this famous novel written by British authors. The different aspects from previous studies of this novel is the description about romance and religion.

B. Structuralism Approach

Structuralism approach is an approach which focused on intrinsic elements of literary work. This approach is known since 1950 in France which believes that literature’s project is all about intrinsic. The structuralism approach remains the main focus of the analysis which is explicitly stated in the chapter four. The structuralism approach was originally written by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in their book *Theory of Literature*. Wellek and Warren introduced structuralism

approach, which essentially is a study of literary work based on analyzing the internal elements that build the works. They explained in the following as:

The natural on sensible starting point for work in literary scholarship is the interpretation and analysis of the works of literary themselves. After all, only the works themselves justify all our interest in the life of an author, in his social environment, and the whole process of literature (Wellek and Warren, 1962: 332).

Structural theory is an approach which object is not a collection of separate elements, but rather the interrelationship of one element with another element, according to Aminuddin said as:

Structural analysis of a literary work aims to dismantle and describe as thoroughly, thoroughly, in detail, and as deeply as possible the interrelationships and intertwining of all the elements and aspects of literary works that produce the greatest overall meaning (Wellek and Warren, 1990: 180-181).

An intrinsic elements is an approach used to analyze literary works that build on the work itself. This approach focuses on analyzing the aspects that exist in the literature without regard to the external aspects. In the intrinsic elements there are structure aspects such as character, plot, setting, and theme.

1. Characterization

Character in novel is giving characterization to the actors of the story. The nature that is given will be reflected in the thoughts, speech, and views of the character towards something. Character can be people, animals, object and others. If there is no character in the novel, the intrinsic element of the novel is imperfect. The personality of the character will lead the character to act such as emotional behavioral, and all the logical things that deals with the problems which faced by the

character. Therefore, the character of the novel mostly has a value of a human in real life.

Characters are the person present in dramatics of narrative work, who are interpreted by reader as being endowed with the moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say in the dialogue and what they do in action (Roberts and Henry, 1993:20).

Abrams asserted that each character stick with their qualities given by authors.

The qualities are moral, intellectual and emotional. How to find these qualities are by discovering their dialogue and their action. In narrative work such as novel, the reader will discover a number of dialogue and action by the character, because the plot is very complex with involving the character on it.

The qualities such as morality, intellectuality, and emotion are important to build up the story of narrative work. Those things not presented by the character with casually, but there is Motivation as the grounds in the character qualities for their act and speech (Abrams, 1999: 33).

There are two types of character, main character and minor character. A major character is the main character that develops the plot of the story and always appears on the story. It occupies most part in plot or events that occurred in a story. In the other hand, minor character can be defined as the supporting character of the major characters and their function is to illuminate the major characters.

Characters are the main aspect if the reader talks about literary works. In the literary works characters are the most important things because the story is delivered through the actions of the characters. Characters in the literary works are portrayals of human being in real life. The author uses characters as a messenger of the moral values of the story to the readers. A life of the characters are in a fiction world, so they have to act as suitable as their characterization. Characterization is a way to show the attitude of a character. Characterization refers to the way an author helps

the reader to know a character which is portrayed according to the author's imagination. They must be portrayed so as to behave resembling the real people we encounter everyday.

The important functions of characters also make stories in novels meaningful. However, characterization plays an important role in giving the main character or peripheral behavior chosen or distinctive personality. Character type characterization categories become several types, flat and round character.

Flat characters are characterized by one or two traits; they can be summed up in a sentence. Though they touch life at only one or two points, may be made memorable in the hands of an expert author through some individualizing detail of appearance, gesture, or speech (Perrine, 1985: 67-68).

From the explanation it can be seen that the flat character has one or two characteristics that can make it easier for the author to display both appearance and movement. A flat character in the literary work is a two-dimensional character that is uncomplicated as compare to the round characters. On the other hand, flat characters are the simple characters in the literary work that does not to change throughout the literary work. Perrine mentions, "Round characters are complex and many-sided; they might require an essay for full analysis and live by their very roundness, by the many points at which they touch life" (Perrine, 1985: 67-68). It may be justified that round characters are the characters that can resemble the people of real life who possess all aspects of human qualities.

2. Plot

The plot is a series of events that are arranged systematically in a story and how an event can related each other more clearly (Stanton, 1965: 14). It suggested

that the plot is a story that contains the sequence of events, but each incident is only connected in cause and effect, an event which caused or led to the occurrence of other events. Plot is a series of stories contained in the work itself which consists of exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution. The plot is a very important basic framework. The plot regulates how actions must relate to each other, how the accident does has a relationship with another accident, and how does the character is explained and plays a role in that accident.

A plot is a narrative of events that emphasis falling on causality. The king died and the queen died of grief is not plot, the time sequence is preserved, but the sense of causality overshadows it (Foster, 1980: 87). Plot must be effective and it includes a sequence of incidents that bear a significant causal relationship to each other. Causality is an important feature of realistic fictional plot when something happens because of a result of something else.

There are five essential parts of plot, they are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution. Exposition is the beginning of the story where the characters and the setting is revealed. It is the introduction to the characters and setting of the story. Exposition providing information to the intended audience to encourage the reader to continue reading.

Rising action is a part where the events in the story become complicated and the conflict in the story is start to revealed, it appears between the introduction and climax. The rising action introduces the conflict or problem in the story. This part of the plot tells the reader what it is that the main character or protagonist is facing. During the rising action, the main character struggles with some conflict or problem.

3. Setting

Setting is environment especially domestic interior, maybe viewed as metonymic, or metaphoric, expression of character (Wellek and Warren, 1977:221). Setting is the natural, manufactured, political, and temporary environment, including everything that characters know and own. Like all human beings, fictional characters do not exist in isolation. Character become human by interacting with other characters, and gain identity because of their cultural and political allegiances, possessions, jobs, and location where they live and move.

Setting is divided into three parts, setting of place, setting of time, and setting of mood. Setting of place where the character or actor experiences the event or events in the story. Setting of time is the time at which event or events occur in the story. Setting of mood is any situation that occurs in the story such as: sad, happy, and so on.

4. Theme

Theme is the main idea or meaning contained in a story that the author wants to convey through the storyline. So, the story does not only contain a series of events arranged in a chart, but also has a specific purpose. Theme denotes the central idea of serious fictional works such as novels, plays, poems, or short stories (Gordon and Kushner, 1999: 199).

Theme in a story is fundamental. It is impossible if there is no special theme in the story, including in the form a novel. The story that described by the author will be clear because of the appearance of theme. This is what makes the theme of the story is often called as a guide for the reader to understands the story. There are

various themes that can be selected if you want to write a novel or plays, such as the theme of romance, family, education and others. The most important function of a theme in literature is to be the unifying element of last the whole story. The author created the plot, bring characters alive, whether consciously or not, express or implied, is basically a behavior guided by the theme chosen and had directed.

C. The Theory of Conflict

In a fiction works, conflict of the characters occurs between the characters and also between the characters against the outside force. They include the conflict of one individual against another individual, the conflict between an individual against the outside forces such as: nature (disaster), community, society, culture, behavior, and ideas. Conflict also can be happened in one individual against himself, this conflict is when the character experience by some kind of inner conflict.

The opposition between two characters, between large group of people, or between protagonist and larger forces such as natural objects, ideas, modes of behavior, public opinion, and the like. Conflict may also be internal and psychological (Roberts and Henry, 1995: 1694).

Conflict is one of the important part that occurs in a novel. It causes a serious argument between the characters in a novel. Conflict is what makes the story become more interesting. Without it, the story would have no point or purpose. There needs to be some struggles in order for the reader to understand of what might happen to be characters.

From Stanton in Nurgiyantoro, asserted that conflict can be seen from two categories that are:

- a. Internal conflict or psychological conflict that is what happen in the soul from character's feeling. So that is conflict experienced by humans within him.

- b. External conflict is conflicts that occur outside the character itself. External conflict is divided into two categories: Social conflict is a conflict related to the surrounding environment, the environment or people are in the vicinity are the most influential things in the social conflict experienced by the character itself. Physical conflict is a matter that needs to be known in a literary work because in the conflict it has the problem of character which involves the scope of psychology and social life. (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 124)

There are various types of conflict, which can be categorize as one of the following:

- a. Physical or element conflict (conflict with nature);
- b. Social conflict (the struggle is of one person against another); and
- c. Internal psychological (struggling against himself).

In this analysis, two types of conflicts are considered namely, external and internal conflict. The external conflicts are those that cause the conflict such as other people, environment and others. Internal conflicts involves, fear of failure and ambition to have something which is difficult to achieve.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that conflict is a struggle that can happen in somebody, consisting of external and internal conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict of an idea and others ideas, one and himself or herself (psychological conflict). The conflict usually happens in environment related to the society. On the other hand, external conflict is a struggle between two person, two

groups of persons, one and his environment and even between one and nature (social conflict).

Conflict as a part of plot that becomes a story interest for the readers is actually the back bone of the story and provides the readers with pattern and direction to give the sense of the story. Conflict is a necessary element of fictional literature. Conflict is at the head of the section, and inflicts no action of any meaning full sort take place until some conflict introduced (Barnet, 1998: 77).

D. Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is a branch of science that describes a person's psyche. In examining a psychological work, what needs to be understood is the extent to which the involvement of author psychology and the ability of the author present imaginary figures involved with psychiatric problems.

In 1896, Freud coined the term “psychoanalysis,” and Freud worked on thoroughly developing its main principles, objectives, techniques, and methodology. Theory of psychoanalysis used in this study is the theory of Sigmund Freud (1920: 35) which is approved in the id, ego, and superego.

1) Id

Id came from Latin which means “it” (Noun). Id is a part of human concisussness which is primitive inside minds, who was born along with humans. It is a dark and unaccessable area who lives with humans desire. The only realistic things is human’s need it self. Terms of id are as follow :

- a. Id is a biological aspect of one’s personality because it contains of biological intrinsicts in it;

- b. Id is an original system inside human because it appears since human were born and do not get intervention from any outside world;
- c. It forms as a physical reality because it's just human subjective world and not related with an objective world at all; and
- d. It is a source of physical energy which moving Ego and Superego.

The principle of id is known as pleasure principle which works to lessen human's tension by chasing the joy and leaving the bad feeling. Id comes from our unconscious mind and can be said that it's something that is natural to the mind. Id is the inborn part of the unconscious mind that uses primary process to satisfy its needs and that acts according to the pleasure principle (Lahey, 1983:427). Id is only component of personality that presents from birth. The id is driven by the principle of pleasure, which seeks to immediately satisfy all desires and needs.

According to Minderop (2010: 21), the id is a psychic energy and instinct which suppresses human basic requirement. Id has the quality of being unconscious and contains everything that is inherited, everything that is present at birth, and the instincts.

2) Ego

The Ego is a personality system that acts as a steering people from reality, and performing its functions under the principle of reality (Endraswara, 2008: 101). Ego has the quality of being conscious and responsible for controlling the demands of the id and of the instincts, becoming aware of stimulate, and serving as a link between the id and the external world. In addition, the ego responds stimulate by

either adaption or flight, regulates activity, and strives to achieve pleasure and avoid pleasure.

Ego lies between the conscious and the unconscious, which serves as a mediator to reconcile the pulse demands and superego prohibitions. Ego is like a prime minister who has the task to finish all the work related to reality and responsive to the desires of the community (Minderop, 2010: 21).

Ego is the psychological aspect that the personality and emerges because of needs organism that related with the reality. The id know the subjective world (inner), while on the other side the Ego can difference something are being in the internal and external world (objective world, reality world). The aim of ego is based on the principle and related with secondary process.

3) Superego

Superego is the part of mind consist of morality value. The aspect of personality that holds all of the internalization of moral standards and ideals that acquire from both parents, norm, and society about sense of right and wrong or value something right and wrong.

The superego lobbies the ego to attend to moral goals and to force the id to inhibit its animal impulses. When the ego behaves morally, the superego is pleased. When the ego's actions or thoughts run counter to lofty principles, the superego creates guilt feelings. (David odd, 1976:445).

The aim of superego is determining decisions about what will be done by ego works as consideration. The superego provides a guideline for making judgment. And it acted to perfect to civilize our behavior.

Guerin (1979: 158) mentions that largely unconscious, the superego is the moral censoring agency, the repository of conscience. Superego, whose demands are managed by the id, is responsible for the limitation of satisfactions and represent the

influence of others, such as parents, teachers, and role models, as well as the impact of racial, societal, and cultural tradition.