**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. **Background of the Study**

Learning is not just about math, science, or language. Sometime we must learn about culture, love, politic, criminal, social, and the other. Internet, television and radio all these instruments help us to increase our experience of learning, of going place, and of doing things in our imagination that we might have a chance to do otherwise. Long argue that literature is one way to understand the world around us through our imagination. Literature is a document that holds an expression of human life that is poured in the beautiful words and is a manifestation of emotions, thoughts, aspirations and experiences experienced by humans. (Long, 1999:8).While Jones say literature includes all written material such as, history books, philosophical works, novels, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, instructional manuals, travel folders, magazines, and school textbooks. (Jones, 1968:1).

Literature consists of two types, namely non-imaginative and imaginative. The difference between the two of them is in terms of expression. Imaginative literature generally uses connotative words or express ideas, while the non – imaginative more realistic. In the Bukisa’s article said that non-imaginative comes from one's personal experience. Examples: Autobiography, Biography, Diary, Journal, newspapers and magazines. (<http://www.bukisa.com/articles/151414_literature-types-and-kinds>, marc19, 2011).In this research, the writer of the study takes a novel as the object that will be further analyzed. Stephen argues novel is a literary work in prose, is longer than the short story. (Stephen, 1986:47).The researcher chose a novel is not to find a lesson in geography, not to be taught about the natural process of rains or about government in Indonesia. She chooses a novel because it can entertain and sometime escape, further more novels is the popular one of the literary works that everyone likes. A novel is a fictional piece of prose usually written in a narrative style which is typically defined as a series of events described in a sequence. The novel has been a part of human culture for over a thousand years. Therefore thereaders will need much of time to know the characters, plot, and the content ofthe story in the novel.

Novel is rich of subject matter. When we analyze anovel, we will deal with extrinsic and intrinsic aspect of novel. Extrinsic aspects are the elements that build literary works from the outside, Such as: when it was made, the background of the author's life, the social background of the author, background creation, history, biography of the author and so forth. While the intrinsic elements include, plot, theme, character, characterization, point of view, conflict, and setting.The two elements, both extrinsic and intrinsic elements cannot be separated from one another.

Tanaka stated that studying an intrinsic aspect usually called a micro literature approach. That is approach in which assume that we can study literary work without depend on the aspect outside a literature. As Tanaka says that it is different with macro literature which assumes that we can appreciate a literary work by using another aspect outside a literature. Tanaka (Endraswara, 2006:9). Close study in micro literature elements will lead to an essayfocusing on one aspect of the work**.Although, in fact when we just take one aspect of literature it may reduce the essence of study literature. So, in this study the writer of study restricts her study focus on analyse the significance of the main character’s conflict to the plot of Oppenheim’s novel entitled“The Illustrious Prince”.**

In this novel the writer (Edward Phillip Oppenheim) packed the story nicely and sometimes the reader cannot guess what will happen next. The writer succeeded in creating a story that is not monotonous by building plot, characterizations, and conflict which full of surprises. The collaboration of the major and minor character success affect the reader fell. He was used foreshadowing storytelling by submitting a story begins with a mysterious incident that occurred in mysterious man named Mr. Hamilton Fynes. Diplomacy issue and love also took part in the development of the story. Certainly it will make readers more curious to read this novel. The message of nationalism can be delivered neatly through the conflict.

In the online-literature’s article stated that Oppenheim was a prolific writer. He produced only one truly classic mystery novel, *The Great Impersonation*(1920) over the course of a career that spanned fifty-eight productive years, so he called as a Prince of Storytellers. He has a pen name namely Anthony Pattridge, he was born on October22 1866, in London, England. His father Edward John Oppenheim was a leather merchant, his mother Henrietta Susannah Temperley Budd. `Oppy' as he was called when young attended the Wyggeston grammar school in Leicester. When he was sixteen years old he left school to assist his father in his leather business, which he stayed in for more than twenty years. When his father died, Oppenheim began to extricate himself from the business to concentrate on his writing. His first novel was about England and Canada Expiation (1887); Monk of Cruta (1894), Mysterious Mr Sabin (1898), A Millionaire of Yesterday (1900), The Yellow Crayon (1903), The Malefactor (1906), Jeanne Of The Marshes (1909), *The Illustrious Prince* (1910), Havoc (1911), and The Tempting of Tavernake (1912) followed. Edward Phillip Oppenheim was died on February3, 1946 in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Chanenel Islands, UK.([http://www.online-literature.com/oppenheim/ . march29](http://www.online-literature.com/oppenheim/%20.%20march29), 2011).

Having read the novel “The Illustrious Prince” the readers will know the story clearly. And they will understand the story insimplify, because the novel describes the story consecutively andcomplete. Furthermore, the readers will know how the significance of the main character’s conflicts to the plot in Oppenheim’s novel. Thus, the writer of study wants to discuss about the intrinsic aspect especially about the main character’s conflicts, the plot developed and, to what extent do the main character’s conflicts contributed to the plot development. That is why the writer takes the title“The significance of the main character’s conflicts to the plot in Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”.

Actually there were so many kinds of previous study about literature. But these are rather different than mine. My thesis focused on the analysis of the intrinsic elements of a literary work that is how the relationship between the main character’s conflicts leads to the development of the plot. While their thesis focus more on extrinsic element of a literary work, they analyze how a literary work is connected with other science outside of literature. For example, thesis about literature by Sri Cahyani published in 2009 in the title “An Analysis of Code Switching in the novel Zoom by Rina Suryakusuma. In this study the researcher limited her study about the phenomena of language switching in Rina Suryakusuma’s novel “Zoom”. Second, thesis of an analysis of illocutionary acts in “great expectations by Charles Dickens published in 2009 by Anita Ratnasari. This study focus just on the illocutionary acts in this novel.

**B.**  **Problem of the Study**

Based on the background that has been discussed, the writer formulates the problem as follows:

1. What are the main character’s conflicts in Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”?
2. How is the plot developed in Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”?
3. To what extent do the main character’s conflicts contributed to the plot development in Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”?

**C.**  **Purpose of the Study**

In this study, the writer intends to explain and to answer the problem study above by giving detailed explanation in order:

1. To know what are the main character’s conflicts in Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”.
2. To know how is the plot developed in Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”.
3. To know to what extent do the main character’s conflicts contributed to the plot development in Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”.

**D**. **Significance of the study**

1. Theoretical Significance

* + This research can be used as a reference to conduct a research in literary work.
  + This research will give benefits and enrichment to the world of literary study, especially inthe qualitative research of literary work.

2. Practical Significance

* For the student, hopefully it is very useful to apply her knowledge about literature.
* For the Reader, the result of this research becomes a reflection and lesson to face their conflict in society.

E. **Scope and Limitation of the Study**

Scope and limitation has function to make the problem to be studied focus and specific. In this study the researcher focused and limits her study on:

1. What are the main character’s conflicts in Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”
2. How is the plot developed in Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”.
3. To what extent do the main character’s conflicts contributed to the plot development in Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”

**F.** **Definition of Key Terms**

Definition of the key terms is necessary to clearance the writer purpose based on the title of the study. Some important terms that needed to be defined, they are stated as follow:

1. ***Character***, is an imagined person in a story.
2. ***Conflict***, is actual or perceived opposition of [needs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Need), [values](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Value_(personal_and_cultural)) and interests. Physical or elemental conflict, social conflict, and internal or psychological conflict.
3. ***Plot,*** is the sequence of events that take place.

**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW RELETED LITERATURE**

1. **Review of Related Literature**

To support this analysis, the writer of study uses some theories, which are related to the study. Work of literature is related to psychology. Wellek and Warren states that the psychology of literature is refer to the study of psychological types and laws which present within works of literature.(Wellek, Warren, 1956:91-92). The writer may serve as engaging pedagogic approaches to the study of literature, so we should disavow any attempt to evaluate literary works in the terms of their origins.

Psychology may improve our sense of reality such when we face the problems of conflict in society. As Henry say that conflict appears when two incompatible response tendencies appear to be equally strong. (Henry, 1948:451). If someone has conflict in her/ his life, it can influence to her/ his psychological. Than when a conflict cannot be resolved, it make she/ he stress. Stress in created by a perceived threat to an individual’s physical or psychological will being, and the feeling that she/ he is unable to deal with it.

Works of literature and psychology has a close relationship, albeit in indirect and functional indirect linkage, it’s because literature and psychology have the same object that is human life. Psychology and literature have a functional relationship for both to learn the mental state of others, although the symptoms are imaginative literature.

According to Ratna, Objective approach is the most important approach. Basically every approach in the literature is based on the literature itself. Thus it can be said that the objective approach focuses purely on the intrinsic analysis of a literary work. Problems to be solved must be sought in the literature. For example in fiction we can analyse about the plot, characters, point of view, setting, etc. (Ratna, 2009: 73-74)

1. **Characteristic of Literature**
   1. **Imaginative**

In the bachelorandmaster’s article said that literature is a work of art based on individual imagination. Describe a situation that invites the reader to enter the world they create through the work. Presenting a fictional with the intention to entertain or motivate someone. (<http://bachelorandmaster.com/companiontoliterature/companion-to-literature.html>: April 7, 2011)

* 1. **Imitative**

Literature is essentially a work of art that represents the daily life of its own way, in other words, literature cannot be separated from the value of life. Literature is closely related to society, economics, politics, culture, and religion. (<http://bachelorandmaster.com/companiontoliterature/companion-to-literature.html>: April 7, 2011)

* 1. **Persuasive**

The main purpose of literature is to provide pleasure through persuasive means. When someone writes literary ultimate goal is to captivate the reader. Various writers usually use figures of Speeches to persuade the readers. (<http://bachelorandmaster.com/companiontoliterature/companion-to-literature.html>: April 7, 2011)

1. Techniques in Storytelling

The description of plot’ structure shows how authors develop their stories. While the discussion of techniques reveals how authors vary the chronology, provide hints of future action, maintain interest, and introduce the idea of chance of luck in the character’s lives.

* 1. *Flash back*

Gordon and Kuehner stated, flash back is the presentation of a story that happened before the events in the story. Flashbacks can occur in the narration or dialogue. It usually expressed by one or more characters in the story. (Gordon and Kuehner, 2002:5).

* 1. *Foreshadowing*

Gordon and Kuehner argue that foreshadowing gives hints or clues that suggest or prepare the reader for events that occur later in a work. It can be done through setting, action, and a character’s thought or speech. (Gordon and Kuehner, 2002:6).

* 1. *Suspense*

Gordon and Kuehner say suspense is the feeling of anxious anticipation, expectation, or uncertainty that creates tension and maintains the reader’s interest. (ibid).

* 1. *Coincidence*

Gordon and Kuehner stated coincident as the chance occurrence of two things at the same time or place, to denote the working of Fate in a person’s life. Coincidence can weaken a story if it seems too improbable. (ibid)

1. The Nature of Novel
   1. The definition of Novel

Jones argues that novel is a literary work that is almost similar to the short story. The difference is, the story of the novel tend to be more complex because it consist some multiple events. Besides the novel also has a more diverse characters, and very likely also the character of these characters do not know each other, but among them affect each other. (Jones, 1968: 80).

Hall argue, in some respect novel is a like a short story, both are prose fiction, deal with truths, deal with problems and conflict, both aim to entertain and inform. Novel, usually have several protagonist and more characters, both round and flat. We have room for more social and historical complexity, more richness of character, motive, and choice, along with a setting so particularly we can draw a map. Finally, a novel is a woven fabric of themes, complex and interrelated. (Hall, 1928:195).

* 1. The Elements of Structures of Novel

1) Point of View

According to Jones, in reading a novel, we must consider the point of view from which the story is told. Point of view is the way an author permits us to observe the story. It aids him in presenting us with those actions, objects, and thoughts we need to experience the story. (Jones, 1986:82). While Hall says, point of view is our window on its fictional world and gives us our angle of vision. (Hall, 1928: 90).

Storytellers use two principal points of view.

* 1. First person narrator

Gordon and Kuehner argue, the ”I” narrator is not the author., instead the author creates a persona or mask through which he or she tells the story. The author has taken some details from his or her own life and from other sources and reworked them. (Gordon and Kuehner, 2002:151).

Gordon and Kuehner stated, The “I” narrator may be a character in the story. Alternatively, the “I” narrator may be merely an observer of events and not a character in the story at all. (ibid).

* 1. Third Person point of view

According to Gordon and Kuehner, the third person point of view may be omniscient; it may reveal the thoughts of all or most of the characters. (Gordon and Kuehner, 2002:152). While Beaty argue third person narrator ”he” or” she” with unlimited access to the thoughts of characters are often called omniscient meaning “all knowing”. (Beaty, et. all, 2002:66)

2) Conflict

According to Gordon and Kuehner conflict is an internal or an external struggle between the main character and an opposing force. (Gordon and Kuehner, 1975:2). While Jones stated that, conflict appeals to the emotions of the reader. It maybe Physical, Social, Psychological, or it may be combination of these. (Jones, 1986:80).

1. Internal Conflict

Gordon and Kuehner argue, the main character is in conflict with himself or herself.(Gordon and Kuehner, 1975:2). While Jones stated, here we find a man struggling against himself, his conscience, his guilt, or simply trying to decide what he or she is going to do. (Jones, 1968: 31).

1. External Conflict

Gordon and Kuehner argue that external conflict can occur between the central character and either another character, society, or natural forces, including fate. (Gordon and Kuehner, 1975:2).

1. Plot

According to Stanford plot is the sequence of events that take place. (Stanford, 2006: 28). Moreover Jones stated, plot is the “action” of the story. While, Jones say that plot is a sequence of events involving the character or characters. Plot, can be simple or complex. The simple plot deals with one character or a single group of characters, and it follows their fortunes to the conclusion. (Jones, 1986: 83). While Hall says that s plot is what happens in the story, the story organized development, usually a chain linking cause and effect. Plot is the first and most obvious quality of a story. Plot first requires conflict. Plot stimulates our wish to know what happen next. Many plot use flash back, an ancient and honourable device. (Hall, 1928: 27-28).

Jones say, such a story has a “closed” plot. In a close plot the author resolves or concludes the story for the reader. In an open plot the story frequently ends at the climax, and the reader is left to decide what they think the resolution or outcome of the story might be. (Jones, 1968:32).

Lukens divide two types of plot. First, the progressive plots, it is kind of plot in which the central climaxes followed quickly by denouement. The other once is episodic plot in which one incident or short episode is linked to another by common characters or by integrated theme. (Lukens, 2003:118-119).

The plot is a blueprint of story. This blueprint is made up of all the major events in the story from the exposition (what we call the beginning of narrative stories) to the resolution (the things that happen at the end of the story.

Here is the diagram of Plot in the story:

* 1. Exposition

Introduce the characters, situation, and usually time and place. (Beaty, et. all, 2002:15). Exposition refers to the explanatory information a reader needs to comprehend the situation in the story. Exposition establishes the setting, the major characters and perhaps some minor ones, the situation, and any necessary background information about what happened before the story began. (Gordon and Kuehner, 1975:3).

* 1. In the raising action

Various episodes occur that develop, complicate, or intensify the conflict. (ibid). The rising action events that complicate the situation and intensify or complicate the conflict or introduce new ones.

* 1. Climax

Has been defined in a number of ways; the point of greatest conflict, the emotional high point, the turning point in the plot, or the point at which one of the opposing forces gains the advantage. A story climax often requires the main character to choose some form of action that will either worsen or improve his or her situation. (ibid).

* 1. Falling action

Is thing that happens after the climax but before the real ending/ resolution of the story collectively. (ibid: 4)

* 1. Resolution

The action and even character traits of the main character affects the resolution. Resolution is how the story finally ended as a result of what the character(s) did or discovered during the climax. The term resolution sometimes refers to all the events that follow the climax, including denouement. (ibid)

1. Character

Hall says Character is an imagined person in a story, whom we know from the words we read on the page. (Hall, 1928:47).Furthermore, according to Beaty, character is someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as playing a apart in the literarywork. (Beaty, et. all, 2002:102). While Lukens say that character is used to mean a person. (Lukens, 2003:76).

There were two types of character, those are flat and round. They are useful as categories but are even more useful as tools of investigation, as ways of focusing our attention and sharpening our perception.

* 1. *Classifying Characters*

E.M. Forster in Gordon and Kuehner suggested that the degree to which fictional characters are realistic classifies them as round or flat. (Gordon and Kuehner, 1975:95).

*i. Round and Flat characters*

* A round Character

According to Gordon and Kuehner A round character is a three dimensional character complex enough to be able to surprise the reader without losing credibility. Because such characters show many characteristics, some of them may be contradictory, they have incalculability of life. (Gordon and Kuehner, 1975:95).

While Hall stated that round characters or three-dimensional character in fiction seems more real and more whole than the flat character. The round character is complex and can surprise us, it also dynamic or changing. (Hall, 1928:48). But sometimes a round character can be statistic too. (Stanford, 2006:37). Furthermore, Jones holds that a round character must an individual, and he must be fitting to his role. He must reflect his environment. If he is educated, his speech and thought should show it. The round character, change from one type to the other type. He may become tolerant or intolerant. (Jones, 1986:84)

* Flat Character

Gordon and Kuehner say that a flat character is one who incapable of surprising the reader. Such a two dimensional character can often be summarized with one or two characteristics.(Gordon and Kuehner, 1975:95).As Stanford stated, Flat character is who shows only one or two characteristics. (Stanford, 2006:36). Furthermore Hall says that flat character or two dimensional characters is simple and remains predicable, summed up in the few traits. Sometime flat or two-dimensional characters are stereotypes. (Hall, 1928:49).

While Jones stated, a flat character usually a minor one in a novel, is constructed around a single idea or quality. His personality can often be expressed in a single sentence, and he remains a type; for example: the punchy boxer, the dumb blonde. (Jones, 1968:84). In fact, minor characters often play a key role in shaping our interpretations and attitudes toward the major characters and in precipitating the changes that major characters undergo. (Beaty, at. al, 2002:103). Stanford added that flat characters are nearly always static and do not change. (Stanford, 2006: 37).

1. *Major and Minor Characters*

* The Major Character

According to Stanford protagonist is the major character with whom we generally sympathize. (Stanford, 2006: 37). While Gordon and Kuehner argue protagonist is generally the roundest, most fully developed character in a work of fiction. The protagonist may also be the most sympathetic character. (Gordon and Kuehner, 1975:96). Classically protagonists are derived from [good](http://www.search.com/reference/Good_and_evil)will. Protagonists cannot exist in a story without opposition from a figure or figures called [antagonist](http://www.search.com/reference/Antagonist)(s). Classically in literature, characters with good will are usually the protagonists; however, not all characters that assist the protagonist are required to be simple protagonist. **(**[*http://www.search.com/reference/Protagonist*](http://www.search.com/reference/Protagonist)*, march03, 2011).*

Stanford stated the antagonist is the character with whom the protagonist is in conflict, it is generally not sympathetic. (Stanford, 2006: 37). Furthermore Gordon and Kuehner say many antagonists will also be round characters, though it is possible for an antagonist to be flat character. (Gordon and Kuehner; 1975:96). Ideally, readers should dislike and root against this character. The antagonist can also be an inanimate object. For instance, in a thriller where the protagonist is in an airplane which might crash, the airplane is the antagonist since it has the potential to keep the protagonist from reaching his or her goals. An antagonist is often a [Villain](http://www.search.com/reference/Villain), but may be a force of nature, set of circumstances, an animal, or other force that is in conflict with the protagonist. ([*http://www.search.com/reference/Antagonist*](http://www.search.com/reference/Antagonist)*, march03, 2011)*

* The Minor Character

Their degree of importance depends on their function. Minor characters primarily function as:

* + *Foil character*, Gordon and Kuehner stated that foil character typically contrasts physically or in personality with the main character. The contrast itself serves to emphasize the protagonist’s characteristics. It is often but not necessarily a flat character. (Gordon and Kuehner, 1975: 96).
  + *A stereotyped character* represents a category of people. Example; the dumb athlete, the nagging wife, the absent-minded professor. Stereotyped characters are sometimes referred to as stock or type characters. (ibid: 97)
  + *Piece of furniture character* is a virtually character without personality, but like a chair of sofa they serve a useful function; example they sell the newspaper that contains an item that affect the plot or a character. (ibid)

1. *Active and Static Character*

* According to Lukens A dynamic character is one who changes in the course of the action. (Lukens, 2003:84).
* According to Lukens a statistic character is one who does not change in the course of the story. (Lukens, 2003:86)

1. *Characterization.*

Jones says that characterization is the depicting of clear images of a person. (Jones, 1968:84).Another experts Gordon and Kuehner stated that, characterization is what the author does to bring a character to life, to provide the reader with a sense of that character’s personality, to make that character unique. (Gordon, Kuehner, 2002: 97-98). Characterization is a process of conveying [information](http://www.search.com/reference/Information) about [characters](http://www.search.com/reference/Fictional_character) in [fiction](http://www.search.com/reference/Fiction) or [conversation](http://www.search.com/reference/Conversation). Characters are usually presented through their actions, dialect, and thoughts, as well as by description. Characterization can regard a variety of aspects of a character, such as appearance, age, gender, educational level, vocation or occupation, financial status, marital status, social status, cultural background, hobbies, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, ambitions, motivations, personality, etc. ([*http://www.search.com/reference/Characterization*](http://www.search.com/reference/Characterization)*, 03 march, 2011).*

There are two ways an author can convey information about a character or the methods of characterization:

1. Dramatic method (Direct or explicit characterization)

Jones argue what means by dramatic method is when we (the reader) form our opinions of the characters from what they do and say, from their environment, and from what other characters think of them. (Jones, 1968:84). Furthermore Gordon and Kuehner stated that the narrator or character summarizes or tells the reader what another character looks like or what kind of person he or she is. (Gordon and Kuehner, 2002:98).

1. Analytic Method (Indirect or implicit characterization)

Jones says that in the Analytic method, the author comments upon the characters, explaining their motives, their appearance, and their thoughts.(Jones, 1968: 84). Furthermore Gordon and Kuehner argue that narrator and characters describe, without comment a character’s appearance or dress. In the way they suggest something about the character’s personality. It may use a character own statements, character actions ; including reaction and mannerisms, and what character think about themselves, external events, or other people often provides the most telling clue to their personality. (Gordon and Kuehner, 2002:98).

Both [implicit](http://www.search.com/reference/Implicit) and [explicit](http://www.search.com/reference/Explicit) characterization in drama can result in a problematic, politically unstable character, even a [stereotype](http://www.search.com/reference/Stereotype). And conversely both direct and indirect characterization can make complex and unique characters.

**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHOD**

A. **Research Design**

In conducting research, we need a research design. [Research design](http://trochim.human.cornell.edu/kb/DESIGN.HTM) refers to the strategy to integrate the different components of the research project in a cohesive and coherent way. Some experts have different opinions about what is mean by research design. According to Creswell research Design classifies into two category, those are qualitative and quantitative. There is more appropriate method to examine a literary work that is using literary study. In this research the researcher conduct a literary study. Zed stated in her book about literary study:

“The definition of literary study is a series of activities to data collection methods to read and record the processing of materials research. (Zed, Mestika, 2008: 3).

There are several reasons why the researcher conducted a literary study. The first is that this study can only be resolved through the study of literature and not from research in the field. And that the data to answer the question reliably biased research.

There are four characteristics of literary study, they are: (Zed, Mestika, 2008: 4-5)

First, the researchers face with the texts they doesn’t conduct field research. Second, the data is ready or available. Third, the data are secondary data or derived from second hand. Fourth, the data are static and not limited by space and time.

Truly works of literature can be studied using the method often used in general to examine an object in qualitative or quantitative research. Literature can be studied using descriptive method. However, there are special methods used to examine the literature, including the formal research methods. Anne Ahira stated at her article that:

“Formal methods are research studies that focus on formal aspects, ie aspects that lead to elements of form elements that exist within a literary work. This method of doing research by looking at the nature of the text that considered artistic. Elements literary elements are then attributed relationships among its elements with its totality.”

(<http://www.anneahira.com/metode-penelitian-sastra.htm>, 04 August 2011)

In this research the researcher tries to focus on formal aspect of literature that is the intrinsic aspect, especially conflict and plot. Then finally she know the extent of seeking relationships between these elements.

1. **Data and Data Source**

Arikunto states that data is the result of research either as fact or number. The data collected in this research are showed in the review of related literature and empiric data got from research field. (Caswell, 1994:21). While Bogdan and Biklen say data refer to rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying. (Bogdan and Biklen, 1982:73).

Data collection techniques allow us to systematically collect information about our objects of study. (<http://www.idrc.ca/cp/ev-56606-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html>, April11, 2011). In the collection of data we have to be systematic. If data are collected haphazardly, it will be difficult to answer our research questions in a conclusive way. The data sources of the studies are classified into two:

1. The primary data

According to Ary, primary sources are original document which is a record of an event from an eyewitness. (Ary, Jacobs, and Razavieh, 1985:332). Primary data is the information that is collected first hand by researchers. (<http://www.blurtit.com/q483517.html>, April11, 2011). In this research there is no primary data.

1. The secondary data

In blurtit’s article written that secondary data is information that already exist and are used by researchers in his research. (<http://www.blurtit.com/q483517.html>, April11, 2011). In this research the secondary data is Oppenheim’s novel entitled the Illustrious Prince and the other books or material which still related with the research.

1. **Method of Collecting Data and Research instrument**

The method of collecting data is the way which is used by the researcher to collect the data. The way to collect the data in this research is documentation. Iskandar said “Documentation is reviewing toward the literatures which relate to the focus of research problem”. (Iskandar, 2009:219) The researcher collects the data by making a note from the data which has existed. The instrument of this study is the writer himself. Creswell argue that in qualitative approach especially literary study the researcher themselves as the instrument.The researcher have important role in examining documents in this case a novel. The researchers collect data themselves through examining novel. The researchers are the ones who actually gather the information. (Creswell, 2009: 175)

1. **Data Analysis**

Bogdan and Biklen argue that data Analysis is a systematic process of searching and organize notes, transcripts or other materials that we use to improve the understanding of the material and allow us to present what we've discovered. (Bogdan and Biklen, 1982:145):

The result of research could differ from one another depending on how get the data. In this study researchers analysed data Inductive. The researcher tries to explore the details and particularities of data to discover categories, dimensions, and the interrelatedness of relationships. It is referring to the findings of the field in this case the Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”. In this study first, the researchertries to analyse how the main characters’ conflict given in Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”. Second the researcher tries to analysing the plot. And eventually try to find the significance of the main character’s conflict to the plot of Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”.

To get an organized data, there are some steps to analyze the data on this research:

1. Prepare the material

The writer reads the Oppenheim’s novel and the materials appropriate with the title. The goal of this stage is to know which one the material that suitable for the topic that writer looking for.

1. Select the materials

The writer selects the material which has contribution to the topic of this study. Selecting is a process to short the important materials that deal with the problem of the study. In this case, the researcher focuses on the intrinsic aspect of novel.

1. Review the materials

The writer reviewed the materials to get detail information from the materials. This is also important step to get detail information from the material before researcher make a concluding or summarizing.

1. Summarize the materials

The writer make summarizing what will be written in this study after selected and reviewed the materials. Summarizing of the materials is one of the importance phases in this study. It is the way to reach the result of the study.

**CHAPTER IV**

**RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion of the finding based on the research purposes, they include:

* + - 1. Know the main character’s conflict given in Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”.
      2. Know the plot given in Oppenheim’s novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”.
      3. Know the significance of the main character’s conflict to the plot in Oppenheim novel entitled “The Illustrious Prince”.

1. **The Characters of Oppenheim’s Novel**

Hall says Character is an imagined person in a story, whom we know from the words we read on the page. (Hall, 1928:47). Furthermore, according to Beaty, character is someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as playing a apart in the literary work. (Beaty, et. all, 2002:102). While Lukens say that character is used to mean a person. (Lukens, 2003:76). There were two type of character Flat and round. They are useful as categories but are even more useful as tools of investigation, as ways of focusing our attention and sharpening our perception.

In this section, the writer of study just wants to acquaint the characters in the novel “The Illustrious Prince” without further discussion except against the main character that is Prince Maiyo.

There are two important terms that must be considered in describing a character; those are major character and minor characters.

The major character in the novel “The Illustrious Prince” ideally each main character, sometimes called the protagonist, and it will be fully described, complex individual who processes both hood and bad traits. (Carl and Carol, 2002:25). Protagonists generally the roundest, most fully developed character in a work of fiction. The protagonist may also be the most sympathetic character. (Gordon and Kuehner, 1975:96). In this novel, the characters belonging to the major characters are:

1. Miss Penelope Morse

Penelope’s aunt is a half-sister with the Duchess. Penelope is a charming and smart girl. Penelope admired by Prince Maiyo. She is a person who finds evidence of murder and also silken cord beggar at Prince Maiyo’s home. She also is ultimately trying to protect Prince Maiyo when arrests will be made.

1. Prince Maiyo

He is a cousin of Japan’s emperor. He is a good man who has a high spirit of nationalism. He calm and charm. He came to London in order to decide whether diplomacy Japanese alliance with England would be extended or not.

1. Inspector Jack

He is an Inspector from Scotland Yard homicide Hamilton Fynes and Richard Vanderpole. He is a man who up holds his job, and has a high curiosity. And he was very careful.

1. Sir Charles Somerfield

He comes from a wealthy family in London. He was a sportsman. He is also one of those who admire Penelope.

1. The Duchess

She is authoritative women. She is a Duke’s wife, mother of Lady Grace, and Penelope's half aunt.

1. Mr. James B. Coulson

He is clever man. He is one of the couriers who brought news of an important secret as that of Hamilton Fynes and Dicky. He is the owner of wool weaving Machinery Company.

The minor character of the novel “The Illustrious Prince”, the main character is called the antagonist. The character is shown as all evil or all frivolous people. It is primarily function as foils, stereotypes, or pieces of furniture. (Gordon and Kuehner, 1975:99). For example:

* + - 1. The Captain of Lusitania Steam Ship

A man full of responsibilities

* + - 1. Hamilton Fynes

He was a man, apparently of middle age, of middle height, clean-shaven, with good but undistinguished features, dark eyes, very clear and very bright. His hat, low in the crown and of soft gray felt, would alone have betrayed his nationality. His clothes, however, were also American in cut. His boots were narrow and of unmistakable shape. He work

* + - 1. The crew of Special Train

They are the crew that boarded trains by Hamilton Fynes. They obey and serve Hamilton Fynes well. But unfortunately, they were a little sloppy, the evidence they did not know that the only passenger on the train had been murdered in cold blood.

* + - 1. The Doctor

He is conducting investigations into the murder of Hamilton Fynes. It was he who discovered that Fynes were murdered.

* + - 1. The Police Station

The Police of railway station in charge of securing the scene when the doctor performs an autopsy on Hamilton and also when the Inspector Jack held a crime scene.

* + - 1. Mr. Rice (The Station Master)

He is the head at Euston Station. He was a deft and very concerned about his job.

* + - 1. Doctor Spencer Whiles

He is a doctor who helped a man claiming to be victims of accidents on the same night Hamilton was killed. He was full responsibility for their work as doctors

* + - 1. Two motorist

They are people who help accident’s victim on the night of the murder of Hamilton Fynes. They are both good people, though not yet know they want to help the man and took him to the doctor.

* + - 1. Clerk

He work in the Carlton hotel reception. He was showing the news of the murder of Hamilton to Penelope. He is also someone who brings Inspector Jack to Penelope for the first time. He is friendly, courteous and responsible to his job.

* + - 1. Taxi Driver

He drives a taxi that rides by Penelope when returning from Calrton Hotel. He saved Penelope from the pursuit of reporters who follow her around with another taxi out of the hotel.

* + - 1. Richard Vanderpole/ Dicky

He is Penelope’s boyfriend. Work in government. His posture is tall and athletic. He is one who delivers a despatch that was killed.

* + - 1. Comet’s Reporter

He is reporter in “Comet” evening paper. He was interview Mr. James B. Coulson after landed from Lusitania Ship.

* + - 1. Footman

He is responsible. He gave the letter to the Duchess which deposited by Dicky at the time he was late for dinner

* + - 1. Mr. Robert Blaine Harvey (the Duke)

He is an American Ambassador and Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to England. He was a man of great culture and almost to genius. He is the Duchess’s husband, the father of Lady Grace.

* + - 1. Mr. Gaynsforth

He is a young man who works for someone who wants to know the information about two men who was murderer. So, he made acquaintance with Mr. Coulson when he was in Paris.

* + - 1. Mr. Haviland

He is Prime Minister of England.

* + - 1. Sir Edward Bransome

He is secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

* + - 1. Sidney (Home Secretary)

He is Mr. Bransome’s Secretary. He was a secretary who obediently to his master.

* + - 1. Baron Hesho

Japan's ambassador to the United State. A person who love his country

* + - 1. Young man

He is a witness of the Dicky’s murder.

* + - 1. Soto

He is a murder of Hamilton and Dicky. He is a private secretary of Prince Maiyo. He is very loyal to his master and his country.

1. **The Main Character’s Conflict in Oppenheim’s novel**

Jones mentions three kinds of conflict (Jones, 1968:82) they are:

* + - 1. Social conflict

Social conflict is a conflict between one person and another. In the novel “The Illustrious Prince” Social conflict is dominant. It is understandable, because the kind of this novel is romantic crime novel. Social conflict runs in many chapters in this novel “The Illustrious Prince”. The Conflict show how the others character’ attitudes toward Prince Maiyo who is assumed as a murderer, and also the attitude of Prince Maiyo when accused of murder by those around him.

*Chapter VIII*

Conflict between Prince Maiyo and Penelope occur when they talking about their views about a death and life. Page 48:

“In this country, “he said, “you place so high a value upon the gift of life. Nothing moves you as greatly as the killing of one man by another or the death of a person whom you know.

“There is no tragedy in the world so great! Penelope declared.

“My dear Miss Morse, “he said, “is so that you thin k about life and death here. Yet you call yourself a Christian country—you have a very beautiful faith. With us, perhaps, here is a little more philosophy and something a little less definite in the trend of our religion. Yet we do not dress Death in black clothes or fly from his outstretched hand. We fear him no more that we do the night. It is a thing that comes—a thing that must be.

He spoke so softly and yet with so much conviction, that it seemed hard to answer him. Penelope, however, was conscious of an almost feverish desire either to contradict him or to prolog the conversation by some means or rather.

Your point of view,” she said, “is well enough, Prince, for those who fall in battle, fighting for their country or for a great cause. Don’t you think, though, that the horror of death is a more real thing in acase like this, where a man is killed in cold blood for the sake of robbery, or perhaps revenge?”

Prince Maiyo has conflict with Somerfield as well as Penelope in the way to the theatre. Prince Maiyo trying to hide the news of Dicky than Penelope, but he was very surprised when Penelope finally figured out that fast. Page 51:

“Sir Charles,” he said, “If I were you, I would keep that evening paper in your pocket. Don’t let the ladies see it.”

Somerfield looked at him in surprise.

“What do you mean?” he asked.

“To me personally it is of no consequence,” the Prince answered, “but your women folk feel these things so keenly, and Mr. Vanderpole is the same nationality, is he not, as Miss Morse? If you take my advice, you will be sure that they do not see the paper until after they get home this evening.

“Has anything happened to Dicky?” Somerfield asked quickly.

The Prince’s face impassive; he seemed not to have heard. Penelope had turned to wait for them.”

The Duchess thinks that we had better all go into the box, “she said. “ We have two stalls as we, but as Dicky is not here there is really room for five. Will you get some programs, Sir Charles?”

Somerfield stopped for aminute, under pretense of seeking some change, and tore open his paper. The Prince led Penelope down the carpeted way.

I heard what you andSir Charles were saying, “she declared quietly. “Please tell me it is that has happened to Dicky?”

The Prince’s face was grave. “

*Chapter XII*

Prince Maiyo upset because Penelope kept asking about the country and their lives. Page 77:

“My dear young lady, “ he said, “please do not ask me too much, for I love to speak the truth, and there are many things which I may not tell. Only you must understand that the country I love—my own country—must enter soon upon a new phase of her history. We who look into the future can see the great clouds gathering. Some of us must needs be pioneers, must go forward a little to learn our safest, and best course. May I tell you that much.”

*Chapter XIV*

Prince Maiyo on this incident has different opinions and views with his guests. It seems they do not agree with the words of Prince Maiyo stating that someone could do something for their future. Page 84:

“ .… There is a golden fig, Miss Penelope, --the fruit of great knowledge, the magical fruit, too, they say. Eat that and close your eyes and you can look back and tell us all the wonders of the past. That is to say, “he added with a faint smile, “If the magic works.”

“But the magic never does work, “she protested with a little sigh, “and I am not in the least interested in the past. Tell me something about the future?”

“Surely that is easier, “he answered. “Over the past we have lost our control, --what has been must remain to the end of time. The future is ours to do what we will with.”

“The sounds so reasonable, “the Duchess declared, “and it is so absolutely false. No one can do what they will with the future. It is the future which does what it will with us.”

The Prince smiled tolerantly.“

*Chapter XV*

Penelope accidentally met again with Prince Maiyo when Penelope wanted to see Mr.Harvey’s wife. They are engaging in a conversation. In the conversation Prince Maiyo seems to showing his dislikes towards Somerfield, man who will marry Penelope. And the conversation seemed to make him upset. Page 91-92:

““Why do you say that over to yourself so doubtfully?” she asked. “You know who he is, do you not? He is rich, of old family, popular with everybody, a great sportsman, a mighty hunter. These are the things which go to the making of a man, are they not?”

“Beyond a doubt, “the Prince answers gravely. “They go to the making of a man, it is as you say.”

“You like him personally, don’t you?” she asked.

“Sir Charles Somerfield and I are almost strangers, “the Prince replied. “I have not seen much of him, and he has so many tastes which I cannot share that it is hard for us to come very near together. But if you have chosen him, it is sufficient. I am quite sure that he is all that a man should be.”

*Chapter XXII*

Prince Maiyo had to argue within when Inspector Jack alleges that one of those who is involved in the murder of his house. Page 129:

“"I come now," Inspector Jacks said slowly, "to the object of my call upon Your Highness. Following upon what I have just told you, certain other information has come into my possession to this effect--that not only was this murderer a Japanese, but we have evidence which seems to suggest that he was attached in some way to your household."

"To my household!" the Prince repeated.

"To this household, Your Highness," the detective repeated.

The Prince shook his head slowly.

"Mr. Jacks," he said, "you are, I am sure, a very clever man. Let me ask you one question. Has it ever fallen to your lot to make a mistake?"

"Very often indeed," the Inspector admitted frankly.

"Then I am afraid," the Prince said, "that you are once more in that position. I have attached to my household fourteen Japanese servants, a secretary, a Majordomo, and a butler. It may interest you, perhaps, to know that during my residence in this country not one of my retinue, with the exception of my secretary, who has been in Paris for some weeks, has left this house."“

*Chapter XXIV*

Prince Maiyo tries to stop Inspectors Jack to investigate the cases of murder, by subtle way he asks inspector jack to work for him. However, Inspector Jack seemed to know the intent behind the job offer. Page 122:

“"Prince," he said, "There can be no question about that. I thank you very much for it, but I must decline."

"Your mind is quite made up?" the Prince asked regretfully.

"Quite," the Inspector said firmly.

"Japan," the Prince said thoughtfully, "is a pleasant country."

"London suits me moderately well," Inspector Jacks declared.

"Under certain conditions," the Prince continued, "I should have imagined that the climate here might prove most unhealthy for you. You must remember that I was a witness of your slight indisposition the other day."

"In my profession, sir," the detective said, "we must take our risks."

The Prince came to a standstill. They were at the parting of the ways.“

*Chapter XXV*

Prince Maiyo was having a bargaining agreement with Dr. Spencer Whiles. Initially the doctor agreed because sizable reward, but when he heard another requirement which seems to make him confused and worried about, he trying to escape. But once again Prince Maiyo told him that he needed it and he will receive a lot of money. Page 151:

"There is, of course, nothing whatever the matter with you," he declared. "You are, I should say, in absolutely perfect health. You have no need of a physician."

"On the contrary," the Prince protested, smiling, "I need you, Dr. Whiles, so much that I am paying you a thousand guineas--"

"To remain in these two rooms," the doctor remarked quietly.

*Chapter XXVI*

Prince Maiyo expressed concern to Inspector Jack about the murder case. But Inspectors interpret the words of Prince Maiyo as a satire. When Inspector Jack said that "If We Do not clear them up before you leave the country, Prince," the Inspector answered, "That we shall I fear them never cleared up at all", this sentence indicates that Inspectors Jack have greatly suspicions to Prince Maiyo. Page 156:

“The Prince nodded sympathetically.

"The best of fortune to you, Mr. Jacks!" he said. "I wish you could have cleared these matters up before I left for home. It is pure selfishness, of course, but I have always felt a great interest in your work."

"If we do not clear them up before you leave the country, Prince," the Inspector answered, "I fear that we shall never clear them up at all."

Somerfield greeted Prince Maiyo little gloomily because he was not happy to meet with Prince Maiyo who has seized the attention of Penelope, her idol. But nevertheless Prince Maiyo tries to keep Somerfield with a friendly greeting. Page 156:

“.... In a few moments he came face to face with Somerfield, who greeted him a little gloomily.

"Sir Charles," the Prince said, "I hope that I shall have the pleasure of meeting you at Devenham?"

"I am not sure," Somerfield answered. "I have been asked, but I promised some time ago to go up to Scotland. I have a third share in a river there, and the season for salmon is getting on.”

*Chapter XXVII*

Prince Maiyo received protests from Dr. Whiles that feel cheated for having approved the bid. But Prince Maiyo wants to respond to Dr.Whiles's emotions with ease without feeling guilty about anything. Page 162:

"So that is why," the former exclaimed hoarsely, "I have been appointed your physician in chief!"

"I had given you the credit, my dear doctor," the Prince said smoothly, "of having arrived at that decision some time ago. To a man of your perceptions there can scarcely have been any question about it at all. Besides, even Princes, you know, do not give fees of a thousand guineas for nothing."

Dr. Whiles rose slowly to his feet.

"You know the secret of that murder!" he declared.

"Why ask me?" the Prince answered. "If I tell you that I do, you may find conscientious scruples about remaining here. A man is not bound, you know, to give him away. Make the best of things, and do not try to see too far."

The doctor was looking a little shaken.

"If you were mixed up in that affair," he said, "and if I remain here when my evidence is needed, I become an accomplice."

Prince Maiyo was threatening Dr. Spencer when he tried to cancel the existing agreement. It make Dr. Spencer more frustrated, because he fell was in front of a villain. Page 163:

"I did not understand," the doctor protested. "I knew that there was trouble, but I did not know that it was this!"

"The fact of your knowing or not knowing makes no difference," the Prince answered. "You are no longer a free agent. The only question for you to decide is whether you remain here willingly or whether you will force me to remind you of our bargain."

The doctor was sitting down again now. All the time he watched the Prince with a gleam in his eyes, partly of horror, partly of fear. He no longer doubted but that he was in the presence of a criminal.

*Chapter XXIX*

Prince Maiyo offered to ride the Lady Grace’s mare. But he received a protest from the Duke and Somerfield. Page 172-173:

"You!" Lady Grace exclaimed.

"Do you really mean it, Prince?" Penelope cried.

"Well, why not?" he asked, himself, in turn, somewhat surprised. "If I am eligible, and Lady Grace chooses, it seems to me very simple."

"But," the Duke intervened, "I did not know--we did not know that you were a sportsman, Prince."

"A sportsman?" the Prince repeated a little doubtfully. "Perhaps I am not that according to your point of view, but when it comes to a question or riding, why, that is easy enough."

"Have you ever ridden in a steeplechase?" Somerfield asked him.

"Never in my life," the Prince declared. "Frankly, I do not know what it is."

"There are jumps, for one thing," Somerfield continued,--"pretty stiff affairs, too."

"If Lady Grace's mare is a hunter," the Prince remarked, "she can probably jump them."

"The question is whether--" Somerfield began, and stopped short.

The Prince looked up.

"Yes?" he asked.

*Chapter XXXI*

Actually there is no intention of Prince Maiyo to interfere in matters Penelope and Somerfield. With careful he asked Penelope. But Penelope who was in a state of anger answer Prince’s question with a rough tone. But as usual Prince Maiyo remain calm. Page 184-185:

"Forgive me," he said, "but I could not help overhearing some sentences of your conversation with Sir Charles Somerfield as we sat at dinner. You are going to talk with him now, is it not so?"

"As soon as he comes out from the dining room."

He saw the hardening of her lips, the flash in her eyes at the mention of Somerfield's name.

"Yes!" she continued, "Sir Charles and I are going to have a little understanding."

"Are you sure," he asked softly, "that it will not be a misunderstanding?"

She looked into his face.

"What does it matter to you?" she asked. "What do you care?"

Prince Maiyo had an argument with Penelope when he asked about what Penelope though after she saw a small box in his house. Page 186:

“I want to ask you, Miss Penelope,” he continued, “whether you remember the day when you paid a visit to my house?”

“Very well,” she answered.

“I was showing you a casket, “he went on.

She gripped his arm.

“Don’t! She begged. “Don’t, I can’t bear any more of that. You don’t know how horrible it seems to me! You don’t know -- what fears I have had!

He looked away from her.

“I have sometimes wondered,” he said, “what your thoughts were at the moment, what you have thought of me since.”

*Chapter XXXII*

Prince Maiyo argues with the Prime Minister, Mr.Bronsome and the Duke of alliances among them, Japan and Britain. Page 192:

“Forgive me, all of you, that I say it so plainly, but you are a race who are on the downward grade, and Japan seeks for no alliance save with those whose faces are lifted to the skies."

The pause which followed was in itself significant. The Duke alone remained impassive. Bransome's face was dark with anger. Even the Prime Minister was annoyed. Bransome would have spoken, but the former held out his hand to check him.

Prince Maiyo emotion and almost fight with Bronsome who was also almost act rude because the spoken words of Prince Maiyo. Page 194:

"Listen," he said. "A fortnight ago a certain person in America wrote and asked you in plain terms what your position would be if war between Japan and America were declared. What was your reply?"

Bransome was on the point of exclaiming, but the Prime Minister intervened.

"You appear to be a perfect Secret Service to yourself, Prince," he said smoothly. "Perhaps you can also tell us our reply?"

*Chapter XXXIII*

At that time Penelope feels very guilty to Prince Maiyo and she wanted to make amends. Prince Maiyo who saw it was touched. Page 198:

She sank on her knees before him.

"Can't you understand why I am here?" she cried passionately. "It was I who told of the silken cord and knife!"

He was wholly unmoved. He even smiled, as though the thing were of no moment.

"It was right that you should do so," he declared. "You must not reproach yourself with that."

"But I do! I do!" she cried again. "I always shall! Don't you understand that if you stay here they will treat you--"

He interrupted, laying his hand gently upon her shoulder.

* + - 1. Psychological conflict

Psychological conflict is a conflict between man and himself, his conscience, his guilt, or simply trying to decide what he is going to do. The novel “The Illustrious Prince” shows psychological conflict, such as:

*Chapter VIII*

Prince Maiyo got confused on the words of the Duchess of Penelope and Vanderpole. For the first time Prince Maiyo see Penelope coming along with Mr. Charles Somerfield to the party that held by the Duchess. That's why Prince Maiyo thought that Sir. Charles is Penelope’s boyfriend. That is why Prince Maiyo was confused when the Duchess says that there is another man named Mr.Vanderpol specifically invited to Miss Penelope. Page 43:

“MR. Vanderpole is agreat friend of yours, Dhuchess?”he asked

The Duchess shook her head.

“I do not know him very well,” she said. “I asked him for Penelope”

The Prince looked puzzled

“But I thought,” he said, “that Miss Morse and Sir Charles—“

*Chapter XII*

Prince Maiyo was daydreaming when the Duchess says Penelope might be married with Somerfield. This suggests that the Prince Maiyo was feeling sad because he is also admired Penelope. Page 73:

“Greatly” the prince answered. “She is natural, she has grace, and she has what I do not find so much in this country—would you say charm?”

“It is an excellent word, “the Duchess answered. “I am inclined to agree with you. Her aunt, with whom she lives, is a confirmed invalid, so she is a good deal with me. Her mother was my half –sister.”

The Prince bowed

“She will marry, I suppose?” he said.

“Naturally, “the Duchess answered. “Sir Charles, poor fellow, is a hopeless victim. I should not be surprised if she married him, some day or other,”

The Prince looked behind for a moment, and then he stopped to admire a magnificent orchid.

“It will be great good fortune for Sir Charles Somerfield, “he said.

Prince Maiyo had defeated Somerfield and he was afraid that if it makes Penelope angry that he immediately apologized to Penelope. But it seems it only her concerns; because it proved Penelope is not angry with Prince Maiyo. Page 78:

“Miss Morse," he added, turning suddenly to where Penelope was standing a little apart. "I am so sorry that Sir Charles' horse was not quite so good as Lady Grace's. You will not blame me?"

She looked at him curiously. She did not answer immediately. Somerfield was coming towards them, his pink coat splashed with mud, his face scratched, and a very distinct frown upon his forehead. She looked away from him to the Prince. Their eyes met for a moment.

"No!" she said. "I do not blame you!"

*Chapter XIII*

When Prince Maiyo calls Penelope as Dear and then proceeds with him to apologize. This suggests that the fact Prince Maiyo experience with inner conflict. He doubted whether his words will be accepted or will make Penelope angry. Page 80:

"Dear Miss Penelope, "he said,-- "may I call you that? Forgive me if I am too forward, but I hear so many of our friends--"

“you may call me that, “she interrupted softly”

*Chapter XIII*

Prince worried about what happens to those people who have been good to him if he knew that he was the one who will stop the alliance. He also worried about Penelope, will she could understand what he was doing. Page 82-83:

“He looked up to the skies, over the housetops, faintly blue, growing clearer every moment. Almost he fancied that he looked again into the eyes of this strange girl, recalled her unexpected yet delightful frankness, which to him, with his love of abstract truth, was after all, so fascinating. Oh , there was much to be said for this Western world!—much to be said for those whose part it was to live in it! Yet, never so much as during that brief night walk through the silent streets, did he realize how absolutely unfitted he was to be even a temporary sojourner in this vast city. What would they say of him if they knew, --of him a breaker of their laws, a guest, and yet one whose hand it was which would strike them, some day or other, the great blow! What would she think of him? He wondered whether she would realize the truth, whether she would understand. Almost as he asked himself the question, he smiled. To him it seemed a strange proof of the danger in which a weaker man would stand of passing under the yoke of this hateful Western civilization. To dream of her -- yes! To see her face shining upon him from every beautiful place, to feel the delight of her presence with every delicious sensation, --the warmth of the sunlight, the perfume of the blossoms he loved! There was joy in this, the joy of the artist and the lover. But to find her in his life, a real person, a daughter of this new world, whose every instinct would be at war with his -- that wayslavery! He brushed the very thought from him.”

*Chapter XXVIII*

Prince Maiyo upset. He was confused whether he should come clean about his attitude or wait for the right time to say it. But in his heart he really wanted to say what he felt for those people who have been welcomed him well. Page 168:

"We have read what you said," Bransome remarked."What we should like to hear, if I may venture to say so, is what you left unsaid."

The Prince for a moment was thoughtful. Perhaps he remembered that the days had passed when it was necessary for him to keep so jealously his own counsel. Perhaps his natural love of the truth triumphed. He felt a sudden longing to tell these people who had been kind to him the things which he had seen amongst them, the things which only a stranger coming fresh to the country could perhaps fully comprehend.

*Chapter XXX*

Prince Maiyo seems restless, and almost did not believe this sort of thing could happen to him when he having heard from Soto his secretary, about Inspector Jack investigation that will conducted at his house. Page 184:

“The Prince set down the receiver upon the instrument and stood for a moment deep in thought. It was a strange country, this,--a strange end which it seemed that he must prepare to face. He felt like the man who had gone out to shoot lions and returning with great spoil had died of the bite of a poisonous ant!”

*Chapter XXIV*

Prince Maiyo then felt very sad because his private secretary death with a tragic to defend his country. He was crying because they do not stand to see it all. And he was asking them all to get out of the room. Page 205:

"Will you leave me?" he asked. "I wish to be alone."

His eyes were like the eyes of a blind man.

One by one they left the room, Inspector Jacks amongst them. The only person who spoke, even in the hall, was the Inspector.”

* + - 1. Physical conflict

Physical conflict is a conflict between human being and nature and environment. The novel “The Illustrious Prince” is lack of Physical conflict.

1. **The Plot**
2. The Beginning

The beginning maybe what comes first. The first thing the writer may note this paragraph is that it provides him with certain of information. He introduces the situation and circumstances. In this novel Oppenheim started the story by introduce the situation. A large ship docked at the pier failed because the tide, so that not a single passenger was handed down during the night. But there is one important event occurred at that time. There is a mysterious man who ran to meet the captain who had just finished telling the announcement. The man points to a letter. And later the letter is at the beginning of a cruel and mysterious murder.

*Chapter I*

“There was a little murmur of regret amongst the five hundred and eighty-seven saloon passengers on board the steamship Lusitania, mingled, perhaps, with a few expressions of a more violent character. After several hours of doubt, the final verdict had at last been pronounced. They had missed the tide, and no attempt was to be made to land passengers that night. Already the engines had ceased to throb, the period of unnatural quietness had commenced. Slowly, and without noticeable motion, the great liner swung round a little in the river.

A small tug, which had been hovering about for some time, came screaming alongside. There was a hiss from its wave-splashed deck, and a rocket with a blue light flashed up into the sky. A man who had formed one of the long lines of passengers, leaning over the rail, watching the tug since it had come into sight, now he turned away and walked briskly to the steps leading to the bridge. As it happened, the captain himself was in the act of descending. The passenger accosted him, and held out what seemed to be a letter.”

1. The Rising

The writer moves from the end of the beginning to the beginning of the middle as the elements tending towards instability in the initial situation themselves into what recognizes as a pattern of conflict. In “The Illustrious Prince” this pattern upon Prince Maiyo linked to murders that befell Hamilton Fynes and Dicky.

*Chapter XIV*, *Page 85-86:*

“I am afraid, “he said, “that it is empty.”

She peered in.

“No,” she exclaimed, “there is something there! See! She thrust in her hand and drew out a small, curiously shaped dagger of fine blue steel and a roll of silken cord. She held them up to him.

“What are these?” she asked. “Are they symbols – the cord and the knife of destiny?”

He took them gently from her hand and replaced them in the box. She heard the lock go with a little click, and looked into his face, surprised at his silence.

“Is there anything the matter?” she asked. “Ought I not to have taken them up?”

Almost as the words left her lips, she understood. His face was inscrutable, but his very silence was ominous. She remembered a drawing in one of the halfpenny papers, the drawing of dagger found in a horrible place. She remembered the description of that thin silken cord, and she began to tremble.

“I did not know that anything was in the box, “he said calmly. “I am sorry if its contents have alarmed you.”

1. The Climax

Climax has been defined in a number of ways; the point of greatest conflict, the emotional high point, the turning point in the plot, or the point at which one of the opposing forces gains the advantage. A story climax often requires the main character to choose some form of action that will either worsen or improve his or her situation. In this story the climax occur when Prince Maiyo make choices about their alliance with the British Climax of all of this is Prince Maiyo decision to extend or terminate the alliance with the England.

*Chapter XXXII, Page 192:*

“...It is because you are not a serious people. It is because the units of your nation have ceased to understand that behind the life of every great nation stand the love of God, whatever god it may be, and the love of Motherland. These things may not be your fault. They may, indeed, be the terrible penalty of success. But no one who lives forever so short a time amongst you can fail to see the truth. You are commercialized out of all the greatness of life. Forgive me, all of you, that I say it so plainly, but you are a race who are on the downward grade, and Japan seeks for no alliance save with those whose faces are lifted to the skies."

1. The Falling

Falling action is thing that happens after the climax but before the real ending or resolution of the story collectively. In this story the falling happen When Prince Maiyo would soon be arrested for alleged involvement in the murder of American secret agents. Penelope and the Duke while trying to rescue him because they believe Prince Maiyo innocent.

*Chapter XXXIII**,* Page 198 -199:

"Dear Miss Penelope," he said, "it is very, very kind of you to have come here and warned me. Only you cannot quite understand what this thing means to me. Remember what I told you once. Life and death to your people in this country seem to be the greatest things which the mind of man can hold. It is not so with us. We are brought up differently. In a worthy cause true Japanese is ready to take death by the hand at any moment. So it is with me now. I have no regret. Even if I had, even if life were a garden of roses for me, what is ordained must come. A little sooner or a little later, it makes no matter.

........

"Prince," the Duke said quietly, "I have sent for you as your host. I speak to you now unofficially, as an Englishman to his guest. I have been besieged through the night, and even this morning, with incomprehensible messages which come to me from those who administer the law in this country. Prince, I want you to remember that however effete you may find us as a nation from your somewhat romantic point of view, we have at least realized the highest ideals any nation has ever conceived in the administration of the law. Nobleman and pauper here are judged alike. If their crime is the same, their punishment is the same. There is no man in this country that is strong enough to arrest the hand of justice."

1. The Ending (Resolution)

Resolution is how the story finally ended as a result of what the character(s) did or discovered during the climax. In this novel the climax occur when Inspectors Jack will conduct the arrest of Prince Maiyo which he set as a suspect, there is suddenly a man came and claimed the murder. And it's time to make inspectors Jack did not believe it. But, from the testimony of Dr. Spencer and the eyewitnesses, confirmed that the man is the real killer. He was private secretary of Prince Maiyo. He finally confessed all his crimes and death after that. He died of poison had been drinking before coming to confess. The story is told with close engineering plots, where the author has completed the story with a clear end, and the unfolding of truth, and the death of the murderer.

*Chapter XXXIV, Page 203*:

"I confess!" he cried. "It was I who climbed on to the railway car! It was I who stabbed the American man in the tunnel and robbed him of his papers! The others are innocent. Marki, who brought the car for me, knew nothing. Those who saw me return to this house knew nothing. No man was my confidant. I alone am guilty! I thought they could not discover the truth, but they have hunted me down. He is there--the doctor who bandaged my knee. I told him that it was a bicycle accident. Listen! It was I who killed the young American Vanderpole. I followed him from the Savoy Hotel. I dressed myself in the likeness of my master, and I entered his taxi as a pleasant jest. Then I strangled him and I robbed him too! He saw me--that man!" Soto cried, pointing to the youth who stood at the Inspector's left hand. "He was on his bicycle. He skidded and fell through watching me. I told my master that I was in trouble, and he has tried to shield me, but he did not know the truth. If he had, he would have given me over as I give myself now. What I did I do because I love Japan and because I hate America!"

1. **The Significance of the Main Character’s Conflicts to the Plot**

As we know that the intrinsic elements of a novel cannot be separated from one another, as well as between the conflict and plot. In this part the researchers tried to show the significance of the main character's conflict, through a plot that has been found at points C.

1. *The significance of the main character’s conflict at the beginning of plot.*

At the beginning of the conflict of the plot has not been any major role because the story begins by introducing the situation.

1. *The significant of the main character’s conflict at the rising of plot*

Narrated, before the arrival of Prince Maiyo, there has been a murder victim, he is Hamilton Fynes an American who mysteriously died in a mysterious way. After the arrival of Prince Maiyo, the next killing that also happened to Americans of Dicky. The climax occurs when Prince Maiyo linked the two cases of murder. And the discovery of silken cord and also beggar-like material evidence at the scene of the murder. Can be concluded that if without the presence of Prince Maiyo Climax in the story would not exist.

1. *The significance of the main character’s conflict at the climax of plot.*

The Climax is told that eventually decisive Prince Maiyo not to pursue the alliance. This is the cause of the murder, to know the contents of the message brought by victims of Hamilton and also Vanderpole containing a message from the United State to England about their relationship to Japan. Hence it is clear that the Prince Maiyo is controlling the story in Climax. Without his presence there would be no conflict is ultimately a water mark of the stories in this novel.

1. *The significance of the main character’s conflict at the falling of plot*

The falling told after all the suspicions and the evidence leads to the Prince Maiyo, it makes some people nervous. This shows that Prince Maiyo has become cause of conflict on another character. Narrated in the discussion in the plot that Penelope is feeling guilty about the Prince Maiyo and he felt he had misjudged the Prince Maiyo, so he does not want Prince Maiyo in the catch, regardless of whether he really was behind this murder case or not.

1. *The significant of the main character’s conflict at the ending of plot*

The ending told that the significant from Prince Maiyo declined slightly, but still there. The ending is reported that Prince Maiyo already preparations for himself if he was arrested, though the duke and Penelope also had insisted on asking escape. At Inspector Jack will be holding the arrest suddenly Soto, his personal secretary came and confessed all his crimes. This shows that the presence of Soto had ended the story with an unexpected manner. So it can be concluded that at the time of ending of the significance of the main character's conflict decreased slightly.

**CHAPTER V**

**CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter is round of the research and derives to the conclusion and suggestion.

**Conclusions**

The conclusions of this research, they are:

1. The Main Character’s Conflicts given in Oppenheim’ Novel are:

* 1. Social Conflicts that is conflict between the main character with other characters or circumstance.
  2. Psychological Conflicts that is conflict between the main character and himself, his guilt, or trying deciding what he is going to do.
  3. There is no Physical conflict occur to the main character.

1. The Plot developed in Oppenheim Novel are:
   1. They use Progressive plot, where is the climax of the story which is very close to the resolution or ending
   2. This story using the techniques of open plot in the closing story, where readers are given a freedom to determine the subsequent fate of the characters, especially the main character.
2. The Significance of the main character’s conflict to the plot, are:
   * + - 1. At the beginning of the story, the significance of the main character's conflict has not appears, because at this stage the author only gives information about the beginning situation of the story in the novel.
         2. At the Rising of the Story, the significance of the main character's conflict began to clear. When others are troubled because they thought that Prince Maiyo involved homicides, he responded calmly.
         3. At the Climax of the plot, the significant main character of the conflict more apparent, because he causes and determine when the Climax of the novel. At the Falling, the significance of the main character's conflict still seems clear. He makes Penelope and the Duke to do something because of his attitude.
         4. At the Ending, the significance of the main character's conflict began to decline and more dominated by another character that is Soto.

**Suggestion**

After getting the result of the analysis, the writer would like to give some suggestions as considerations which are important for the people who study literature:

* For the other researcher, the writer hopes that this research will make them interest to conduct similar research with another point of view, so that the study about literature will develop.
* For the readers the aim is they can learn from literature, especially novels. This research is useful to dig up knowledge and enriches understanding about literature especially novel.