

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviews several theories related to the study which take from many sources to support the analysis of the research problem in the first chapter. This part describes the theoretical framework of the study.

A. Literature

Literature is a personal expression of human and it can come from experiences, thinking, spirit, and conviction in the real description, which is around the feeling of the reader. In addition, Literature also gives much advice in human life, such as social, cultural, and also a religious aspect. It also can be describing time whereas in the past, now, or future. As defined by Luken (2003:3) literature is traditionally described as the body of writing that exists because of inherent imaginative and artistic qualities. The author describes life in the literature which makes the readers can imagine as if they are the cast who are in that situation.

Authors will lead to his character to be had in certain truth and certain fact. They always deal with how truth and fact are related to each other, and they do not stray from facts. As stated by (Long, 1999:8), 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. The options are they will select from the fact of the

world or create certain facts so that they can present the truth of human nature. Literature enables to make the readers comfortable to see the reflection in their life. So, they relieve their own sadness, uncertainty, and other problems in their hearts. In the literature, the readers can find the values about life so that they also broaden their understanding of life.

Literature is categorized into two groups based on the purposes. Hall explained those group is has the purpose to entertain and inform. There is writing which has the purpose of presenting information and is also called literature in knowledge. So, the first group wants to teach the readers content of literature. Secondly is writing that main purpose in entertaining. This group narrate the fact, but still provided imagination in imaginative language.

Besides this, literature is also divided into two different types. There are fiction and nonfiction. In fiction, Foster (1970) stated that it has a mysterious and intellectual properties. Moreover, the fiction authors create the literature is created based on their imagination. On the other side, in non-fiction the authors created the literary work based on the truth or fact. The examples of the genre of fiction are novel, short stories, a myth. Meanwhile, the examples of non-fiction are news, article, essay, textbook. (Abrams 87).

B. Novel

Novel is the kind of fiction in literature. The form of novel is written or oral. Generally, novel covers a much longer period than a short story. In general, novel has at least 40.000 words which has more complexity than a short story. According to the Oxford English dictionary, a novel is a fictional prose narrative

or tale of considerable length in which character and action representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. Moreover, (Kennedy, 1983:180) defines that novel is a book-length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that, while we read, we experience actual life. Novel is a reflection of human life because describing the characters and phenomena from the reality of life. The things that make novel is different from others are involving the excavation of a human problem in a rather complicated way.

Novel not only represents an exciting but novel also has some elements of structure, such as plot, character, setting, conflict, and theme. A literary work according to structuralism is totality constructed coherently by its various elements (builders).on one parties, the structure of literary works can be interpreted as composition, affirmation, and the description of all the materials and part of the component which are in turn together forming a beautiful roundness (Abrams in Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 71). Because of this, the writer will illustrate the elements in the next discussion, and those terms build the novel detail and obviously.

1. Character

Character is one of the most important elements in building a story because characters also play a role in conveying ideas, themes, and plot from the author. Pursuing this statement, Tomlinson (2002:24) states that characters, the actor in a story, are another element of fiction vital to the enjoyment of a story. Without characters, a good novel will not exist.

Character is the controller of the novel. Not a character that will adapt to the story in the novel. But the characters will create their own stories.

In the literature, the meaning of a character is related to a person or sometimes it can personify an animal or object. While Luken (2003:76) describes that character as the term is generally used means the aggregate of mental, emotional, and social qualities that distinguish a person. Each of building the characters always relates to the attitudes, desires, interests, emotions, and moral principles.

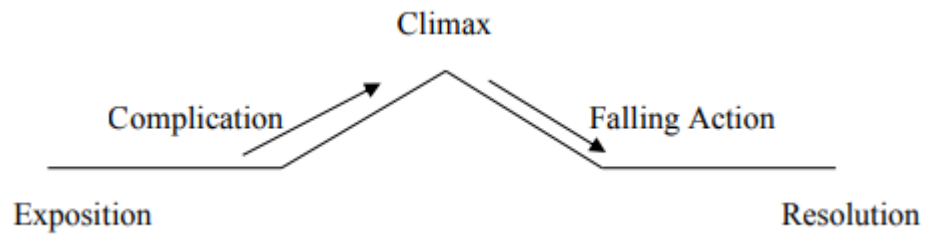
There is some classification of character in a work of fiction, those are major and minor. The first one is a major character, in the fiction, the major character is also called a round or dynamic character. Major characters make many actions based on the script. It is able to create a more interesting and complex story in a way to makes the readers become fascinated. These characters are those who realize a number of qualities and have the capacity to grow and transform. On the contrary, a minor character or flat character appears rarely and least important because they are not fully developing the story. These characters are those who represent a single character, trait, or idea and have a limited number of qualities. Luken (2003:81) explained, "A flat character is less well developed and has fewer traits. A round character is one that we know well, who has a variety of traits that make him or her believable.

Besides those classifications, there are other classifications of characters. Those are protagonist and antagonist. Protagonist is the leading

sympathize character in the story and the roundest character because they are the most fully developed in a story. As stated by Stanford protagonist is the major character with whom we generally sympathize. (Stanford, 2006: 37). However, antagonist is the character who caused the conflict with protagonist, influences the downfall of protagonist and usually the readers will dislike these characters have not sympathized. The antagonist is generally not sympathetic (Stanford, 2006:3).

2. Plot

The sequence of events or actions in the story is called plot. The sequence of events did not accidentally happen but it is chosen and planned by the author in order to tell their ideas of story. The plot leads from the introduction of characters in the beginning through some events and then climax, for the final part is in the logical end. To create a good plot and keep the readers involved in that story, the author needs to build a character's conflict with excitement or suspense. This series of events makes the readers more attracted and comprehend about what they read. In another word, plot is able to make the readers aware of the events not only as elements of the novel but also understand as a complicated pattern of cause and effect. Pickering and Hoeper (1981) argued that there are five stages of the plot. The diagram of the stages is illustrated as follows.



At the beginning of stages is exposition. In this stage, the author presents background information, establishes the scene, set up the situation, and dates the action. Secondly is a complication, the other name of this stage is rising action. In this stage, the author introduces the character into several conflicts. After a conflict is developing, the plot moves to crisis or climax, it is the stage which the emotional intensity achieves the top. The next stage is falling action, this stage makes emotion subsides and towards to conclusion. The final stage is resolution, it is the stage of conflict solving.

3. Theme

The theme is a basic element in the story that contains a certain message or the idea of a masterpiece by the author to the readers. The authors have their wisdom in presenting the idea of theme. Ginny Wiehardt (2010) defines that theme is the central idea or ideas explored by literary work. Theme in each literary work probably has more than 8 themes and the authors have their wisdom in presenting the idea of theme. Some authors presented the theme of the novel explicitly, but in some cases are not. If the authors stated theme explicitly, usually the readers can found easily by knowing the title. However, also there is the story that we have to read the

whole text if we desire to know the theme. Although this sounds difficult or complex, it makes the story more alive. To summarise above, theme is the main message of idea which is presented freely by the author in their story.

4. Setting

Setting is the surroundings in the story which has interaction with the universe of events taking place. There are three main elements of setting, those are place, time, and social environment. The three major elements set up the world in which characters perform. Settings can exist such fixed times for instance day, month, and year, also the weather of the events or probably a period of history. Pickering and Hoeper (1981) explained that, in its broadest sense, is both the physical local that frames the action and the time of day or year, the climatic conditions, and the historical period during which the action takes place.

Based on the definition from Klarer (2004), setting is the location, historical period, and social surrounding in which the story develops. The authors hardly ever choose a setting for the story's sake, but rather embed a story in a particular context of time and place in order to support action, characters, and narrative perspective on an additional level. In the several stories, the setting is more than background or furnishing. When the readers are sensitive to the context provided by setting, readers are capable to comprehend the behavior of characters and the sense of the character's action. In creating a good story, setting is truly integrated with plot and

character that reader is hardly conscious of it. Furthermore, setting can make a certain atmosphere in influencing the readers as well as the characters. From these, we can conclude that the setting is a powerful element in building background of the whole story.

5. Moral values

Moral values are the kind of value that must be separated from other values. Each value will have quality when it has good relation with other values. Such as honesty, honesty is an example of moral values and honesty is meaningless when it is not applied with other values. That statement is also supported by (Bertens,2004:142), who explained that loyalty is a moral value, but it must be applied with other, humanity values for general, for example, love of husband and wife.

6. Conflict

Conflict is a dramatic event that occurs between two or more characters which protagonist and antagonist. When reading a novel, the readers do not want to the author tell us the main story directly. The readers want to involve themselves in what is happening rather than simply hear about the story. Because of this, the story should attract the readers by including emotion such as a feeling of gloom, happiness, anger, scared, and pity. The conflict has its own power to build an amazing plot of the story. As stated by Stanton (1965:16) a conflict in a story in the novel is conflict

that occurs in major character because two opposite characters between antagonist and protagonist, the events made the novel interesting in reading.

In literature, there are two major groups of conflict. According to Stanton (1965:16), there are two categories of conflict, namely external conflict and internal conflict. In the internal conflict, characters should to fight with their different desire. Internal conflict only occurs when character struggle with themselves. On the contrary, external conflict happens when characters struggle with something such as other characters, nature, supernatural, technology, and society. In creating fantastic stories, the authors must combine those types of conflict for an intriguing story.

C. Concept of Conflict

1. Definition of Conflict

As a social human, people should be faced with a lot of conflict for passing their life with the surrounding. Conflict that faced on people probably happen for variety of reasons. For instance unpleasantness, uncertainty, and anxiety. Those statements are proved by William Kennedy (1966: 28-29), who said that conflict is a universal phenomenon in human life. Everyone in this world can face various conflicts for very different reasons. As a human being, one must be able to get rid of numerous conflicts.

The history of the word conflict is coming from Latin configure, conflict has meaning hitting each other. On the other side, the meaning of

conflict from sociologists is social process between two peoples or more and probably from certain group which one of them has the aim to eliminate other people. The effort from them can be by making them weak, hopeless, and defenseless. Conflict is unable to be removed because it is an ordinary thing in each community. Beside of this Glorier, (1983: 371) stated that conflict is an accident that has been generally happened in human life, everyone can face all kinds of conflict because of different reasons and describe many kinds of conflict.

In literature, the authors should write down the background or usually call as conflict. Because of this, the story will be more attractive and complex. In addition, conflict will make the readers curious about the story and as a result, they will read the novel until the end. The readers want to know what is the next event after the conflict appear, this is similar to what Graham Little states that “without conflict a plot will be flat and boring because it has no drama, and none is interested in it because nothing happens” (1966, p.83).

Conflict refers to different controls and dissimilarities from the characters. The dissimilarity can be found in knowledge, belief, physical, etc. Moreover, as stated by Dean and Tjosvold (1995: 184), a conflict identifies issues, creates incentive to explore problems, and provides media to move towards resolution. It is through conflict that agreement,

unity, and justice can be reached. This is the part of building plot which important.

Another opinion about conflict is come from (Schmidt and Bogarad: 2006), conflict is the tension of the characters. The major characters of the story probably have tension or conflict and they have their own way in overcome that problems. Each main characters probably have conflict and absolutely has a variety of ways to overcome their own conflict. Conflict creates tension and suspense which makes the characters have to struggle. This conflict is crucial in driving the narrative forward. The other plus point of conflict is characters highlighting in order to make a deeper meaning about motivation, weakness, and values.

Considering all of definition above, the writer concludes that conflict is a clash of action which have an essential part in creating a story and the purpose of conflict is to make more valuable story and attract the readers to go deep into the story which probably reflects their life. Moreover, the readers can guess the plot of the story by understanding conflict.

2. Kinds of Conflict

The kind of conflict in general is divided into two groups. According to, (Perrine, 1969, p.54) the type of conflict in his book with the title Story and Structure. Conflict is divided into internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is defined as when conflict occurs between person itself

against the contrary of feelings or goals. The individual character is dealing with hard situations which they should find the appropriate alternative based on their best consideration.

In the opposite group, external conflict is conflict between characters and external forces, for instance, other characters, society, and nature. Perrine still distinguishes external conflict into three kinds, it falls a struggle against nature, a struggle against another person, and a struggle against society. The first category is a struggle against nature, it is happening within man against powers and risks of nature. The next is a struggle against other people, this category is occurring between one character and another character. The last group is a struggle against society, this conflict happens if there is a struggle between character and social values in society. In this type of conflict, the character can have some conflict with traditions, jus, moral codes, and any beliefs.

Whereas Jones (1990: 3) distinguishes conflict into three groups, those are psychological conflict, sociological conflict, and physical conflict.

a. Psychological Conflict

In general, the meaning of the psychology word has changed over period. The original meaning is from Geek, the word is psyche which is soul, and logos as defines study. But the most definition about psychology word is labeled with study of mental life or mind. Pursuing this statement, Hergenhahn (2000: 1) defines that

psychology has been defined as the study of the psyche or the mind, of the spirit, of consciousness, and more recently as the study of, or the science of behavior.

Psychological conflict is a conflict that occurs when the characters fight with their minds such as guilt, conscience, or their desire in certain situations. Character psychology can be noticed from their opinion and attitude when overcoming the problem. The several events can be seen in the statement by (Jones, 1986:31), in such a story we may see an honest but poor bank employee fighting the temptation to steal from his bank, a woman struggling with the consequences of a lie she's told, or an unwed pregnant girl trying to decide whether to have an abortion, place her child up for adoption, or raise him alone.

b. Physical Conflict

The second kind of conflict is physical conflict or known as elemental conflict. This conflict happens when man is against nature. If we review from general conflict, this conflict is included in external conflict. When characters fight with other external forces, characters, animals, and natural forces, it is physical conflict. Pursuing this definition, (Jones, 1986:30) stated that in physical conflict, we usually find a man in conflict with nature. In such a story we may go through the struggles of a man climbing a mountain, a woman fighting to survive in a cyclone, a man fighting an army of

ants on his plantation. The principal appeal of this kind of story is almost wholly to the emotions of the readers.

c. Sociological Conflict

The last type of conflict in literature is sociological conflict. Generally, the meaning of social is society, organization, or culture of some people. Besides of this the opponent of society can be found in gender, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, physical differences, socioeconomic status, etc. If in literature, this conflict happens when the character is placed in the opposite with society, the government, culture, and another side. Based on definition from Kriesberg (1973), a sociological conflict emerges when adversaries define goals that are opposed by the other side.

D. Haunted: Possession Novel by Lee Mountford

The writer chooses horror novels as the object of the study. Novel entitled Haunted: Possession is written by the famous horror author named Lee Mountford. The hometown of this author is in the North-East of England. The favorite genre of his novel is thriller, fantasy, and horror. Moreover, he said that horror is his home and it means that horror is the best-loved genre. He write his first book in May 2017 with the title Horror in the Woods. The earliest novel got fantastic reviews. After his achievement, the second book was published. The title of this book is The Demonic. Surprisingly, the novel achieved Best Seller status in Occult Horror also in British Horror categories on Amazon.

Although he is included in the new author, he already published fourteen novels until 2021. The reviewers said that he is an underrated author. Because he is not famous but all of his novels are sensational. His last novel in 2021 is *haunted: possession*. Actually, this is the part of *haunted series* novel and this novel is the fourth book. The previous novels in this series are *Perron manor*, *Devil's door*, and *Purgatory*. The books in the *haunted series* are related to each other. It needs to be known that many reviewers explained that the fourth book is the most terrifying and suspenseful book.

The author writes the story with very detailed situations until the readers feel that they are the characters in that story. Besides this, the description of the building is also really detailed so the readers can imagine the building clearly. This novel consists of a lot of conflict, whether psychological, physical, or sociological conflict. *Haunted: Possession* novel tells about ghost hunter team consist of Sarah Pearson and her teams named David and Father Janosch. They are such as a ghost hunter.

In this novel, they have to investigate a case of possession in Kutná Hora, Czech Republic. This is their first assignment, and their team is established at this time. They should investigate a respected priest named Father Hus. He was already succumbed to possession from entity of supernatural. In addition, they do not know that there are many other scary things in outside of their expectations. they have to fight with a terrifying enemy in that haunted cathedral. Moreover, there are stories about a bloody and ghostly monk who often haunts at night.

The story begins when Sarah and her team are on the top floor of medieval old castle named Chillingham Castle in England. In the beginning chapter, they were welcomed by the child ghost in the corridor. Sarah who has sixth sense can see the boy's ghost but strangely the ghost is unable to see her. The boy ghost said he couldn't see anything besides darkness getting closer to him as she walked. Also couldn't remember anything about himself and It was sad.' Moreover, there should have a lot of ghosts over there, but Sarah only finds this ghost. It is such there is a person who influenced the ghost so that the problem just disappeared.

Not only supernatural conflict found over there, but the conflict between the characters also happens. Apparently, the Sarah team wants to dissolve themselves because they are tired of this group. They already lost their friends Jenn and Jamie which is told in the previous novel. They also hesitate about who is the person they working for because all of the orders come from Bishop Turnbull and cannot take from others. It is startled that when Father Hus is possessed, he want to meet Sarah. Because of this, they send to investigate Father Hus in Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

When arrived, they are welcome by Sister Maria and help the team to take the priest by the spirit of Herman the monk. The exorcism was very ill and suprisingly not only one person in the church who possessed. The demons are so strong and because of this, the Gates of Hell are open. The demons will grab all of their will, desire, and faith to make it out alive and against the forces from

Hell to get away. The demon is already deceiving them. The demon is controlling Sister Maria's body and they don't realize it.

E. Previous Study

There are many previous studies concerned about analyzing conflict in literary work. The first is the research that had been conducted by Ismiati Kutik (2012) entitled "An Analysis of Conflicts of The Main Character in Thomas Hardy's *The Return of The Native*". This novel has a historical genre and the research was aimed to analyze the conflict of the main character in *The Return Of The Native Novel By Thomas Hardy*. The result of this research is found that the main character's conflict presented physical, sociological, and psychological conflict. Furthermore, The contribution of main character to build the plot is when the main character's conflict happens and it is caused by love, jealousy, and misunderstanding.

The second is the study conducted by *Asrul Hasby (2019) entitled "An Analysis of The Main Characters' Conflicts in Oscar Wilde's Novel "The Importance of Being Earnest"*. By analyzing the conflict, the characters of Earnest Worthing and Algernon can also be described. The study used qualitative method with textual analysis based on Moleong (2000). The finding results of this research exhibited that the main characters of Earnest Worthing are an exceedingly kind man because he is willing to do anything for his beloved person named Gwendolen, whereas Algernon is a romantic man but has never been serious in his life. Same with the first previous study, this study has the

purpose of analyzing internal or external conflict in that novel, and the genre in The Importance of Being Earnest novel is fantasy.

The next is a study conducted by Ina Daril Hanna (2016), "An Analysis of The Main Characters' Conflicts in Jane Austen Novel entitled "Sense and Sensibility". This study only discussed the psychological conflict and sociological conflict between Elinor and Marianne Dashwood. Furthermore, the genre of the novel is romance. In addition, she also analyzes the way of they in solving their problems.

Fourthly, the research that had been conducted by Intan Meiana Pratiwi (2011) entitled "The Significance of The Main Character's Conflicts to The Plot in Oppenheim's Novel Entitled "The Illustrious Prince". The novel has mystery genre. The aims of the study were to analyze the main characters' conflicts on psychological conflicts and sociological conflicts, to know how is the plot developed in this novel, and to know what extent do the main character's conflicts contributed to the plot development. The research design in this study was literary study and used formal analysis method.

The next is study conducted by Muhib Fathul (2010) entitled "An Analysis Conflict on The Main Character "Straight". The genre of the novel is thriller and the researcher limited his study in analyzing internal and external conflict. The research finding of this study is the cause and the effect of the conflict and the development of the plot. The research design in this study is descriptive qualitative and based on its purposes and the types of data. In

addition, the writer also used psychological approach. Furthermore, the data collection method in his study is documentation.

The sixth is study by Maryana Bulu (2018) entitled “Conflict Analysis of The Main Characters in Short Stories by Edgar Allan Poe”. The researcher analyze horror genre in short stories and focused on the internal and external conflict of the main characters. Moreover, the writer also finds out the effects of conflicts in that stories. The stories are *The Tell-Tale Heart* (2017), *The Black Cat* (2017), and *The Hop Frog* (1849). The researcher found sixteen data from those short stories. Furthermore, the results on the effects experienced are: One datum of positive affect are joy, interest, and surprise or startle), and fifteen negative affect data are anger, disgust, dissmell, distress, fear, terror, and humiliation.

The last study is conducted by Fitriati S.Ali (2013) entitled “Conflict Analysis of Main Character in “The Clinic”. The clinic is a horror movie by James Rabbiits and the research was aimed to analyze the external conflict of the main character in that movie. Descriptive method is the methodology of the research and the study used library research to collect the data. The result of the study explained that in *The Clinic* movie has external conflict, there are Man vs. Man, Man vs. Fate, Man vs. Nature, and Man vs. Society. Based on the result of analysis, it can be concluded that external conflict is dominated by Man vs. Man and there is conflict among characters.