There are some definitions of character according to the writer. Barnet (1983:71) says, “Character, of course, has two meanings: (1) a figure in literary work, such as; Hamlet and (2) personality, that is, the mental and moral qualities of a figure, as when we say what X’s character is strong, or weak, or immoral, etc”. Edgar V. Roberts (1995:45) says,” A character, then, is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story.” Whether Kennedy (1983:131) says,” In novel, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being.

Basically, character has its traits. Traits can be quality of mind or habitual mode of behavior, such as never repaying borrowed money, or avoiding eye contact, or always thinking oneself the center of intention. Sometimes, of course, the traits we encounter are minor and therefore negligible. But often a trait may be a person’s primary characteristic.

Character has some types too. According to the British novelist and critic E.M Forster there are two major types of character. They are: round character and flat character. The round character is usually the major figure in a story and it has a dynamic form. Because of round character play a major role in a story, it is often called the hero or heroin. And also the round characters also known as the major character. In contrast with round character, flat character is usually the minor figure or do not grow in a story. They are static. They are called static because they end where they begin.

Just like real human beings, characters are deal with a certain hand in life. Some hands are good ones, others aren’t. How characters play out their hands determines their fate. It is the experience of that fate, as strongly as we can feel it, that we follow as we read.

Every main character is challenged in some way. One way of looking at this challenge is to see it as a situation in which a character’s abilities and experience are in sufficient to solve the problem at hand. It is by engaging in these challenges, overcoming some, succumbing to others that characters
develop. They are changed as a result of what happened to them as they try to solve their problems and reach their goals.

2.2 Definition of Conflict

Conflict was first described in ancient Greek Literature as the *agon*, or central contest in tragedy. According to the Aristoteles, in order to hold the interest, the hero must have a single conflict. The *agon*, or act of conflict, involves the protagonist and the antagonist corresponding to hero and villain.

Basically, there are some definitions of the conflict. Conflict can be defined as a state of disharmony between incompatible or antithetical persons, ideas, interests; a clash. And also conflict means as the opposition between characters in work of drama or fiction, especially opposition that motivates or shapes the action of the plot. Sociologically, conflict was defined as a social process between two individuals or more in which one individual has a desire to beat another individual by drop it off or create his opponent become useless.

There are some understanding of conflict based on the scientist’s thought. Taquiri and Davis (1977) said that conflict is a social life heritage that happened in some situation because of disagreement, controversy in two groups or more. Gibson (1997) said that conflict is happened because of framework relation. This conflict happened when one individual or group has their own business by ignore all conventions. According to Pace and Faules (1994) conflict was defined as controversy expression between one individual with another individual because of some reasons. In this view controversy shows some differences that be expressed, remembered and felt.
In literature, conflict is a necessary element of fictional literature. It is defined as the problem in any piece of literature and is often classified according to the nature of the protagonist or antagonist. Conflict is also able to keep the attention of the reader. When a literary work is lack of conflict, it will be lack of tension and will fall flat. In other words, the existence of conflict enhances the reader’s understanding of a character and creates the suspense and interest that make you want to continue reading.

Conflict is happened because of some different characteristics. The differences can be physically, knowledge, customs, belief, etc. By these differences, conflict becomes an ordinary thing to every community. We can conclude that nobody in this world hasn’t conflict. Even for the conflict between himself (one individual) or with another individual that is lived surround himself. Conflict itself will never lose forever until that community itself becomes lost.

2.2.1 Types of Conflict

There are five main types of conflict in literature. The five most common types of conflict used in literature can be:

- Character struggling against another character

  This type is the most obvious form of conflict. It is when a character in a book struggles with another character in the book. This can be in the form of arguments, conflicting desires, opposing goals, physical confrontation or emotional dilemmas.

- Character struggling internally with himself
This type of conflict usually called as internal conflict or inner conflict. When a character struggles with moral dilemmas, emotional challenges or desire he or she deems unsavory, the conflict is with the character’s own soul or conscience. In crime and punishment, the main character struggles with his inability to forgive himself. Just because conflict is internal does not make the conflict any less compelling or exciting.

- **Character struggling against forces of nature**
  
  Sometimes all the characters in the book are good guys and the conflict in the book is between all the people and forces of nature that are out of the character’s control. For example in the stand and andromeda strain, people are pitted against viruses that rage out of control, wiping out large portion of the population.

- **Character struggling against society**
  
  When the character is repressed by society and not by a specific character, the conflict takes place between that character and society. One example of conflict between society and the main character is *Frankenstein*, in which the monster has no respite from the judgment and horror expressed by all of society, leaving him loveless and despondent. Sometimes conflict between character and society is reflected through literary metaphor, as in *Animal Farm*. The main conflict in this story is between the exploited classes and the segment of society that exploits the main characters.

- **Character struggling against fantasy/supernatural/technology**
  
  This type of conflict is usually found in specific genres of literary style, such as fantasy, science fiction, horror and supernatural books. When the character comes up against poltergeists, robots, aliens, divine forces or supernatural villains, the main character must call upon his or her strength to defeat the fantastic enemy confronting him or her.
2.2.1.1 Inner Conflict

Inner conflict means when the main character in the story has a problem with him/herself. Not all conflicts are involving other people. Sometimes people are their own enemies. An internal or inner conflict can be a good test of a character’s value. The inner conflicts of a character and how they are resolved are good clues to the character’s inner strength.

Inner conflict exists when a character struggles with an ethical or emotional challenge. We can identify an internal conflict when we sense that a character is constantly asking himself or herself "Am I doing the right thing?" or "Should I speak out against this behavior?"

The inner conflict of a character experiences will usually represent a question about moral behavior within societies and among humankind. In *The Red Badge of Courage*, Henry experiences emotional turmoil because he is afraid of death (who isn't?) and he doesn't really want to kill others (who would?). As we read about Henry's experience, we can't help questioning the morality of war.

Inner conflict plays with our emotions, leading low self-esteem, low self-confidence and depression. It is imperative that we rid ourselves of inner conflicts when they arise and not to let them fester in our minds.

Inner conflict can develop in different ways. It may stem from indecisiveness or deep-seated feelings stemming from unresolved issues in your life. They could even stem back from things that happened in your childhood. After all, the person you are now is the result of all your life's experiences. It could be that instead of dealing with the unresolved issues you may have built up a wall and kept your feelings in rather than facing them and dealing with them at the time they occurred.

Conflict within us, as a rule, happens between the conscious part of our mind and the unconscious part. Do we ever say to ourself, "Well a part of us wants to do this, but then again another
part of us wants to do that." If we do then we can be sure that there is an inner conflict going on. Basically these conflicting parts are sub-personalities with intentions that are sometimes conflicting. Having conflicting parts gets us nowhere but to uncertainty. They are an open invitation to anxiety, stress and lose of self-confidence.

While we all have conflicting thoughts at onetime or another, it is essential that we know how to combat them. And to know how to resolve them. If we resolve our inner conflicts, we will then be able to immensely develop our self-esteem. As well having a healthier and happier life.

2.2.1.2 Outer Conflict

Outer conflict means a fight, argument, disagreement or simply opposition in which two sides are present. This two sides have essential role in creating of conflict occasion. Both of them can be man vs man, man vs nature. The disagreement of this two side creates conflict.

Characters, themes, ideas, can all be in outer conflict. The outer conflict in character can be connie vs clifford in lady chatterley’s lover story. The outer conflict of themes can be man vs nature. The outer conflict in ideas can be love vs hate.

An external conflict is shown through actions (fight, argument, physical struggle), character traits (a good and a bad character), dialogues, descriptions - just about anything. Identification of conflicts will lead you to theme. The resolution of the external conflict will advance the plot toward the climax and the end.

By the explanation above, we can say that outer conflict define as the problem or struggle that exists between the character and an outside force.
2.3 Conflict’s Theory

In sociology, conflict theory states that society or an organization functions so that each individual participant and its groups struggle to maximize their benefits, which inevitably contributes to social change such as political changes and revolutions.

Deviant behavior is actions that do not go along with the socially institutions as what cause deviance. The institution's ability to change norms, wealth or status comes into conflict with the individual. The legal rights of poor folks might be ignored, middle class are also accept; they side with the elites rather the poor, thinking they might rise to the top by supporting the status quo.

Conflict theory is based upon the view that the fundamental causes of crime are the social and economic forces operating within society. However, it explains white-collar crime less well. This theory also states that the powerful define crime.

There are some conflict’s theories that explain about conflict. Kurt Lewin, a famous and charismatic psychologist creates an idea about conflict. A man who famous by his field theory said that there are three ways about conflict. It is approach-approach conflict, approach-avoidance conflict, avoidance-avoidance conflict.

Michel Foucault has different idea about conflict. He emphasized that in solving the conflict, the institution that relates into conflict controlling need to use discipline. By the discipline, all conflicts able to be solved or avoided. That institution need to use the authority that able to create the discipline.

Karl Marx has different idea too about conflict. Marx said that conflict was appeared because of social stratification. When there is the dividing of the society into some classes, it will create conflict between the societies.
According to Karl Marx in all stratified societies there are two major social groups: a ruling class and a subject class. The ruling class derives its power from its ownership and control of the forces of production. The ruling class exploits and oppresses the subject class. As a result there is a basic conflict of interest between the two classes. The various institutions of society such as the legal and political system are instruments of ruling class domination and serve to further its interests.

In this thesis, theory of Karl Marx is used to analyze conflict. His theory is appropriate for this analysis. His theory that says conflict’s appearances because of social stratification can be found in the novel of *Lady Chatterley’s Lover*.

**CHAPTER III**

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER’S CONFLICT IN D.H.LAWRENCE’S LADY CHATTERLEY’S LOVER**

Conflict was defined as a social process between two individuals or more in which one individual has a desire to beat another individual by drop it off or create his opponent become useless.

Conflict can be divided into two kinds of it. It can be inner conflict and outer conflict. Inner means with himself whether outer means with another one.

A familiar pioneer of Marxism, Karl Marx creates an idea about the appearance of conflict. He said that conflict was appeared because of the dividing of human being into some classes. Even for oneself, the dividing of the human being can create a conflict to himself.

In studying and analyzing of the main character’s conflict, I begin by determining the character’s outstanding traits and how conflict comes to them.