CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Character

Character is presumably an imagined person who inhabits story. Character is one of the most important elements in literature; character holds the main role in a story of literature such as drama, novel, poem, and tale. Character as the person that presented in literary work, that their appearance is interpreted by the reader as being endowed with desires, motivation and emotional qualities that are expressed in their saying and action in the story.

“In novel, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. (Kennedy, 1983:131)

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 develops. They are changed as a result of what happened to them as they try to solve their problems and reach their goals.

Character is very important in real-made creation of literary works such as novel, drama or even some of poems. The nature of character presentation brings a positive impact for readers to find out what is going on and what is for. Since, the character mirrors quality of person. It can be traced to generalize opinion for man in general.

2.2 Definition of Conflict

Conflict is a struggle between opposing forces or the opposition between large groups of people, or between protagonist and larger forces such as natural objects, ideas, modes or
behavior, public opinion (Roberts and Jacobs 1995: 1694). Conflict is usually reflected or accompanied by the external and internal action. Conflict often forces characters to make a decision, to act or not to act, to behave according to a personal moral code or an external moral code, to compromise or to refuse, to grow and change or to remain more less or less the same. The point at which characters make this choice is usually the climactic moment of the story. The effects or implications of this choice usually represent the conclusion.

Conflict is also the opposition of two people. Their conflict may take the shape of envy, hatred, anger, argument, avoidance, gossip, lies, fighting, and many other forms action. Conflict may also exist between groups, although conflict between individuals is more identifiable and therefore more suitable for stories. Conflict may also be brought out in ideas and opinions that may clash.

2.3 Types of Conflict

There are type’s conflicts in literature. The types of conflicts are:

1. Internal conflict
2. External conflict

Here is the explanation for each conflict:

1. Internal Conflict

Internal conflict also called man versus self conflict, and external which includes man versus man, man versus nature, man versus society and man versus fate. The way conflict is used and how the conflicts are resolved are determined by the type of story being told. Internal conflicts are that which exists inside the character. Struggles with morality, fate, desire and belief, to. This form conflict is central to the character or characters and must be
resolved by the character alone. Every good character suffers from the weight of internal conflict; it lends them an air of complex believe ability. Internal conflict is also known as man versus self or person versus self. While internal conflict is necessary for good characters, it is the least complicated form of conflict. Internal conflict is a private war within oneself. It could be anything from deciding between two or more choice, to deciding many things in our personal life. There is internal conflict between good and evil; strength and weakness; love and hate. Internal conflict refers to emotional or analytical struggles a character has due to his values, his role and society, or the company he finds with himself.

Internal conflict is the conflict which goes on with in the mind of the hero and between him and goal he has set himself. Internal conflict provides as unstable basic for positive results in the outsides world, as him often choose some aspects of outer environment to match the group within themselves. People, who notice that they have repeated negative aspects, may find that understanding themselves is a basic for better result.

2. **External Conflict**

External conflict deals with the problems of the world. The story’s characters will struggle against the circumstances of external conflict, they may even suffer internal conflict resulting from the issues of external conflicts, but this is not as simple as internal conflict. External conflict occurs when characters are involved in the world’s woes, such issues as community, nature, government and other characters are all examples of external conflict. External conflict manifests itself as man versus man, man versus nature, man versus society. Internal conflict is the issues a character faces; an issue that requires a personal opinion or decision. These difficult decisions must be concluded with a definite conclusive decision.
Man versus man is the most fundamental type of external conflict. This form of external conflict occurs when a character struggle against another character. These struggles may be born from moral, religious or social differences and may be emotional, verbal or physical conflicts. Man versus man is almost always the conflict present when a hero fights a villain. This form of conflict may present alone, or in conduction with other external conflicts. Man vs. man is when there is a conflict of two forms of like beings. An example is the hero’s conflict with the central villain of a work, which may play a large role in the plot and contribute to the development of both characters.

There are usually several arguments/disagreements before the climax is reached. The conflict is external. Person vs. person can usually be expressed by when a child is being ridiculed by a bully.

Man versus nature conflicts occur when character, or character, find themselves at odds with forces of nature. A character struck by lightning, characters whose boat sinks in a storm and a character who struggles against hypothermia in a snow storm are all characters man versus nature conflicts. Man vs. nature is the theme in literature that palaces the character against forces nature. Many disaster films focus on this theme, which is predominant within many survivals in remote locales. Sometimes all the characters in the book are the good guys and the conflict in the book is between all the people and forces of nature that are out of the characters conflict.

Man versus society is the form of conflict which often represented by a person who is an outcast or by a character who tries to break the normal rules of the society that has established. Man versus society is also a theme in fiction in which a main character’s group, main source of conflict is social traditional or concepts. In this sense, the both sides are the protagonist, and society of which the protagonist included. Society itself is often looked at a single character; just an opposing party would be looked at in man vs. man conflict. Man vs.
Society conflict gives the playwright an opportunity to comment on positive/ negative aspects of society as whole.

Lewis Coser says that conflict can be a process that is instrumental in the establishment, acquisition and maintenance of social structure. Conflict may place and maintain the boundary line between two or more groups. According to Coser conflict can be divided into two terms, they are, realistic conflict, comes from the disappointment of the special demands that occur in relationship and estimate the possible benefits of the participants, and which aimed at the object which is considered disappointing. And this is non-realistic conflict, conflict which are not derived from the goals of antagonistic rivals, but from the need to ease the tension, at least from one side.

But Coser says that if the conflict develops in intimate relationships, then the separation would be more difficult to maintain.