2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Novel

There are three major genres of literature of poetry, prose and drama. In which each genre has its own characteristic. The word “novel” comes from the Italian, Novella, which means the new staff that small. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms or narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on data nonfiction, but also author of novel can change according to the desired imagination.

Taylor (1981:62) says that novel is a prose of work of quite some length and complexity which attempts to reflect and express something of the quality or value of human experience or conduct. Watson (1979:4) also says that a novel is a way learning about how things were or are-cognitive instrument; and those who distract stories as evidence should consider how often in conversation we use them to make a points or answer questions. It means novel has many function to inform or make a points or in some subjects of distract stories.

Novel can portray character and actions which represent of real life, dealing with human life, passion or ambition, desire, joy, sadness, feeling, thought, egoism and many related to human life.

In analyzing a novel, one should apply a series of steps in order to get better understanding about the novel, about the theme, plot, character and setting. All these elements built a qualified completeness of literary value. One of the elements is character. People in a novel are related to characters; there are
members of society, and the author’s distinctive view of how people are related to society and reflected in the presentation of every character.

A novel can be analyzed from several of point of view. It can be analyzed from the moral, social, and religious points of view. In this case, the writer is interested in discussing about the conflict that is dominant in this novel, which it will relate to moral and social life.

2.2 Character

Character is very important element in literary works such as novel, drama or even poems. The character can be human, or even animal. In a novel, the character usually dominated by human as the character, while the character in a novel has his/her own personality equal to human. The personality of the character will lead the character to act such emotional, behavioral, and all the logical things that deals with the problems which be faced by the character.

Therefore, the character of the novel mostly has a value of a human in real life. Roberts and Jacobs (1993:20) state, “Characters are the person present in dramatics of narrative work, who are interpreted by reader as being endowed with the moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say in the dialogue and what they do in action.”

In a novel, the character can be defined as a verbal representative of human being. Through their action, speech, description, and commentary, the authors portrayed characters who are worth caring about rooting for, an even loving, although there are also characters to be laughed, dislike or even hated, to quote Roberts (1993:131).
There can be simplified that the character in a novel is a description and a representation of a person qualities. It can be shown by the creation of the characters in a novel from their action, gesture, speech, and behavior. These term can be used by the readers to identify the characters in a novel, because the character in a novel has equal qualities as a person in real life. The attempt of the author describes the characters in a narrative work known as a characterization.

Burroway (2003:98) says, “Character as conflict, Rich characterization can be effectively (and quite consciously) achieved by producing a conflict between methods of presentation. A character can be directly revealed to us through appearence, speech, action, and thought. If you set one of these methods at odds with the others, then dramatic tension will be produced.” A character in a fiction may realize in a number of way. Characters have been constructed to make out an action. They words that they say and the comment that made by the creator depend on how they are presented.

2.3 Conflict

Conflict is one of social process which happened in our life which involves some of people or group of people which challenge each other which has inviolacy impact. Actually conflict comes from cooperation and competition. If competition appears in the middle of our life, maybe we can not find conflict. Conflict is must happened in our life. Conflict as a concept can help to explain many aspects of social life such as social disagreement, conflicts of interests and fights between individuals, groups or organizations. It is common that everyone will experience conflict in his life since conflict is a natural part of human life.
Conflict is not always has negative impact. With the conflict, we can get the best solution in every problem that happened in our life. Sociologically, cooperation and competition do not always work together. When cooperation and competition do not run well, the tendency of conflict happens is greater. Conflict is disappointed situation when the desired wants do not come true. Thus, conflict may have positive and negative aspect. It is positive if the conflict has been resolved in mutual way. And it will be negative if the conflict brings chaotic situation or even disaster.

Conflict is a necessary element of fictional literature. It is defined as the problem in any piece of literature and it is often classified according to the nature of the protagonist or antagonist. Conflict is actual or perceived opposition of needs, values and interests. Taylor (1981:7) says, “Conflicting judgement or values can also be brought to bear on the same character or event, and inappropriate (contrasting) settings or style employed. In this several ways dynamic tension are created.”

Roberts and Jacobs (1993: 1694) say, “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”. 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 climatic
moment of the story. The effects or implications of this choice usually represent the conclusion.

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the types of conflicts can be divided into two categories; they are the internal conflict and the external conflict.

The internal conflict is known as a struggle within one's self; a person must make some decision, overcome problem, quiet their temper, resist an urge, respond the idea, against a mode or behavior, and the like. This struggle that takes place in a character's mind called internal conflict. For example, a character may have to decide between right and wrong or between two solutions to a problem. Sometimes, the character must deal with his or her own mixed feelings or emotions.

The internal conflict is more commonly referred to as “man vs. self”, as the name suggests, it deals with a character who has to overcome and change something about his or her being that they are struggling against what they have in mind. Common types of internal conflicts include overcoming fears, will, and ego-flaws. These types of conflicts are often difficult to pin down and rely heavily on emotion.

On the other hand, the external conflict is the struggle of the character against the force from outside. There are several kinds of these external conflicts that the character might face. First, the character against another character, this is happened when the character is in conflict with another character, the most common form of this kind of conflict is when the protagonist character against the
antagonist character. Their conflict may take the shape of envy, hatred, anger, argument, avoidance, gossip, lies, fighting, and many other forms of action. Second, the character against the society, this conflict is occurred when the character have the opposing and different thinking about ideas, culture, modes, opinions from the most common people have in the society. Third, the character against the nature force, this conflict will be faced by the character when the character has to face such a natural phenomena or disaster (disease, fire, flood, cold, famine). For example, when the character has to endure the disaster from the natural force.