

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Background of the Study

Literature is a reading that has imaginative and artistic quality which is given pleasure and understanding. In daily life, everyone need to see, hear and feel something. By reading everyone can get information and also provide the knowledge about world development.

Literature consists of two, fiction and non-fiction. Fiction is the kind of literature which is provided text that is talking about imaginative, but still using rational truth, such as poetry, novel, story, etc. While non-fiction is real or based on experience or true story, research, problem analysis, newspaper, journal article, etc. In this study the researcher focuses the literature on fiction, namely the novel.

The word “novel” comes from Italy “novella”, which is using for imagine a short story, solid, and realistic in a manner popular comprehensive as long as medieval period. It is written in narrative style. It is the long narrative creation which is rooted in the medieval period. It is longer around 20.000 words and more complex than short story (Tilak, 1990:31).

It has some elements such as conflict, character, plot, theme, setting, i.e. In this research, the researcher only focus on the character especially the main character’s conflict. Jones in Ismiaty (2012 : 20) stated that there are three types of conflict, namely : the first is psychological conflict or internal conflict is man struggling against himself, his conscience, his guilt, or simply trying to decide that he/she is going to do. It is between a character and his/herself or man vs his/her self. The second is physical conflict or

elemental conflict that occurs within the main character between man and nature. This conflict is a type of external conflict that occurs in the story when individual character struggle against other external force. The third is social conflict is a conflict the struggle of one person against another. For example : two women seeking to marry the same man, two men competing for a job, a detective pitted against a criminal, a child in conflict with his parent.

Novel's conflict interested in investigating because without conflict there is no plot. It makes for an interesting story. In the other hand, it delivers the messages. It becomes a necessity in the story. It is important, there is no story without conflict in it. That's why the researcher interested in investigating the main character's conflict in Ally Carter's Novel "*I'd Tell You I Love You, but then I'd Have to Kill You*". The uniqueness of the title of this novel is difficult to access directly so that it need to arouses reader' curiosity to read the contents of the novel.

## **1.2 The Problems of the Study**

Related to the background of the study above, so the problems of the study are :

1. What are the main character's psychological conflicts?
2. What are the main character's social conflicts?
3. What are the main character's physical conflicts?

## **1.3 The Objectives of the Study**

Related to the problem of the study above, so the objectives of this study are:

1. To know the main character's psychological conflict.
2. To know the main character's social conflict.

3. To know the main character's physical conflict.

#### **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

The study of literature, especially novel, covers a lot of aspects. These aspects are conflict, character, plot, theme, setting, i.e. In this research, the researcher focuses on the character especially the main character's conflict in Ally Carter's Novel *"I'd Tell You I Love You, but then I'd Have to Kill You"*.

#### **1.5 The Significances of the Study**

The result of this study is expected to give contribution for the reader and researcher:

1. For the reader

By studying the conflicts of the story on novel *"I'd Tell You I Love You, but then I'd Have to Kill You"*, the reader gets the message and will know about Ally Carter's work and ideas especially for English education program students of Nommensen HKBP University.

2. For the researcher

For the researcher, the result of the study can used as a reference to conduct the study about literature, especially novel focuses on one of the element of literature, particularly conflict.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Novel**

Novel is the part of literature. Endraswara (2016:148) defined that a novel is a fiction that describes a lot of environment. There is no novel that is not related to the environment. Absurd novels are still related to the environment. Endraswara (2016:63)

said that the aspects of this novel should be explored in detail, freeing them from the limitations of the research paper. While Endraswara (2017:31) defined that it is one type of literary work belonging to the fictional literary genre.

Howes in Endraswara (2017:151) stated that literary learning, especially novels and dramas, can arouse passion. He emphasized "can give a student the excitement of finding out character will do next". Abrams in Endraswara (2017:32) defined that, it is a long story whose size allows the presence of various characters, the complication of a larger plot, a lot of development in the atmosphere, more explored characters and story motifs, and a more centered mode. While Kuiper in Endraswara (2017:32) defined that it is as a narrative that is long enough and with certain complexity related to imaginative human experience, usually through a sequence of events involving a group of people in a certain setting.

Stanton in Endraswara (2017:32) stated that the hallmark of it lies in its ability to create a universe that is both complete and complex. While Endraswara (2017:32) said that as one of the literary genres, novels have the main characteristics of literature, namely fictional / imaginative, subjective, and aesthetic. Imaginative means the story in novel is the result of a creation or mere fiction. Fictional or imaginative in literary works does not always mean imaginary or engineering. Fictional or imaginative in literary works or novels is nothing but a collaboration between the realities of life and the creativity of the author. Subjective means that the story in the novel is a mixture of thoughts, appreciation, and an author's personal response to the phenomena of human life. It is created by the author based on their personal responses and points of view, so that by reading it the reader is like seeing reality from the perspective of the author.

Aesthetic means that a novel literary work is full of aspects of beauty, both in terms of content and language.

Forster in Endraswara (2016:81-82) put humans in an important position in literature. Humans become the building blocks of the novel, which cannot be separated from the environment. In the other hand, Ratna in Endraswara (2017 : 6) said that the relationship between anthropology and literature is most obvious when it is linked to ethnography and novels, literary works with total narrative characteristics.

Dr. Tillyard in Tilak (1990 :112) defines the novel rather loosely and says, “a novel is a not too unorganized, fictitious narrative in prose of at least say 20.000 words” he does not think that the novel is a closely definable affair. He further points out that, novel is not a literary kind but a vague term denoting at most a prose medium, some pretense of action, a minimum of length and a minimum of organization. It is a wide generic kind which includes within itself such widely differing forms of prose narrative as the tragic, the satiric, the picaresque, the idyllic or the epic. For our purposes, the novel may be roughly defined as a long story in prose meant primarily for entertainment and presenting a realistic picture of life. But all such attempts at defining the novel are futile, for none does full justice to it. It would therefore be better to consider its chief characteristics.

It is generally covers a much longer period than a short story. It's being written practically on all possible themes and subjects. The modern novel is realistic. It deals with all the facts of contemporary life, the pleasant as well as the unpleasant, the beautiful as well as the ugly and does not present merely a one-sided view of life. The realism of it is nowhere seen to better advantage. It is not merely an entertainment, not

merely a light story meant for after-dinner reading. It has evolved as a serious art form (Tilak, 1990:153).

Novel is one of kinds of literature. It is fiction in the form of written or oral which has two elements are intrinsic and extrinsic. It described the characters and phenomena from the real of human life. It is a reflection of human life, It is a narrative, It differentiates the novel from play and play is meant to be seen and heard. In the novel, we cannot see the expression of the characters or hear the intonation on their voice. It has a narrator who usually drops hint or explains from time to time, but in play there is no narrator. According to Tilak (1990:197) it requires greater care and greater skill in all the details of composition than is necessary for the novel.

In another respect the novel is far superior to the short story. The short story cannot exhibit life in all its variety and complexity like the novel for it needs a larger canvas than is provided by the story. It cannot exhibit the gradual evolution of character, which is possible only for it. Hence it becomes clear which the short story and the novel are two entirely different forms of literary art, each having its own rules of composition, its own usefulness and importance. Sometimes extravagant claims are put forward for the short story. It is claimed that the short story is the future form of fiction and it would gradually replace it. However popular the short story may be, it is not likely to displace it for the very good reason, it cannot do what the novel does. So long as people are interested in the variety and many sidedness of life, it is going to live as the representative type of modern literary art (Tilak, 1990: 197).

So, novel is one part of literature. It is included in fiction. It doesn't mean that all the contents of the novel is just imaginations. But it's a combination of story in real life

and the creativity thinking of the author. It is always related for everyone daily life. The content is longer than a short story. A short story has one climax while novel has more than one climax. And it is a work of aesthetic thinking. Aesthetic means it full of beauty and creativity.

## **2.2 The Element of Novel**

### **2.2.1 Character**

Endraswara (2017:181) stated that character is inherent in phenomena. In the other hand, the word character can be used in two senses. It may mean (1) Dramatic personages or (2) the bent or tendency or habit of mind, which can be revealed only in what a dramatic personage says or does. Aristotle has used two words ethos which are two aspects or elements which constitute the character of living person. Its most comprehensive sense is made up of both these elements, these two elements which determine the cause of action and the quality of that action. Ethos is the moral element, the moral disposition is the thought, the intellectual element, which determines all rational conduct and through which the moral self of a person finds outward expression (Tilak, 1990: 88).

Mandikdasmen (2013:30) stated that character is a way of thinking and behaving that characterizes each individual to live and work, both within the family, community, nation and state. While Tilak (1990:83) Characterization is also a lasting and fundamental



element. First essential of successful characterization is brevity. In literature, however, the term of character is used to mean a person, sometimes a personified animal or object.

A character plays a pivotal role in drama, role play, and novel. The important of it will determine the developed and understood by readers of the fully characters in the novel. Thus in real life character is sub-ordinate to action and Aristotle makes it sub-ordinate to action in tragedy as well. The mere description of certain qualities of it would be something less than the fullness of it (Tilak, 1990:89).

In literature, there are two important terms to keep in mind for describing people: *protagonist* and *antagonist*. The protagonist is the major character with whom we generally sympathize, while the antagonist is the character with whom the protagonist is in conflict. The antagonist is generally not sympathetic (Stanford, 2006:3).

### **2.2.2 Conflict**

The conflict means a struggle between two opposing forces. It may take different forms. There may be a struggle between two opposite interests, ideas, persons, group of persons, or the hero and his fate or circumstances (Tilak, 1990: 186). It 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. It must happen in human life. It does not always have negative impact. It makes people get the best solution in every problem that happens in human life.

Gordon and Kuehner (1975:2) said, "it is an internal or external struggle between main character and an opposing force". Based on the above explanation, there are 2 kinds of conflict in a story; internal and external conflict. Internal conflict is struggle between a character and an outside force; character may face several types of outside force. In

contrast, external conflict is the conflict if the struggle that takes place in a character's mind.

It is caused of some different characteristics. The differences can be physically, knowledge, customs, belief, etc. by these differences. It becomes an ordinary thing to every community. We concluded nobody has not conflict in this world. Even for the conflict between himself or with another individual that lives surround himself. It will never lose forever until that community becomes lost.

### **2.2.2.1 Kinds of Conflict**

According to Manik (2019:40) about conflict men grow up in a world in which conversation is competitive-they seek to achieve the upper hand or to prevent others from dominating them. For women however talking is often a way to gain confirmation and support for their ideas. Men see the world as a place where people try to gain status and keep it. Women see the world as "network of connections seeking support and consensus. While women often think in terms of closeness and support and struggle to preserve intimacy. Men, concerned with status tend to focus more on independence. It is the explanation about how men and women in conflict.

In the other hand, Jones in Ismiaty (2012:20) conducted 3 types of conflict: Psychological, Physical, and Social conflict. And researcher chooses to analyze the novel of Ally Carter for it types by Jones theory.

#### **1) Psychological Conflict**

Jones in Ismiaty (2012 : 20) stated that the psychological conflict or internal conflict is man struggling against himself, his conscience, his guilt, or simply trying to

decide that he/she is going to do. The example of psychological conflict: In a moment, Wildeva had gone. Eustacia signed and looked down at the dying fire. She knew that Wildeva did not love her. But she did not want to stop loving him. In this case Eustacia loves Wildeva and she did not stop love him. However, Wildeva will be marry with other girl.

Chaer (2009:2) etymologically, the word psychology comes from Ancient Greek psyche and logos. The word psyche means "soul, spirit, or spirit", while the word logos means "knowledge". So, psychology literally means "science of the soul", or science whose object of study is the soul. While Steinberg (2006:3) said that psychological processes conducted of two namely speech production and speech comprehension. The mentalism revolution in linguistics and psychology i.e. is bringing back of the concepts of mind and mentalism into psychology and linguistics (Steinberg, 2006:51).

Tilak (1990:200) psychology is the study of the mental processes of the characters. Psychological stories the interest is mainly on the motives of the chief characters, and the conflict through which they have to pass in their minds. A psychological novelist analyses the motives, impulses and mental processes which move his characters to act in a particular way. Thus in a psychological novel there is much soul-dissection, as in the dramatic monologues of Browning and the novel acquires a broad intellectual tone. But the modern novelist rejects such characterization as superficial. He has realized that it is impossible to give a psychologically true account of character by such means. As the foregoing discussion has already indicated, the modern novel is predominantly psychological.

Some psychologists have more in common with biologists than with most other psychologists, and some have more in common with sociologists than with most of their psychological colleagues. Some psychologists are interested primarily in the behavior of animals, some in the behavior of people, and others in the behavior of organizations. These and other dimensions of difference among psychological scientists are matched by equal if not greater heterogeneity among psychological practitioners, who currently apply a vast array of methods in many different settings to achieve highly varied purposes. (Millon, Lerner, 2003:7) In this case, the psychological conflicts of the main character consist of; affection, anxiety, jealous, anger, disagree, sadness, love, unlike, hoping, arrogant, pity, and happiness.

The impact of the new psychology on plot and character has already been noticed above. Its impact has been equally far-reaching on the theme of the novel. The psychological probing into the sub-conscious reveals that every individual has a separate personality peculiar to him and that one particular personality can never merge or become one with another (Tilak, 1990:155). The example of psychological conflict

## **2) Physical Conflict**

Jones in Ismiaty (2012:20) stated that physical conflict is a type of external conflict that occurs in the story when individual characters struggle against other external forces. Physical conflict occurs within the main character between man and nature. The example of physical conflict: 'So I would,' said Wildeve. 'How I hate this heath! I know you hate it too. Listen to the wind!'. In this case she was hated the heath and she wanted to live in other place.

We do have certain physical capacities by nature. The physical senses of seeing and hearing are in us by nature. The physical senses of seeing and hearing are in us by nature, we do not acquire these senses by acts of seeing and hearing. In so far as we have by nature a capacity for action it is physical action, which is ethically neutral or indifferent and therefore does not involve character at all (Tilak, 1990: 88).

### **3) Social Conflict**

The traditional novel was largely social, its aim being to uphold and recognize social values. But the modern age there are no such universally acknowledged values of social conduct which the individual must uphold and cherish.

Jones In Ismiaty (2012:20) defined that social conflict is a conflict the struggle is of one person against another. The example of social conflict of novel Ally Carter “I’d Tell You I Love You but then I’d have to Kill You” (p.104) Macey was asleep in her headphones, so Liz felt free to yell, “we’re doing this for you!” as she pulled on my left leg and Bex went in search of breakfast. Liz put her foot against the mattress for leverage as she tugged. “come on, Cam. GET UP! “No!” I said, burrowing deeper into the covers. ”Five more minutes” Then she grabbed my hair, which is totally a low blow, since everyone knows I’m tender-headed. In this case the conflict happened both Cammie Morgan and Liz.

#### **2.2.2.2 The Cause of Conflict**

Conflict is very familiar when interact and communicate with others. Conflict appears when there is no balancing of mind affected the problems in life that come from everyone to environment.

Cause of conflict is the way the researcher in starting a story and who will direct the purpose of the story. Researcher makes one or several character in a certain situation in a story. Character this figure do decisions or action that may impact future time, either in the nearest-term or long-term solution to the problem.

### **2.2.2.3 The Effect of Conflict**

Everyone doing socialization and communicate with others. Therefore, they must interact and adapt with other person to get relationship. Conflict will appear when we interact and adapt with other, because everyone cannot avoid the different opinion in environment.

Conflict gives many effects to the individual, such as depression, frustration, anger, unpleasant, anxiety, and so on. The effect of conflict depends on the cause of conflict itself. It has become part of a series of event in stories or real life.

Without drawing hard-and-fast lines between it and earlier romances or later detective fictions, the sensation novel can be defined from at least three different but complementary perspectives (Brantlinger, 2012:3).

### **2.2.2.4 Conflict Analysis**

The conflict means a struggle between two opposing forces. The conflict may take different forms. There may be a struggle between two opposite interests, ideas, persons, group of persons, or the hero and his fate or circumstances (Tilak, 1990: 186).

#### **1) Sociological**

Sociology is the scientific study of society. Sociology is a broad discipline in term of both methodology and subject matter. Its traditional focuses of sociology have

included social relations, social stratification, social interaction, culture and deviance, and its approaches have included both qualitative and quantitative research techniques.

Sociological literature is a subfield of sociology of culture. The object of sociology literature is the man in society as a trans individual. Sociology literature look works of literature as a result of interaction between the author and society as the collective state (Endaswara, 2003:107). Glickberg in Endaswara (2003:77) said that all literature, however fantastic or mystical in content, is animated by a profound social concern, and this is true of even the most fragrant nihilistic work.

Sociological approach is branch of social research as the reflection. It is the reflection of society where the literary written. The basic assumption of sociological literary works is birth of literary work is not representing inanition of society. In fact, social life will be the main part of the literary works appearance. The successful of sociological literary works is the appearance of word view reflection.

Sociological approach insists on locating the real work in reference to the civilization that produces it (Rohberger and Woods, 1971:9). Sociological approach is the philosophical basis of the intrinsic relationship between the literary work with the community.

## **2) Psychological**

Perhaps no genre of high or popular culture has so often been subjected to psycho-analytic scrutiny as the mystery novel. I shall suggest in the final section that, as a forebear of modern detective fiction, the sensation novel shares several of its psychological properties. Taken together, these perspectives should provide a fairly comprehensive definition of a genre of fiction that stands midway between romanticism and realism, Gothic "mysteries" and modern mysteries, and popular and high culture

forms-a genre, in other words, that like all genres is itself a mixture of sometimes contradictory forms, styles, and conventions ( Brantlinger, 2012:7).

I Wellek and Warren in Nyoman (2009:61). suggests four models of the psychological approach, which is associated with the author, the creative process, literature, and readers. Nevertheless, the psychological approach is basically related to the three main indication, they are the author, literary work, and readers, with the consideration that the psychological approach is more stout in touch with authors and literary works.

The goal of psychology is the goals of any science to describe, explain, predict, and control the phenomena that are its subject matter. However, psychology has demonstrated that some of the rules that everyone learn from society.

In psychology approach uses some steps that must be done by the writer uses psychological approach of literature, there are: firstly, this approach emphasize on intrinsic element of novel such as character and characterization. Secondly, the writer needs to study about the theme of novel. Thirdly, analyze of character in a novel must be conducted with plot.

Literature and psychology have a close relationship. It has functional relation that has useful to studying the psychiatric of other people. The difference both of them is that psychiatric in literary work is psychiatric indication of human imager, whereas in psychology it is real human. Few works of fiction have been more psychoanalyzed-as opposed to criticized and admired for their serious quality (Brantlinger, 2012:17).

### **2.2.3 Plot**



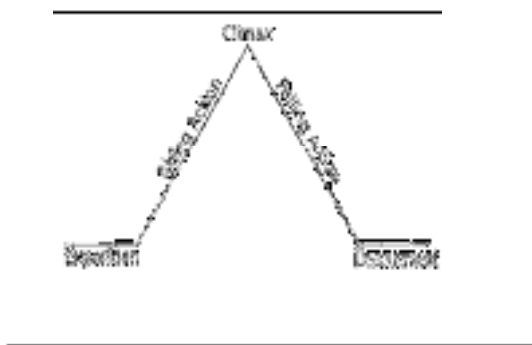
Aristotle in Tilak (1990: 89) said that plot is the soul of tragedy. While Tilak (1990:89) it is the organization or systematic ordering of action and it is only through such action that character, i.e. thus plot brings character and hence its primary importance. Character can be realized only through plot.

The action imitates the plot. Aristotle divided it of tragedies, into two kinds (1) simple, and (2) complex. Simple and complex are technical terms, simple plots have continuous movements. There is no violent changes. Complex plots are those which have discovery or recognition (in Tilak, 1990: 86).

Apparent disintegration of narrative authority, caused by the introduction of secular mystery as a main ingredient of plots, is an especially significant trait of the sensation novel (Brantlinger, 2012:3).

Gustav Freytag (2011), plot in a narrative structure is divided into five parts. These part are expotision, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

Freytag's (2011) pyramid:



## 1) Exposition

The exposition introduces all of the main characters in the story. It shows how main characters relate to one another, what their goals and motivations are, and the kind of person they are.

The audience may have questions about any of these things, which get settled, but if they do have them they are specific and well-focused questions. Most importantly, in the exposition the audience gets to know the main character, and the main character gets to know his or her goal and what is at stake if he fails to attain his or her goal. This phase ends, and the next begins, with the introduction of conflict.

## **2) Rising Action**

Rising action is the second phase in Freytag's five-phase structure. It starts with the death of the characters or a conflict. Generally, in this phase the protagonist understands his goal and begins to work toward it. Smaller problems thwart his initial success, and in this phase the progress is directed primarily against these secondary obstacles. This phase shows us how he overcomes these obstacles.

Thus, at the end of this phase and at the beginning of the next he is finally in a position to go up against his primary goal. This part begins after the exposition. It consists of a beginnings of a tension or complication that continues with the development of conflict among the characters.

## **3) Climax**

The point of climax is the turning point of the story, where the main character makes the single big decision that defines the outcome of their story and who they are as a person. The dramatic phase that Freytag called the 'climax' is the third of the five phases, which occupies the middle of the story, and that contains the point of climax. Thus "the climax" may refer to the point of climax or to the third phase of the drama.

The beginning of this phase is marked by the protagonist finally having cleared away the preliminary barriers and being ready to engage with the adversary. Usually, entering this phase, both the protagonist and the antagonist have a plan to win against the other. Now for the first time we see them going against one another in direct, or nearly direct, conflict.

This struggle results with neither character completely winning, nor losing, against the other. Usually, each character's plan is partially successful, and partially foiled by their adversary. What is unique about this central struggle between the two characters is that the protagonist makes a decision which shows us his moral quality, and ultimately determines his fate. In a tragedy, the protagonist here makes a *bad* decision, which is his miscalculation and the appearance of his tragic flaw. The climax often contains much of the action in a story, for example, a defining battle.

#### **4) Falling Action**

Freytag called this phase "falling action" in the sense that the loose ends are being tied up. However, it is often the time of greatest overall tension in the play, because it is the phase in which everything goes most wrong.

In this phase, the villain has the upper hand. It seems that evil will triumph. The protagonist has never been further from accomplishing the goal. For Freytag, this is true both in tragedies and comedies, because both of these types of play classically show good winning over evil. The question is which side the protagonist has put himself on, and this may not be immediately clear to the audience.

#### **5) Resolution**

In the final phase of Freytag's five phase structure, there is a final confrontation between the protagonist and antagonist, where one or the other decisively wins. This phase is the story of that confrontation, of what leads up to it, of why it happens the way it happens, what it means, and what its long-term consequences are. This means it is the end in story.

According to Tilak (1990: 113) the essentials of a good plot:

1. A novel is primarily a tale and such it must be strong in the story interest. It must provide amusement for the leisure, hour and welcome relief from the strain of practical affairs. It must be gripping in its interest. Any novel which provides whole some and tonic refreshment is fully justified, but to be really great it must deal not with mere trivialities which lie upon the surface of life, but with passions and conflicts and problems which constitute the very texture of life. It must have greatness of subject, it must have universality of appeal. It does not mean that the subject, it must have universality of appeal. It does not mean that the subjects chosen must be from high life. For the simplest story of the humblest people may be as appealing as the story of kings or princes.
2. It must have authenticity. The novelist must be thoroughly familiar with his subject, what he is not familiar with, he should leave out. The novelist must accept limitations of his range, otherwise the novel would lack fidelity. However, personal knowledge is not necessary. A really creative genius may derive his knowledge second hand i.e. from books or from conversation with others and may even then attain substantial fidelity. This is what a historical novelist does. What is necessary is that the novelist must have a sound and

thorough knowledge of life and men, and this would enable him to humanize and vitalize his material.

3. The plot may be defined as a systematic organization and arrangement of incidents. A good plot is skillfully constructed i.e. (a) there should be no gaps and inconsistencies (b) there should be balance and proportion of the different parts in relation to the whole, (c) the events should proceed logically and spontaneously out of each other. (d) even the commonplace things should be made interesting and significant by the novelist's method of narration. The march of events should appear natural under the circumstances. (f) the denouement should appear to us as the logical summing up of all that has gone before. There should be nothing forced, artificial or unconvincing even the greatest novelist have failed in this respect. For example conclusions of Scott are generally unsatisfactory, there is much huddling up.
4. The plot of a novel may be of two types :
  - a. It may be loose and incoherent. The story is composed of detached incidents or episodes, having little logical connection with each other, some unity being provided by the personality of the hero, who binds the otherwise scattered elements together.
  - b. In the novel with an organic plot, the plot is compact and closely knit every incident being a part of general design which has been carefully thought out in advance. However even in a novel with an organic plot there might be much that is purely episode. It should be noted, however that a highly organized plot is likely to suffer from two faults: (a) its movement may be

unnatural and may strike the readers as forced, mechanical and artificial. (b)

Too much reliance may be placed on the use of co-incidence. Our sense of probability is thus strained.

5. The plot of a novel may be simple or compound i.e. it may be composed of one story or more than one story running together. In the latter case the different stories must be wrought together into a single whole. Often a novelist makes the different independent elements in a novel to weigh and balance or illustrate each other. Thus the element of melodrama may be offset by broad comedy, farce, etc.
6. The method of narration: there are three ways of telling a tale (a) the direct or epic (b) the autobiographical and (c) the documentary. In the first case, which is the most usual, the novelist is a historian narrating from the outside, in the second case he writes in the first person identifying himself with one of the characters, generally the hero or the heroine and thus producing an imaginary autobiography. In the third case the story is narrated by means of letters or diaries. The first method is usually preferred, for it gives greatest scope and freedom of movement to the novelist. The other two methods, at least in the hands of an unskillful novelist, are likely to be clumsy and unconvincing.

#### **2.2.4 Theme**

Spanckeren (2004:116) defined that theme is abstract ideas embodied in literary works. It is the underlying or central idea that the author is presenting. It is the controlling idea dominating the story. It has been used as a synonym for tropic and subject. Most stories have a theme, sometime we might call “The Message” or “The Moral” of the

story. The theme may come from the whole story as the reader lives through it, and because each of us is different as we experience the story, each of us may draw from it a different theme, a different meaning. Like other forms of literature is at bottom a criticism of life (Tilak, 1990 : 84).

Luken in Ismiaty (2014:23) defines it is the idea that holds the story together, such as a comment about society, human nature, or the human condition. It is the main idea or central meaning of piece of writing. The theme of the modern novelist is not the relationship between gentility and morality (Tilak, 1990:155).

The main idea embodies in a work of literature is called the theme. Some works have more than one theme. Theme reflects a universal belief about human life or “the human condition”- those experiences that are basic to the human race, regardless of color, class, or century. Theme may concern good or evil, love or hate, modesty or pride, or some other virtue or vice (Dietch in Ismiaty, 2014: 22).

The literary theme of a story is its underlying of significance. The term of it should not be confused with topic or theme as used in the sense of a thematic unit. Although we sometimes think of the literary theme as the message or moral of the story, it can just as likely be an aesthetic understanding, such as an appreciation for nature, or a viewpoint on a current societal issue (Tomlison in Ismiaty, 2014:23).

### **2.2.5 Setting**

Setting is related with geographical location of story, time period, and daily lifestyle of the character and the climax of story. Tomlison (2002:26) says “the time when the story occurs and the place(s) where it occurs constitute the setting of a story. It has a more or less important function depending on the story”.

Setting is very important in a story. It is what gives background to the story. It gives the reader information where the story is taking place. Setting can be general, specific or very detail. In a general, it only gives information about country and years, for example: USA, 1999. Specific, it gives more detail information, for example: a three-story mansion on Pine Street in Chicago in 1789. Then, very detail is it gives very clear information, for example: in the table two of coffees shop at night o'clock on the first Saturday in May. It will be able to answer the question about where and when of the events happen in story. It explains place and time of the story.

### **2.3 Previous Studies**

Based on research finding of Arifuddin identified kinds and causes of social conflict happen based on Lewis Coser's theory. As the 30 result, based on the 19 data, he found 7 conflicts of involving social position, 6 conflicts of interest, and 6 conflicts of role. He analyzed social conflict based on perspective Lewis Coser's theory. Based on the explanation above, he classified into three kinds and causes of social conflict as follows: a. Conflict of Involving Social Position, b. Conflict of Interest, c. Conflict of Role.

The result of Amriani in Kiera Cass's novel "The Elite", she found eighteen data of internal conflict which are faced by Lady America. Her internal conflicts occurred through her dilemma, her mixed emotion, her fear which prevents her goal, her feels guilty or shame, and her conflict identities. And she found and described internal conflict that is faced by Lady America based on Alex Sobur's theory about internal conflict. There are three types of internal conflict based on Sobur's theory. They are



approach-approach conflict, approach-avoidance conflict, and avoidance-avoidance conflict. In this research, she found five approach-approach conflicts, seven approach-avoidance conflicts and two avoidance-avoidance conflicts.

Two of previous studies above and this study discussed about conflict in novel. But in this study, the researcher wants to know and describe the main character's psychological conflict, physical conflict and social conflict. The researcher also takes different novel. This study conducts in Ally Carter's novel *"I'd Tell You I Love You, but then I'd Have to Kill You"*.

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework includes one or more formal theories (in part of whole) as well as other concepts and empirical findings from the literature. It is used to show relationships among these ideas and how it relate to the research study.

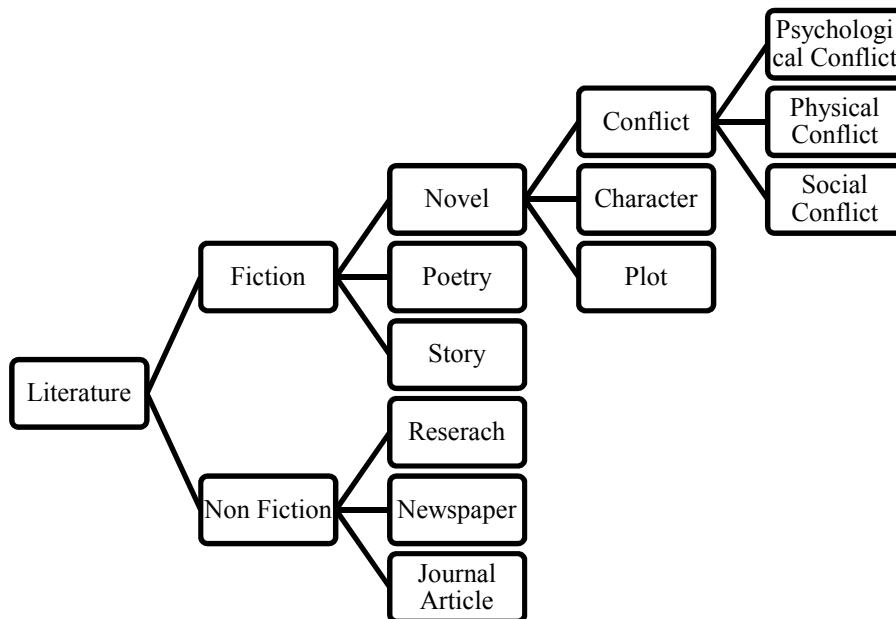


Figure 2.4 Conceptual Framework

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The research design in this research was qualitative. Here, the researcher used qualitative data. Prastowo in Endraswara (2017 : 168) stated that qualitative data is data that cannot be directly measured or assessed by numbers. Data in qualitative research did not base on tables of measurement results or direct assessments which are analyzed statistically. So, the researcher did not analyze statistically but describe the existed data and created the conclusion.

The researcher applied the psychological and sociological approached in this study. The purpose was simply and solely to find out the psychological problems of the main character. This approach attempts to work on literature through the analyzed of the main character based on the development of conflict.

#### **3.2 Data and Data Source**

Bodgan (1982:73) defined that data also include what others created and the researcher found, such as diaries, photographs, official documents, and newspaper articles. In this study, the data were words, sentences, clauses, paragraphs based on the conflicts found in Ally Carter's novel. While the data source was subjects of which data can be obtained and the source data of this study was the novel *"I'd Tell You I Love You, but then I'd Have to Kill You"* by Ally Carter.

### **3.3 Instrument of Collected Data**

In this study, the researcher observed all of data in *I'd Tell You I Love You*, but then *I'd Have to Kill You* by Ally Carter to analyze the data, the researcher performed several procedures, namely: documentary library research as the technique and the instrument of collected the data is the researcher as the key instrument. The novel has 284 pages, wrote by Ally Carter that published in New York in 2006, so the researcher analyzed from 284 pages to collected the data.

### **3.4 Procedure of Analyzed Data**

Data analysis was the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, fieldnotes, and other materials that you accumulated to increase your own understanding of term and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others (Endraswara, 2017:238). To analyze the data, the researcher performed several procedures, namely:

1. Identified the kinds of conflict that happened in the main character

After read the novel, the researcher found the conflict. The researcher found the conflict based on dialogue description gave by author and the character's statement. Then, the researcher identified the kinds of conflict that happened in the main character.

2. Classified the kinds of conflict that happened in the main character

After the researcher found the conflict in novel, then the researcher classified conflict to the three kinds of conflicts, namely: physical conflict, psychological conflict, and social conflict.

3. Drew conclusion

After the researcher found all of aspects of her study in the novel, finally she drew conclusion of this study.

### **3.5 Tri Angulation Data**

Heale (2013:98) defined that triangulation is typically associated with research methods and designs. However, there are several other variations on the term. Triangulation may be the use of multiple theories, data sources, methods or investigators within the study of a single phenomenon. According to him, triangulation includes four things, namely: (1) method triangulation, (2) inter-researcher triangulation (if the research is conducted in groups), (3) triangulation of data sources, and (4) theory triangulation. Here's the explanation.

1. Method triangulation is done by comparing information or data in different ways. As is well known, in qualitative research researcher use interview, observation, and survey methods. To obtain reliable information truth and a complete picture of certain information, researcher can use the free interview method and structured interviews. Or, the researcher uses interviews and observations or observations to check the truth. In addition, researcher can also use different informants to check the accuracy of the information. Through various perspectives or views it is hoped that results that are close to the truth will be obtained. Therefore, this stage of triangulation is carried out if the correctness of the data or information obtained from the subject or research informant is doubtful. Thus, if the data is clear, for example in the form of text or scripts / transcripts of films, novels and the like, triangulation is not necessary. However, triangulation of other aspects was still carried out.

2. Inter-researcher triangulation was carried out by using more than one person in data collection and analysis. This technique is recognized to enrich knowledge regarding information extracted from research subjects. However, it should be noted that people who are invited to explore the data must have research experience and are free from conflicts of interest so as not to harm researchers and create new biases from triangulation.

3. Triangulation of data sources is to explore the truth of certain information through various methods and sources of data acquisition. For example, apart from going through interviews and observations, researchers had used participant observation, written documents, archives, historical documents, official records, personal notes or writings and pictures or photos. Of course, each of these methods produced different evidence or data, which in turn will provide different insights regarding the phenomenon under study. These various views will give birth to the breadth of knowledge to obtain reliable truth.

4. Finally, the theory triangulation. The final result of qualitative research is in the form of an information formula or thesis statement. The information is then compared with relevant theoretical perspectives in order to avoid biasing the individual researcher on the findings or conclusions produced. In addition, theoretical triangulation can increase the depth of understanding as long as the researcher is able to dig deep theoretical knowledge on the results of data analysis that have been obtained. Admittedly this stage is the most difficult because researchers are required to have expert judgment when comparing their findings with certain perspectives, especially if the comparison shows much different results.

The way that researcher used to validity the data was data source triangulation at point three, because triangulation of data source was dig up the truth of certain information through various methods and sources of data acquisition either through written documents. Wrote document which the researcher meant was novel Ally Carter “I’d Tell You I Love You but then I’d have to Kill You”.