CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Literature is the work of human beings both oral and the study that uses language as a medium of instruction and has an aesthetic value (beauty of language) that is dominant. Literature is how our communicate, how we express a word with art and meaning. According to Wellek and Warren (1963:22) literature is a kind of art which contains many values about life where the readers can find the truth of life. Literature is divided into two types, namely written and unwritten, written literature can be exemplified such as poetry, novels and short stories while unwritten literature forms such as legends, fairy tales, and myths. Literature can also be performances on stage like as drama. In drama, literature plays a role in regulating and developing our emotions, with forms of interest, concerns, tensions, excitement and also sympathy. According to Wellek and Warren (1963:107) literature can be defined as the individual expression of human being which comes from experience, thought, feeling, ideas, spirit and faith in the form of concrete description which are expressed by using language. Nowadays, the form of literature is not only formed in writing and performance in a stage like drama, but has been presenting on modern technology. Fiction of work can be applied into modern medium such movie instead of writing or stage performance to distribute visualization.

Movie is one of the types of modern drama. Movie is also knowing as films, are type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell or inform the stories. According to Merriam-Webster (1982) movie is a recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television. Movies nowadays can be classified as Action Movie, Adventure, Biographical, Animated, Comedy, Drama, Horror, Thriller, Fantasy and so on. People in every part of the world watch movie as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. Most people prefer to watch movie than to read a book or novel because movie can make people easier to understand the plot of the story and by movie also the people feel fun and no need to imagine what the appearances of the characters are in the story. For some people, movies can make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel thrilled. Movie also has an important element such as character. Character is person in a movie, and play the drama related to the movie script. Without character in a movie, movie cannot work well because character is an important element in movie or film.

According to Kenney (1966:27) a character is obviously relevant to us and to our experiences if he is like others whom we know. All stories must have certain characteristics or elements. Without these elements, any piece of literature would cease to make sense or serve a purpose. For example, stories must have a plot, or event that take place. Another essential story element is the character. Character can be defined as any person, animal, or figure represented in a literary work. The word 3 character in literary works refers to person in general perception. Character is the figure who participates in the action or the people who play roles in a story, and is

expected to be natural or life like to make story interesting. Character is one of intrinsic elements that build up the story and usually the character always has a conflict that becomes special because it presented a dramatic event that refers to a battle between two balanced forces in which action and retaliation.

According to Kenney (1966:19), the conflict with fiction concerns itself are of many kinds. A story may deal with a conflict within a single man (e.g., desire vs, duty), a conflict between man and society, between man and nature, and so on. Conflict occurs because of difference of opinion, differences in interests, needs, or differences aim. From all these differences we can conclude that all the human in social life has conflicts, conflict between himself, herself or with another individual around them. Kenney (1966:19) states that conflict is divided into two types, namely internal and external conflicts. There are two types of conflict, internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is problems that arise from within, both in themselves or in organizations. It sets her apart from the rest of the story and gives a motivation for choosing certain actions. It can also be directly related to external conflict. External conflict occurs between two or more characters, or a character and his environment. Multiple characters can be motivated by external conflict, and it creates situations in which character are forced to interact (Kenney, 1966:17).

The conflict in the movie is chosen as the topic of this study because conflict is part of an important in the movie for interest the people to watch. In the movie there are many conflicts that can be used material for analysis and data source. The written wants to analyze conflict that is faced by the main character in *"Spiderman*

No Way Home" movie. The movie was published 2021 and tells Peter Parker with Spider-Man's idientity now revealed, Peter asks Doctor Strange for help. When a spell goes wrong, dangerous foes from other worlds start to appear, forcing Peter to discover what it truly means to be Spider-Man. There are a lot of conflicts in this movie. Some conflict happened by the main character of this movie with other character in the movie there are many conflicts that can be used in study method.

1.2   Problems of the Study

In reference to background of the study would like to search the content of the movie covering analysis of conflict by the main character. There are two problems that the study presents in this thesis such as:

1. What types of conflict are faced by the main character in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie?

2. What conflict management strategies are used by *Spiderman No Way Home's* main character*?*
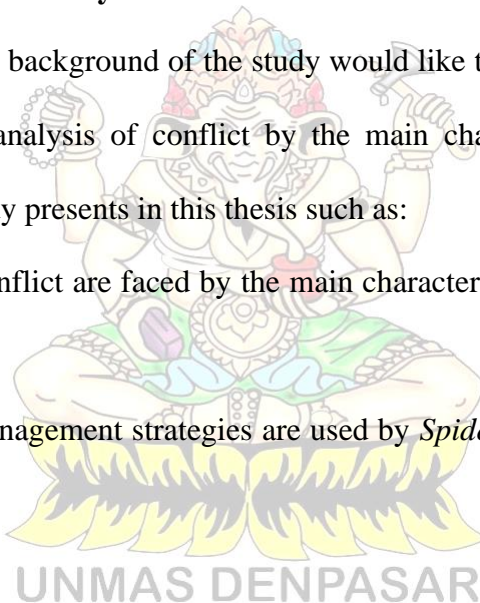
1.3   Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems above, the objective of this study can be formulated as follows:

1. To find out the types of conflict in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie.

2. To analyze the conflict management strategies are used by the main character in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study would focus on types of conflict and how the main character resolved the conflict by management strategy. The types of conflict are divided into two aspects consist of external and internal conflict. The management strategy divided into five part such as competing strategy, collaborating strategy, compromising strategy, avoiding strategy and accommodating strategy. These aspects would be analyzed by theory Thomas and Kilmann (1976).

1.5 Significance of the Study

This analysis belongs to a study area of literature. This study chooses *Spiderman No Way Home* Movie as object of the study. The result of the study is expected to give theoretical and practical significances.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study is expected to contribute to the development of literary studies. Besides that, it can be used as a reference for further researchers who are interested in analyzing the types of conflicts and how to resolve conflicts in this movie.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research can be used by further research in analyzing the conflict of the main character in the movie. In this study, the written applies knowledge as a student to the requirements for completing a bachelor's degree. This then increases public knowledge about the conflict in the main character in the movie.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1   Review of Related Literature

The analysis of the conflict faced by the main character has been set out by some researchers before. The literature review in this study uses several other previous studies regarding the topic.

The first study was taken from the thesis by Aqilla (2022) under the title *A Study of The Main Character's Conflict and Its Educational Values in "Little Women" Movie.* The objectives of this study were to find the kinds of conflicts of The Main Character in "Little Women" movie and to find the Educational Values in "Little Women" movie. This study used Perrine's theory (1966). The result of this study showed that there are three kinds of conflicts as stated by Perrine's theory (1966), they are; psychological conflict, social conflict, and physical conflict. Through the conflicts faced there were nine kind of educational values appeared as stated by Taylor's theory (2006), they are; never give up, self-confidence, friendly and be polite, love, forgiveness, optimism, help each other, responsible, and hard work.

This similarity between previous study and the recent study is on focus of the study. Both of study focus on the main character's conflict in movie. The differences between previous study and the recent study is on the theory used. The previous study used Perrine's theory, meanwhile the recent study would use the theory proposed by Kenney (1966). The second study was from thesis by

Damayanti (2021) under the title *The Analysis of The Main Character's Conflicts in Elizabeth Rudnick's Maleficent.* The objectives of this study were to find the conflicts faced by the main characters in Elizabeth Rudnick's Maleficent Novel and to find how the main character overcomes the conflicts. This study used conflict theory from William Kenney and Deetz and Stevenson. The results showed that the external conflicts faced by the main characters include Maleficent and Stefan conflict, Maleficent and King Henry conflict, Maleficent and Warriors conflict, Maleficent conflict and queen Leila, Maleficent and Knotgrass conflict, Flittle and Thistlewit, Maleficent and Diaval conflict, and Maleficent conflict and Princess Aurora. The internal conflicts faced by the main character are the conflict between Maleficent and her fear, the conflict between Maleficent and her sadness, the conflict between Maleficent and her anger, the conflict between Maleficent and her arrogance, the conflict between Maleficent and her impatience, the conflict between Maleficent and her regret, and the conflict between Maleficent and her affection. The researcher also found out how the main character overcomes the conflicts by using conflict management strategies namely Avoidance, Pacification, Competition, Compromise and Creative Integration.

This similarity between previous study and the recent study is on the theory used. Both of study use theory proposed by Kenney (1996) on his book entitled How to Analyze Fiction. The differences between previous study and the recent study is on focus of the study. The previous study focused on conflict of the main characters in Novel, meanwhile recent study focuses on conflict of the main characters in Movie.

The third related literature by Bramaditha and Qomariana (2020) in his Article entitled *The Analysis of Conflict of the Main Character in the Movie "I am Sam"*. The objectives of this study were to find out the category and function of the main character and the external conflicts of the main character in "I am Sam" movie. The category and function were analyzed based on the theory proposed by Wellek and Warren (1995) who divide character into two types, static and dynamic characters; the analysis also included Protagonist and Antagonist characters. The conflict was analyzed based on the theory of literature proposed by Kenney (1996) who divides conflicts into two types, external and internal conflicts. But in the movie, the only external conflict occurs. The result of this study showed that Sam as the main character has a mental disorder described as a really kind-hearted person. He also had a big willing, even so many challenges he should pass to live with his daughter, he still tried so hard to do it. After so many people hurt his feeling, he was still kind and did not do bad things to them. The conflicts all passed with him being a kind and honest person.

There are similarities and differences between the previous study and this study. The similarities are the data source are taken from a movie and analyzing types of conflict using theory proposed by Kenney (1966). The differences between previous study and the writer thesis is on the focus of the study. The previous study focused on the category and function of the main character and the external conflicts of the main character, meanwhile the written thesis focused on describing the category and function of the main character.

The fourth study was article from Rachmawati (2018) under the title The Analysis of Conflicts Reflected by Mai Characters in "Rise Of The Guardians" Movie. The objectives of this study were to find the kinds of conflicts were facedby the characters in Rise of the Guardians movie and to find how did the characters in Rise of the Guardians movie solve their problems. This study usedthe Kenney's theory. The result of this study showed that the kinds of conflicts were faced by the characters in Rise of the Guardians movie were include Jack Frost vs. Himself and the external conflict include Santa Claus vs. Yeti, Jack Frost vs. Easter Bunny, Pitch Black vs. Group of Guardians, Jack Frost vs. Groupof Guardians, Jack Frost vs. Pitch Black. The problem solving of those conflict is competitive, because the Group of the Guardians pursues their own concerns at the Pitch Black's expense.

This similarity between previous study and the recent study is on the theory used. Both of study use theory proposed by Kenney (1996) on his book entitled How to Analyze Fiction. The similarity between previous study and therecent study are on focus of the study. The difference between previous study are the proposed theories that are used in analyzing the research problems. that related to psychological aspect of human motives, meanwhile In addition, this recent study also conducted a similar discussion regarding to psychological aspect the difference is this study also analyzed the types of conflict that are faced by the characters based on the proposed theories.

The fifth was the article from Artawan, et al (2020) under the title *The External Conflict Faced by The Main Character in Five Feet Apart Movie.* The objective of this study was to find the external conflict faced by the main character

in Five Feet Apart Movie. The data is analyzed through qualitative research according to the theory of literature proposed by Kenney (1966) and Bernhardt (1953). Based on the analysis, it found that the main character faced man versus man and man versus nature external conflict. Man versus man conflict happens mostly in the movie. Meanwhile, for the psychological aspects that trigger the conflict, it is found only three from five classes of human motives that appear in this movie. Those motives are wanting, emotions, as well as feelings and attitudes.

This similarity between previous study and the recent study is on the theory used. Both of study use theory proposed by Kenney (1996) on his book entitled How to Analyze Fiction. The differences between previous study and the recent study are on focus of the study. The previous study focused on external conflict of the main characters, meanwhile recent study focuses on internal conflict of the main characters in movie.

2.2   Concepts

In this part of writing there are two concepts of literary works are applied such as character and conflict, those are to help the readers understanding about what fictions are also what their elements are. So that the readers gain the purpose of what the writer wanted to describe. The descriptions of this concept in literary works are presented below.

2.2.1 Character

Characters are people in a literary work. Unlike real life, a literary character's personal qualities and actions are limited by its function in Morner and Rausch's (1991) stories. Character as one of the main elements in fiction is very important.

Character is the figure that participates in the action or people who play roles in a story and it is expected to be natural lifelike, and therefore the story becomes interesting human being is free but the fictional character in never entirely free because it is part of an artistic whole and must always serve the needs of that whole.

2.2.2 Main Character

A main character is the person in which a story revolves around. The main character is the person in which the story is written about and embodies. This could be a person or thing (Labrena et al., 2019). According to Wellek and Warren (1956) main character is the most presented character in the story. Character is a figure or figures who participant in the action of the story. In addition, Burhan (1998) said that the main character is a character who prioritizes the story. He or she is the most told figure, both as the perpetrator of the incident and the subject of the incident. Based on the type of character, it can be divided in two types which are: main character and supporting character.

Harvey (2011) said that the main character is a central character who acts as the audience surrogate-we experience the story through their eyes. The main character is involved in the story and is personally impacted by the plots main conflict.

2.2.3 Conflict

Conflict is the struggle between opposing forces that determines the action in Drama and most narrative fiction. The earliest type of story conflict pits a character against nature – storms at sea, wild beast, or even insects, Morner and Rausch (1991:43). According to Kenney (1966), the fiction conflict includes

several types of conflict. We can define conflict as a struggle, or even an internal struggle, between two characters, with society and a character with nature. Conflict can usually occur at the beginning of the story and be in the middle, aiming to build emotional readers or audiences.

2.2.4 Movie

Movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television (Bordwell & Thompson, 1993). According to Oxford dictionary (1991) movie is a story or recorded by a camera as asset of moving images and shown in theater or on television in motion picture. Movie has an advantage among other literary works because it can bring strong emotional influence, directly illustrate the visual contrast, can communicate with the audience, and can motivate the audience to make changes.

2.3 Theories

A theoretical framework is collection of interrelated concepts, theory to guide the research which determines things that we need to do in the analysis and that is why theoretical framework is important in exploratory studies. This study will used two theory, first coming from Kenney in his book entitled "How to Analyze Fiction" (1966:5), Kenney said that "analyze literary work is to identify the separate parts that make it up to determine the relationship among the parts, and to discover the relation of the parts to the whole". He states a story may deal with a conflict between man and man, between man and society, between man and nature and second is from Thomas and Kilmann from the his article entitled "Conflict

Mode Instrumen"(1976). assesses an individual's behavior in conflict situations that is, situations in which the concerns of two people appear to be incompatible. In conflict situations, we can describe a person's behavior along two basic dimensions : (1) assertiveness, the extent to which the individual attempts to satisfy his or her own concerns, and (2) cooperativeness, the extent to which the individual attempts to satisfy the other person's concerns.

2.3.1   The Theory of Conflict

According to Kenney (1966:19), conflict stories of interest in the various types of fiction itself deal with humans, conflicts between people, people and nature, and also conflict between people and society. Based on the explanation mentioned before, conflicts can be divided into two: internal conflict and external conflict.

2.3.2   Types of Conflict

A story in literary works need conflicts to make there readers interested. The events in literature are related with the conflict. According to Kenney (1966:19), a story may deal with a conflict within a single man, that is called internal conflict. A conflict between man and man, man and society, and man and nature are called external conflict.

2.3.2.1 Internal Conflict

According to Kenney (1966:19), internal conflict is struggle within a single or personal. Conflict is described as conflict going on inside a person and effect their relationship with other. The conflict that occurs in the heart person or soul of a person or the character in the story. For example, the character may have to decide

between right and wrong and she or he needs to make a decision about his or her life between two solutions to a problem. The examples of the internal conflict are: man versus himself and man versus man. Internal conflict is often referred to as man versus himself since the struggle is inside one's head.

2.3.2.2 External Conflict

External conflict occurs between two or more characters, or a character and his environment. Multiple characters can be motivated by external conflict, and it creates situations in which characters are forced to interact. According to Kenney (1966:19), External conflict is a conflict between man and man, between man and society, and between man and nature.

1)   Man Against Man

Conflict between humans and humans occurs when a person has a selfish character (Kenney, 1966: 19). These struggles occur when there are moral, religious or social differences and may be emotional, verbal or physical conflicts. For example: Peter and Mysterio fight to find out who is stronger and be victorious or something.

2)   Man Against Society

This conflict occurs when the main character struggles against the ideas, practices, or costumes of the people (Kenney, 1966: 19). In other words, the potential for conflict occurs when the organizational structure is involved. As organizations become larger and more complex, the inevitable clashes can occur. For example, someone ignore the rule of the village like when the village have a tradition "Nyepi" people not allowed to leave from the house but people stay a leave

from his house.

3)   **Man Against Nature**

Human conflict against animals or forces of nature. This conflict occurs when a person experiences a natural disaster, such as: Earthquake, Tsunami. Erosion, and Flood. Usually it happens in adventure stories (Kenney, 1966: 19). For example, when Deny gets lost in the forest, he must fight the storm to survive and find a safe place.

2.3.3   The Conflict Management Strategies

The Thomas and Kilmann (1976) stated that assesses an individual's behavior in conflict situations that is, situations in which the concerns of two people appear to be incompatible. In conflict situations, we can describe a person's behavior along two basic dimensions:

1. Assertiveness, the extent to which the individual attempts to satisfy his or her own concerns.
2. Cooperativeness, the extent to which the individual attempts to satisfy the other person's concerns.

These two dimensions of behavior can be used to define five methods of dealing with conflict. These five conflict handling modes are as below: Competing, Collaborating, Compromising, Avoiding, Accommodating.

2.3.3.1 Competing

Thomas and Kilmann (1976) Competing is assertive and uncooperative, a power-oriented mode. When competing, an individual pursues his or her own concerns at the other person's expense, using whatever power seems appropriate to

win his or her position. Competing might mean standing up for your rights, defending a position you believe is correct, or simply trying to win.

2.3.3.2 Collaborating

Thomas and Kilmann (1976) Collaborating is both assertive and cooperative. When collaborating, an individual attempts to work with the other person to find a solution that fully satisfies the concerns of both. It involves digging into an issue to identify the underlying concerns of the two individuals and to find an alternative that meets both sets of concerns. Collaborating between two persons might take the form of exploring a disagreement to learn from each other's insights, resolving some condition that would otherwise have them competing for resources, or confronting and trying to find a creative solution to an interpersonal problem.

2.3.3.3 Compromising

Thomas and Kilmann (1976) Compromising is intermediate in both assertiveness and cooperativeness. When compromising, the objective is to find an expedient, mutually acceptable solution that partially satisfies both parties. Compromising falls on a middle ground between competing and accommodating, giving up more than competing but less than accommodating. Likewise, it addresses an issue more directly than avoiding but doesn't explore it in as much depth as collaborating. Compromising might mean splitting the difference, exchanging concessions, or seeking a quick middle-ground position.

2.3.3.4 Avoiding

Thomas and Kilmann (1976) Avoiding is unassertive and uncooperative. When avoiding, an individual does not immediately pursue his or her own concerns

or those of the other person. He or she does not address the conflict. Avoiding might take the form of diplomatically sidestepping an issue, postponing an issue until a better time, or simply withdrawing from a threatening situation.

2.3.3.5 Accommodating

Thomas and Kilmann (1976) Accommodating is unassertive and cooperative the opposite of competing. When accommodating, an individual neglects his or her own concerns to satisfy the concerns of the other person; there is an element of self-sacrifice in this mode. Accommodating might take the form of selfless generosity or charity, obeying another person's order when you would prefer not to, or yielding to another's point of view.