CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Literature is an individual reflection of human life that occurs through feelings, thoughts, ideas, and faith expressed by the language, Wellek and Warren (1968). Literature is a medium to express feelings or pictures from social life and is conveyed verbally and described expressively and aesthetically. The core reflected in it contains things that happen in the environment, traditions, legends, or myths and can also come from the author's experience. Literature can be classified into several varieties, such as poetry, drama, and prose, categorized as fiction and non-fiction. The kind of fictional work is the movie.

Movie is a term that encompasses individual motion pictures. The field of movies is another form of artistic literature that converts language into a state of visual communication, and movies usually contain a storyline from a character, either from a fictional story or based on a true story (biography) that the aims are to entertain the people. Movie is produced by recording images from the world with cameras or creating images using animation techniques or special effects. Each movie has a point that will make the audience interested in watching it. Most people prefer to watch a movie than read a novel because a movie shows a story by visualization. The audience can see the expressions and nature of the characters, places, and actions through the story. There are intrinsic elements that develop the movie. Some of those are themes, plots, characters and characterization, settings,

1

and points of view. Plot is one central element that is very important in a story. Plot is a path of a story caused by an event through the characters' actions that occur from the beginning to the end. Lewis Coser (1956, p. 212) states that the plot can be divided into five, specifically exposition, exciting force, rising action, climax or the turning point, and denouement or falling action. Inside the plot, a conflict has an essential role in building the storyline because conflict is one of the elements that must always be tied to the story. Without conflict, there will be no events that will occur and will be told.

Conflict is defined as a form of incompatibility in the interaction process that occurs either personally or in groups caused by disagreements from one participant to another that triggers differences of opinion to achieve self-satisfaction. Conflict occurs is not only in human life but also in a character of literary work to study the characterization as develop the story. Conflict is usually related to the characters in the story that usually happens to the main character in achieving their needs or desires, and conflict is not only bound by one problem but can also be tied to other problems triggered by it. The existence of conflict in a story is intended to create new events in the movie as a way for the main character to navigate the story that can make the audience follow the story to the end. Dietrich (1953, p. 78) states that conflict is the basis in a drama used to bring out characters who have an influential power over the occurrence of a conflict based on the character's experience (could be in the form of a fight between characters and disharmony with the characters with their ideas or the environment). Lewis Coser (1956, p. 214) explained that conflict is not only expressed through verbal but also nonverbal such

as in form face, body action that expressed opposition. Therefore, that is not only identification as fights between characters, but it can be expressed through the utterances that contain satire and anger. Both statements above clearly explained that conflict is the struggle by characters to achieve the characters' goals to encounter opposition and solve the problem. And then, it is not only the main problem towards characters, but it can occur in own character, with the idea and the environment. Therefore, characters and conflict are closely related in the development of a story because conflict cannot stand alone without characters, and characters will not have stories without conflict.

This study focuses on the conflicts encountered in the main characters, both external and internal, in the *Dolittle* movie. This movie is a visual work directed by Stephen Gaghan that was released on January 17, 2020. This movie is an adaptation of a children's story written by Hugh Lofting in the 1920s entitled *The Story of Doctor Dolittle*, and now this movie has become one of the newest sequels of the movies that were present before. The main character in the Dolittle movie is Dr. John Dolittle (Dr. Dolittle). The problem occurs when Dr. Dolittle begins his adventure searching for fruit from the *Eden* tree to cure Queen Victoria. Dr. Mudfly, who had previously cared for the queen, was irritated by the intervention of Dr. Dolittle. With confidence, he wanted to show that what Dr. Dolittle searched for is not exist. Because of that, Dr. Mudfly, assisted by Lord Thomas Badgley, authorizes him to thwart the search for Dr. Dolittle. This movie has several conflicts faced by the main characters to analyze.

From the explanation above, the researcher is interested in finding the conflict of the main character and the finding use of watching movies to collect the data. Therefore, this study comes out with two exciting things to find out: first, Dr. Dolittle's character encounters many problems in his adventure and to recover his personality after a long period of adversity from his past, and second, the main character shows many actions when encountering the problem. Therefore, this study focuses on analyzing the main character's external and internal conflicts in the movie *Dolittle*.

1.2 Problem of the Study

In accordance with the background of the study, the researcher formulates the main problems that can be discussed as follows:

1. What types of conflicts are encountered by the main character in *Dolittle's* movie?
2. What are the causes of the conflict in *Dolittle's* movie?
3. How does the main character resolve the conflict in *Dolittle's* movie?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Depending on the statements of the problems, there are two objectives to be the purpose of the study.

1. To find out the types of conflicts encountered by the main characters in the *Dolittle's* movie.

2. To describe the sources of the conflict in *Dolittle's* movie.

3. To analyze how the main character resolved the conflicts in *Dolittle's* movie.

1.4   Limitation of the Study

This study will be focused on the analysis was limited. The discussion of the conflict to be discussed is limited to the problem of the main character. The analysis will be carried out specifically regarding the problem that happens in the main character, the sources, and the solution that will be discussed after analyzing the conflict encountered by the main character.

1.5   Significance of the Study

This research is one form of study that is within the scope of the literature. The researcher uses a movie entitled Dolittle as the object of this study. The results of this research are expected to two theoretically and practically.

1.5.1   Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to be used as reference material in providing ideas or descriptions for future research. In addition, researchers hope that this research

can contribute to the development of literary studies, especially at the Faculty of Foreign Language, Mahasaraswati University Denpasar, and to future researchers.

1.5.2   Practical Significance

This study is expected to provide information related to the discussion of literature, especially for researchers who will focus on discussing conflict in a literary work as a reference to improve students' understanding of the role of conflict in literature.
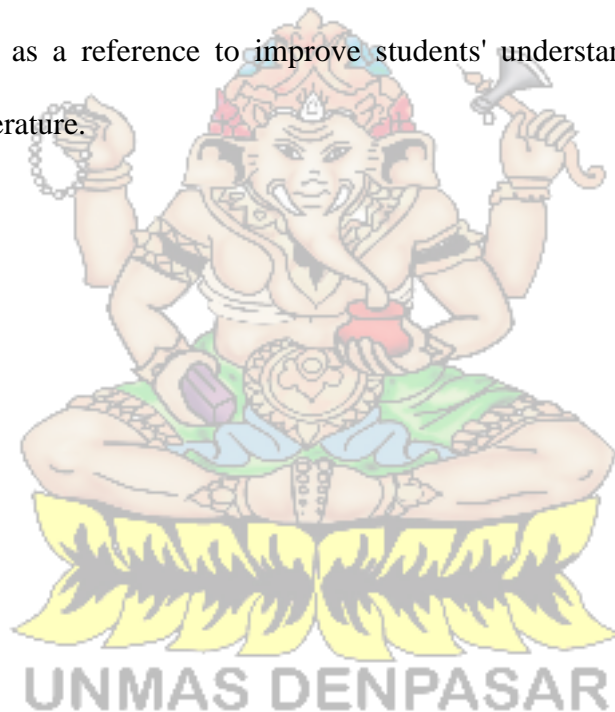
CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THEORIES

2.1   Review of Related Literature

This chapter reviews found theories that related to the topic of the study. The topic covers the movie, character, and conflict. A literature review is connected with some studies about conflict in order to give the relation among the topic and the comparison of the study with the topic proposed by the researcher. Here are the reviews of some papers written by English students in the previous research. They are described as follows:

The first is from Andriani's (2018) thesis entitled "Joy's Intrapersonal Conflict as Seen in Inside Out Film Script." In this study, she identified interpersonal conflicts and the characterization of the main character, namely Joy. She arranges several points to discuss; the first is *how Joy's character is depicted in the Inside Out film script* and the second is *what types of interpersonal conflicts happened to Joy's character.* The theory that she used as the basis for answering the research question is the theory of Rohr Berger and Woods (1971) to analyze the characterization of the main characters and the theory from Rahim (2001) as a reference for analyzing interpersonal conflict. She compared the difference between Joy's character in the movie and the script. In the movie, Joy is a prominent and dynamic protagonist character, while Joy is a character represented as an insincere character in the script. From the results of her analysis, she found that the main character faced an interpersonal conflict, that is, sadness. The difference between

this research and Andriani's research is that in her analysis, she focuses on interpersonal conflict with a psychological approach and characterization to find the original nature of the main character. In contrast, this study focuses more on the main character's types of conflicts, including internal or external conflicts. The similarity between this study is the source used as data using movies and scripts.

The second is from an article entitled "The Conflicts of The Main Character in The Novel Entitled *Still Alice*" By Lisa Genova" written by Pratami, Djohan, and Purwaningsih (2016). This study discussed the types of conflict and types of conflict that occur dominantly on the main character in the novel *Still Alice*. They used the theory of social psychology proposed by Kurt Lewin (2002, p.114-116) to identify the main character's type of conflict. They found several types of conflict based on the data source they have analyzed, such as approach–approach conflict, avoidance – avoidance conflict, approach-avoidance conflict, and double approach-avoidance conflict. From the analysis, the result that they found about the dominant conflict that happens by the main character is approach-avoidance conflict. From this study, there are similarities and differences between the research. In terms of the research, the discussion used different theories to explain the types of conflict is used the theory from Kurt Lewin while this study used the theory of Kenney. The similarities between this study are that the focus is to find the type of conflict on the main.

The third by Hoiruna (2019) with her thesis is entitled "The Strategies in Managing Conflict by The Main Character in Wonder Woman film by Patty Jenkins." This study discusses the impact that causes by the conflict and how the

main character manages the conflict in *Wonder Woman* movie by Patty Jenkins. She describes and classifies what conflicts happened to the main character, the impact of the conflict on the main character, and how the strategies used by the main character to resolve all types of conflicts in the movie. She used several theories such as Interpersonal conflict, Intra-personal conflict, and Intra-Society Conflict used the theory proposed by Genneby and Markosyan (2012) and used the theory by Fritz (2013) to analyze the impact of conflict and conflict resolving. From the results of the analysis, she found several conflicts that occurred in the main character (Princess Diana), such as intra-personal conflicts, inter-personal conflicts, and intra-society conflicts caused by pressures or problems from within and from outside (environment) that gave rise to several impacts that are positive and negative impact. Positively, the main character gains solidarity with other characters, and negatively, the main character loses something valuable in his life (family). The difference from Hoiruna's research is that she uses theory from Nina Genneby and Ruben Markosyan for the types of conflict. While in this study used theory from Kenney. The similarities between this study are that the method used for the research is using the qualitative method.

2.2   Concept

The concept of the study that are used to support the understanding of the topic such as movie, character, and conflict. The explanation of the concept of the study in literary works are presented as follows.

2.2.1   Movie

Movie is a depiction of a story by combining the illusion of movement, sound, and other visual effects originating from the imagination that can give the audience an experience beyond their belief or expectation. Visual effects in movies are also essential to make a connection with the audience's feelings to think what is happening is like in the real world. Based on Champbell and Shafto's (2015) theory, movies have the strength to focus one's mind into a space called impersonal magnetic resonance imaging (IMR) that occurs from magnetic sound effects and language. That can be said by the cause of effect in the relationship between the minds of the audience are influenced through the actions of the characters that cause changes the events inside the movie. Movie is built by plots and run by characters' actions as the figure to bring out a story.

Dolittle movie is a sequel to the 1920 adaptation of Hugh Lofting's children's book series. The movie is set during Queen Victoria's reign in England, where Dolittle lives in the middle of a nature reserve with a sizeable queen-given house. To note, Dolittle has the ability to communicate with animals. After the departure of his lover, John confined himself for seven years in the house and was only accompanied by his animal friends, including Poly (Macaw), Jip (dog), Dab-Dab (swan), Chee-Chee (monkey), and many more.

2.2.2 Conflict

Conflict is an act of resistance with opposing forces to fight for a goal. In literary works, the protagonist is a character's who fights **for** the goal, while the character who fights **against** the goal is called the antagonist. Kenney (1966:17) states that conflict occurs by a pattern starting from the end of beginning to the beginning of the middle. The instability makes conflicts begin to emerge, giving birth to a situation called the climax. This pattern can develop and propagate to other aspects that make conflicts more intense and frequent. This phenomenon is called complications. The more influence and impact caused by the conflict, the higher level of power at the climax cause changes to the storyline starting from the beginning.

2.2.3 Character

Character is a figure in a literary work that combines an art that involves the illusion of a human being. According to Kenney (1966: 24-25), characters must be described and illustrated as human-like to give a natural impression in work. The author must understand and realize the aspects that make a character look real, starting from mental, psychological, and biological needs based on the character of the created character, where if this can be fulfilled, then the description of the story made will look better. Even though the characters in a literary work are just an essay, fictional characters cannot be free like humans because they are bound by the story's background and the goals of the characters themselves. According to Diyanni (2001:

55), characters in fiction can be separated into two classes: the main character and the minor character. The main character is the central figure who leads the story and the event. That is what makes a character classified as the main character important because his position becomes the center of the delivered action. While the minor characters only serve or support the role of the main characters generally, their nature does not change from beginning to end.

2.3   Theories

The theoretical framework is the theory adopted to guide the study, what we need to do in analyzing a piece of literary work and how to do it. This study used several theories as a reference to analyzing the data. First the theory of types of conflict proposed by Kenney (1966:19), the second theory proposed by Eunson (2007) about the source of conflict to find out the source of the conflict, and third theory from Supratiknya (1995:99) about conflict resolving to identify out the main character solve the conflict.

2.3.1   Conflict

As stated by Kenney (1966:19) that characters can experience several types of conflict in a story, such as conflicts that occur from a single man, conflicts between a man, and conflicts between society and nature. Based on the definition of the theory above, it can be concluded that conflict is an essential element in developing a story that can make work more interesting and valuable to review and

read. Stanton (1965:31) explain that conflict is a resistance that occurs in the form of physical, moral, thought, emotion, and destiny in humans or other living beings that can arise from within the creature itself. Conflict in literary works is described by a debate between two characters, within the protagonist and antagonist, to fight for a goal or self-satisfaction. Conflict will always appear in the characters in the story and will always be tied to an event that can cause curiosity to influence the audience to follow the storyline.

2.3.1.1 Types of conflict

Kenney (1966: 5) mentioned that conflict can be divided into two types, namely external conflict and internal conflict. Internal conflict is a struggle that occurs because of tension that arises from the heart or soul of a character that involves the psychology of a character in the form of ideas or consideration. In contrast, external conflict is resistance that occurs outside the character with other characters or the environment that can occur in the form of personal between two parties or other figures, groups, environmental and natural influences that are classified as social conflicts (conflicts that usually occur in the environment related to the public). According to conflict sources, the definition of types of conflict can be defined as follows:

1. Physical conflict. The conflict that occurs between a person and others involves forces and events resulting in external physical contact.

2. Social conflict. The conflict between individuals or groups involved in environmental or community situations can be referred to as external conflict.

3. Internal Psychology. The conflict that occurs between feelings, emotions, thoughts, ideas, or the person's mind can be concluded as internal conflict.

2.3.1.2 Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is a character's inner problem that occurs because of an internal struggle that includes an action to decide an option in their mind that it must deal with the feeling and emotions. A character that encountered this conflict must decide the solution either is right or wrong. Usually, internal conflict involves a character being in a difficult position to choose an escape.

According to Kenney (1966:19), a story has a relationship with a conflict that occurs within a man that can affect their relationship with others. That can be triggered by a desire to meet individual needs controlled by something that prevents the way of achievement because they feel that there is a difference inequality. An example, there might be a character that is not sure about his feelings or dilemma. His friends invited him to watch a movie night, but he needs to study at home for an extensive examination tomorrow morning. He felt dilemma whether to watch a movie at night with his friend or study at home. If he watches a movie with his friend, he must be getting failed. If he studies, he would disappoint his friend.

2.3.1.3 External Conflict

According to Kenney (1966:19), External conflict is a conflict that occurs with external relations. External conflict is influenced by outside forces that cause friction. It can be in the form of a dispute, physical aggression (fight), or the rise of a different side. The conflict that belongs to the external conflict is the first physical conflict that occurs in the environment with other clashing characters. Second, social conflict is a conflict that occurs between the social relations of the character that involves the community or group. It can be a conflict between man against man, man against nature, and man against society.

1. **Man, against man**

   According to Kenney (1966:19), Man, against man is a conflict that occurs when social, religious, or moral differences are regarded with a different character from other characters that cause them to struggle against the opposing character. An example of man against man is that two boys compete and fight to get or win a woman's heart.

2. **Man, against nature**

   According to Kenney (1966:19), conflict man against nature is the struggle of a character between the environment where the forces of nature can influence the existence of a conflict that is destructive or hinders, such as animals or disasters. That happens because a character experiences exploration that connects with the spirit of nature. An example, a family is hiding in the basement during a tornado.

3. **Man, against society**

    According to Kenney (1966:19), conflict between man against society is the

    leading characters struggle against the ideas, practices or customs of the

    other people. In many cases, potential conflicts become the structure of

    organization itself. As organization or group gets bigger and more complex,

    it inevitably develops functions and roles simply built through the possible

    conflict. An example, a villager came to the capital to protest the

    reclamation.

2.3.1.4 Source of Conflict

Conflict is an essential part of life that affects people and their relationships

in social bonds. This situation is a reality as a result of interaction or social

relationships with other people. That cannot be said to be good or bad because the

background of that comes from within oneself. According to Robbins and Judge

(2009) and Spaho (2013), conflict is a perception obtained at any time that is born

from a feeling that other people can or have opportunities to influence something

of value or potential. This process emerges a different potential among people from

aspects of culture, education, ethics, and others. Without a conflict, the interaction

will have no meaning. Different views on conflict have developed over time,

namely traditional (the belief that conflict should be avoided because it is

disruptive), interactionism, and a resolution-focused view (Robbins & Judge, 2011;

Verma, 1998).

According to theory of Eunson (2007) there are several possibilities as a factor for the develop of conflicts other than by aggression. Some of them:

- **Scarce Resources**. When there is something that is secret or cannot be shared, it will cause a perception that will become a conflict.

- **Adversity**. The condition of being in a difficult position.

- **Faulty Communication**. A person's lack of ability to interpret something and take it as an offense. Misinterpretation also falls into this category. The possibility of encountering conflict physically and verbally will be high if the communication skills possessed are low.

- **Perceived Difference**. A sense that arises from a different perception of the potential possessed such as religion, race, class, and region as a threat.

- **Biology**. Violent behavior or attitudes toward aspects of our biology that tend to seek out conflict and make violence as a solution.

- **Environment**. Conditions that occur outside of humans that impact the self-comfort.

- **Health**. The influence of the body's response that is illness or tiredness that makes friction in a routine.

Based on the phenomenon of the conflict that occurs, the source of a conflict cannot be measured from just one theory, it requires some comparisons to identify the suitability of the source of the conflict based on the problem faced. As the second theory, the researcher used the theory purposed by Jones. According to Jones' law of causality (1968: 300), things that happen in this world originate from

a cause that results in an effect. The conflict existence because it triggered someone by unsupportive circumstances. In general, conflict can occur consciously or unintentionally or from something unexpected that causes a problem for a person. Causes of conflict include:

A. **Relationship**: The strong or poor communication involving emotions that make one party examine the goals or motives of the other.

B. **Values**: The differences in perceptions between two parties fighting over a decision about morality or belief, or what is considered as "right or wrong" that makes it difficult to compromise with a decision that is considered as "right".

C. **Structural**: The physical injustice of one of the parties in achieving its desire. This allows other parties to control because of an unfair system.

2.3.1.5 Resolving a Conflict

In dealing with conflict, the way a person determines how to escape from it. According to Supratiknya (1995:99) a person has a way of dealing with conflict as follows:

1. **Turtle Style.**

Commonly, like a turtle that avoids itself from conflict by hiding in its shell. They tend to distance themselves from the source and the person who faced

the conflict because they assume that everything is done to resolve the conflict will end in vain. Avoiding it psychologically or physically is a way to deal with it.

2. **Shark Style.**

Sharks are animals that like to attack and force other fish into their control. In conflict, achieving victory is part of his decision because conflict must be solved by defeating one party and the other party winning. Like the character of a shark who likes to attack and threaten for a win.

3. **Mouse deer Style.**

Mouse deer was more worried about the relationship and less concerned with his personal goals. He wants to be accepted and liked by other animals. He believes that conflict should be avoided for the sake of harmony. Not every conflict may be solved without damaging the relationship. The conflict must be resolved in order to maintain the relationship.

4. **Fox Style.**

Foxes are often looking for compromise. Both the achievement of personal goals although, good relations with the other equally important enough. Fox wants to sacrifice a little further and the relationship with other parties in order to achieve the interests and the common good.

5. **Owl Style.**

Owl with personal goals whiles his relationship with the other people. Conflict is a problem for him to look for the solution, and the solution must be in line with his personal goals or another personal goal. Beneficial

conflict improves relations by way of reducing the strain between the two parties. In the face of conflict, the Owl is always trying to find a settlement satisfactory to both parties that are able to reduce tension and other negative feelings that appear in both parties due to the conflict.