CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is an expression of expression in the form of written or oral works, which are based on opinions or thoughts that are poured in imaginative form wrapped in aesthetic packaging through language media. Literature is the expression of artistic and imaginative facts as a manifestation of human life and society in general, through language as a medium, and has a positive effect on human life (Esten, 1978: 9).

A movie is an audio-visual communication medium to convey a message to a group of people gathered in a certain place. (Effendy, 1986: 134). The film's message on mass communication can take any form depending on the film's mission. Generally, a film can include various messages such as educational, entertaining, and informational messages. The message in the film is to use the mechanism of symbols that exist in the human mind in the form of message content, sound, speech, conversation, and so on.

A movie is also considered a powerful medium of communication to the target masses, because of its audio-visual nature, namely live images and sounds. With pictures and sound, films can tell a lot in a short amount of time. When watching a film, the audience seems to be able to penetrate space and time which can tell the life and can even influence the audience. There are several types of films, namely documentary films, fiction films, and experimental films. each type of film can be seen in several ways, such as theme, storyline, point of view,

atmosphere, and so on. Conflict is an actual or perceived opposition of needs, values, and interests. A conflict can be described as a struggle, fight, or serious disagreement of opinions on something. The existence of conflicts is very essential and a very important aspect of drama, as they present the thoughts of the characters when they are performing on stage or presenting it on television or in the cinema called a movie. The conflicts make literature works become life as they give ups and downs that hypnotized audience during the play. A very good movie has very good conflicts within.

The writer found a movie entitled "Mile 22", which is an action film that tells the story of a CIA agent named James Silvia. He collaborates with a secret tactical command unit assigned to smuggle a policeman named Li Noor, a key witness or important informant of a deadly weapon, from the city center to the plane that was waiting for him at the airport. the distance from the city center to the airport is 22 miles. The movie was released on August 21, 2018, directed by Peter Berg and starring Mark Wahlberg, John Malkovich, Lauren Cohan, IkoUwais, Ronda Rousey.

Based on the explanation above, the interesting thing to write from the film Mile 22 is the exposure types of conflict that are being faced by the main characters and how those characters resolve the conflicts in the movie. Based on the description above, this study takes the title "An Analysis of Conflict Faced by The Main Character in Mile 22 Movie".

1.2   Problems of the Study

Based on the problem of the study, there are two problems can be formulated as follows:

1.What types of conflict are faced by the main characters*Mile 22* movie?

2.How do the main characters resolve the conflict in *Mile 22* movie?

1.3   Objective of the Study

The objectives of this research are to answer the problems that areformulated abovenamely:

1.To find out types of conflict faced by the main characters*Mile 22* movie.

2.To analyze how the main characters resolve the conflict in *Mile 22* movie.

1.4   Limitation of the Study

This research is limited only to the study of the conflict faced by the main characters in "Mile 22" movie. As the theoretical framework, the researcher uses the theory by Reaske (1966) and the second theory by Thomas and Kilmann (1970). The supporting theories proposed by Kenney (1966).
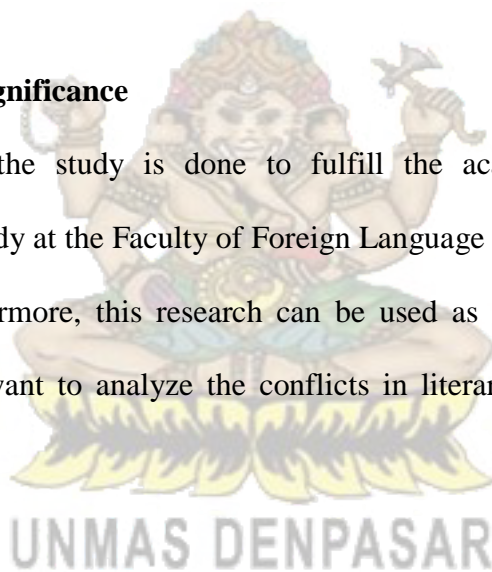
1.5   Significance of the Study

The significance of the study consists of two parts, those are theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the research is expected to give a contribution to the development of literary study. Besides, it is also proposed to be used as a reference for the next researchers who are interested in analyzing the types of conflict and how the main character could resolve the conflict, and then this research is hoped to enrich the knowledge of the readers about conflict and its element.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the study is done to fulfill the academic requirement for completing the study at the Faculty of Foreign Language Mahasaraswati Denpasar University. Furthermore, this research can be used as a reference for the next researchers who want to analyze the conflicts in literary work, particularly the movie.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS,

ANDTHEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1   Review of Related Literature

This study used two theses and three articles as the literature review related to this study. The first thesis used as a literature review is a study by Hermanto (2017) entitled *The Conflict Analysis of The Main Character in The Lion King* movie. In the previous study, there were two problems in the analysis. The first was the types of conflict being faced by the main character in the *Lion King* movie second how does the main character resolve the conflict in the *Lion King movie*.

To analyze the first problem, Hermanto used the theory by Reaske (1966), and the second problem was analyzed based on the theory by Thomas and Kilmann (1970). The previous study took the data source from *The Lion King* movie, Hermanto also collected the data by observation method. It was taken from the data which are related to internal and external conflict. There are similarities and differences between the previous study and this study. The similarities are, in Hermanto's study, he analyzes the types of conflict and movies as the data source, in this study also analyzes the types of conflict and movies as the data source. The problems of the study are the same.

The differences are the data source and the analysis. Hermanto used *The Lion King* movie as the data source and thisstudyused*Mile 22* movieas the data

source to collect the data.In Hermanto's study, there were two types of conflict found in *The Lion King* movie such as internal and external conflict, the first type of external conflict is *Man against Man* faced by the main character between the other character. The second type of external conflict is *man against society*, two conflicts can be included in *man against society* that the main character faced in the movie. The last type of external conflict is *man against nature*, there was one conflict man against nature that the main character faced in the movie.

The second related study that had been done by Purnama (2019) entitled *An Analysis of Conflicts Faced by Main character in The Movie Catch Me If You Can* by Steven Spielberg. The previous study explored the types of conflicts present in the *Catch Me If You Can* movie and analyzed the source of conflicts faced by the main character in the *Catch Me If You Can* movie. The data source of the previous study was taken from the script of the movie. The qualitative method was used in the previous study. To analyze the types of conflicts found in *Catch Me If You Can* movie, Purnama used the theory from Nurgiyantoro (2007) from his book entitled *TeoriPengkajianFiksi*.

Then the source of conflict was classified as hostility, goal incompatibility, and behavior using the theory from Bartos and Wehr (2002). There are similarities and differences between Purnama's study and this study. The similarity is both Purnama's and this study used a movie as the data source. The differences are the title of the movie. The previous study used the *Catch Me If You Can* movie and this study used *the Mile 22* movie. Furthermore, the theories used were different, in the previous study used theory from Nurgiyantoro

(2007) *TeoriPengkajianFiksi* and BartosandWehr (2002), and this study used theory from Reaske (1966) and Thomas and Kilmann (1970). The supporting theory proposed by Kenney (1966).

The third literature review is an article by Galang (2020) entitled *An Analysis of Conflict in Rise of The Guardian Movie* by William Joyce. In his study, Galang explored the conflicts that occurs in *Rise of The Guardian* movie by William Joyce and about plot that constructed by the conflict in *Rise of Guardian* movie. The study used a theory by Kenney (1966) to solve the first problem about the conflicts that occurred in the movie and the second theory proposed by Aristotle (1999) to solve the second problem about plot that constructed by the conflict. The data source in the study was taken from the *Rise of Guardian* movie. The data in the study were collected by using observation method and in order to analyze the data, Galang used qualitative and descriptive method.

Galang's study shares a similarity and a difference with this study. The similarity between Galang's study and this study is both the previous and this study analyzed conflict and used the observation method to collect the data. The difference is in the previous study used a theory from Aristotle (1999) and this study used a theory from Reaske (1966) and Thomas and Kilmann (1970).

The fourth study was proposed by Umul et al (2020). The study explores the conflict management strategies used by the main character in the movie "Leap!". It used qualitative descriptive study as its method, by using the theoretical framework of Rahim (2022). There are five strategies found in the

data namely integrating, obliging, dominating, avoiding, and compromising. The difference of this paper and Umul et al study is the analysis of conflict management study uses different theory, while this paper also studies types of conflict.

The last study is a study by Maku et al(2022). The study aims to discover types of conflict and conflict management in the Acts of Vengeance Movie. The study used the theory of Kenney (1966) for the types of conflict, and the theory of Deetz and Stevenson (1986) for the conflict management. The data were analysed by using descriptive qualitative method. The study found internal and external conflicts and three types of conflict management in the data. The different of this paper and Maku et al study is the theory of conflict management; this paper uses the theory proposed by Thomas and Killman (1970).

2.2   Concepts

In this explanation of concepts, some terms that are related to the title of this study should be described to define what is related to the problems that often occur in this study. There are three concepts in this study, such as movie character and conflict, the concepts are presented as follows:

2.2.1   Conflict

According to Kenney (1966: 19), conflict is the struggle between the protagonist and opposing forces. Several types of conflict can be found in any

individual story. There are two types of conflict, such as internal and external conflict.

First is internal conflict, which is a conflict that comes from inside the character in literary work. The second is external conflict. It is a struggle between a literary or dramatic character and an outside force such as nature or some other character, which drives the dramatic motion of the plot. Struggle between the person and external force.

2.2.2 Movie

A movie can be defined as a collection of several images that are in the frame, where frame by frame is projected through a projector lens mechanically so that on the screen the images appear to come alive. The movie moves quickly and alternately so that it gives its charm Arsyad (2003:45). There are genres of movies, such as action, thriller, comedy, etc. This literary work of visual art can be accessed through various media like television, theatre, cinema, and mobile phones.

2.2.3 Character

According to Kenney (1966: 27), characters are essentially relevant to our functional character and complex character. Character is the essential nature and values of an individual figure or inside of a human personality.

2.3 Theories

A theoretical framework is a theory that is adopted to guide the study, which determines things that we need to do in analysis, and that is why the theoretical framework is important in exploratory studies. The theories used as the theoretical framework of this analysis are greatly taken from two basic theories. The theory which is used for the analysis of the first problem is proposed by Reaske (1966) and the second theory is by Thomas & Kilmann (1970). The supporting theory used is proposed by Kenney (1966).

2.3.1 Types of Conflict

There are two conflicts, namely internal conflict and external conflict. According to Reaske (1966: 264), internal conflict is experienced by the character against him/herself. Meanwhile, external conflict is the conflict which has experienced by the character versus another character without any relationship or nature in the movie.Kenney (1966: 19) stated that a conflict is the struggle between the protagonist and the opposing force. Several types of conflict may be presented in any one story.

2.3.1.1 Internal Conflict

According to Koesnoebroto (1988: 42-43), internal conflict is a conflict that comes from inside the character in literary work. Internal conflict is also the struggle the character wants to do and must do. The conflicts included in internal conflict are psychological and emotional conflict.

Psychological conflict is a conflict associated with the intelligence of the main character. It is likewise carried on the character himself. This conflict often happens to an individual who has no mental stability. The psychological states of conflict exist while we are under pressure to respond simultaneously to two or more incompatible forces, just like the man or woman in conflict because of the preference to express sexuality or aggression. For example, a man is struggling against himself, is guilty, or simply trying to decide what he is going to do. Emotional conflict is a conflict that is present withinside the unconscious of various and opposing feelings regarding a situation that has lately taken place or withinside the process of being unfolded of the character.

On the opposite hand, emotional conflict is associated with the character's psychology together with his life. Emotional conflict also can happen to everyday occurrences that might seem at the time unimportant to the character. For example, when there is an underlying anger against a friend or a family member that we are unable or afraid to express for fear of hurting their feelings, and therefore repress, or while we are doing something we do now no longer like and resent having to do.

An example of internal conflict is usually associated with an external conflict. A character must overcome its nature or choose between two or more paths – good and evil; logic and emotion.

2.3.1.2 External Conflict

External conflict is a conflict that comes or happens between characters with something outside him may be from the environment. As Tarigan in Yanengga (2013: 26), says external conflict is a conflict between man and man, man and society, and man and nature. The conflict included external conflict is social conflict. Social conflict is a conflict that is related to the social condition in society, between characters or individuals against other people. It can be a conflict between man against man, man against nature, and man against society (Kenney, 1966: 19)

1.   Man Against Man

The first type of external conflict is man-against-man. The conflict between man and man always occurs when the character struggles against another character in a literary work. These struggles may be born from moral, religious, or social differences and may be emotional, verbal, or psychical conflict or man against man in which the conflict involves stories where characters are found in a scene or situation where they have a different opinion against each other (Kenney, 1966: 19).

2.   Man Against Society

The conflict between man against society is the leading character's struggle against the ideas, practices, or customs of other people. In many cases, potential conflicts become the structure of the organization itself. As an organization or

group gets bigger and more complex, inevitably develops functions and roles simply built in the possibility of conflict (Kenney, 1966: 19).

3.   Man Against Nature

Man against nature conflict is an external struggle positioning the in opposition to animals or a pressure of nature, such as a storm or tornado, or snow. The conflict when it happened between man and nature means most playwrights explore the relationship between a man on nature in one way, in which the playwright consider nature as a hostile or destructive force. Man is seen to cope with an oppressive environment (Kenney, 1996: 19).

2.4   Conflict Management Strategies

According to Thomas and Kilmann (1970) regarding conflict, the mode tool assesses an individual's conduct in conflict conditions that is, conditions in which the issues of two people appear to be incompatible. They identified five main styles of dealing with conflict in their degrees of cooperativeness and assertiveness. Assertiveness is the quantity to which a person tries to fulfill his or her very own issues and cooperativeness is the quantity to which a person tries to meet the alternative person's worries. Thomas and Kilmann's styles are:

1.   Competitive

People who tend towards a competitive style take a firm stand, and realized what they want. They typically function from a role of power, drawn from a component like function, rank, expertise, or persuasive ability. This

fashion may be beneficial whilst there's an emergency and a choice want to be made fast; while the choice is unpopular, or while protecting a person who is trying to exploit the situation selfishly. However, it could go away human beings feeling bruised, unhappy and green with envy while utilized in much fewer pressing situations. (Thomas and Kilmann, 1970: 3).

2. Collaborative

People tending in the direction of a collaborative fashion attempt to meet the desires of all of the characters involved. These people can be highly assertive but unlike the competition, they cooperate effectively and acknowledge that everyone on important. This style is useful when someone needs to bring together a variety of viewpoints to get the best solution; when there has been a previous conflict in the group: or when the situation is too important for a simple trade-off (Thomas and Kilmann, 1970:3).

3. Compromising

People who choose a compromising fashion attempt to discover an answer with a view to at least partly fulfill everyone. Everyone is predicted to give up something and the compromiser him - or herself moreover expects to relinquish something. Compromise is beneficial whilst the price of war is better than the price of dropping ground, whilst the same power warring parties are at standstill and whilst there's a deadline looming (Thomas and Kilmann, 1970: 3).

4.   **Accommodating**

This style shows a willingness to fulfill the desires of others at cost of the person's own needs. The accommodator frequently is aware of whilst to provide to others, yet may be persuaded to give up a position even if it is not always warranted. This person is not assertive but highly cooperative. Accommodation is appropriate when the issues matter more to the other party, when peace is more valuable than winning, or when you want to be in a position to collect on this "favor" you gave. However, people may not return favors, and overall this approach is unlike to give the best outcomes (Thomas and Kilmann, 1970: 3).

5.   **Avoiding**

People tending towards this style are looking to avoid conflict entirely. This style is typified by delegating arguable decisions, accepting default decisions, and not wanting to hurt anyone's feelings. It may be suitable whilst victory is impossible, while the debate is trivial, or while a person else is in a better position to solve the problem. However, in many situations, this is a weak and ineffective approach to take (Thomas and Kilmann, 1970: 3).