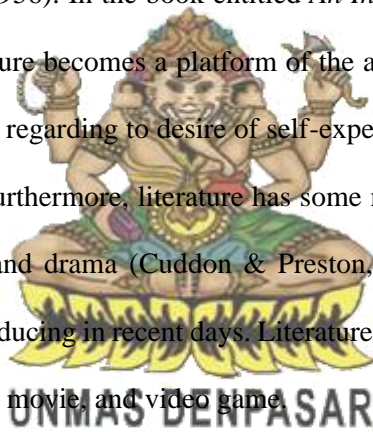


CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is an imaginative production of human creativity that employs language as a basic composition of its aesthetics, beauty, and elegance. Literature represents the human experience that comes from a social reality based on what are happening in the real life (Wellek & Warren, 1956). In the book entitled *An Introduction to English Literature* by Hudson (1949), literature becomes a platform of the author in exposing their feelings, thoughts, and perceptions regarding to desire of self-experience, interest in the world, and form of romantic love. Furthermore, literature has some major genres such as epic, lyric, novel, short story, ode, and drama (Cuddon & Preston, 1999). Eventually, the modern technology has been introducing in recent days. Literature is also developed into some new genres such as stage play, movie, and video game.

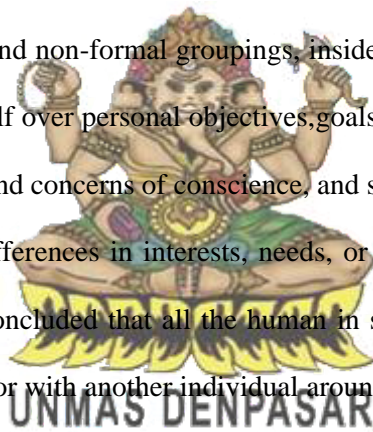


Movie is the most popular literary work that consumed by the society. Movie is a series of visual pictures that are recorded with sound effects in providing a storytelling (Hornby, 2006). Movie can be classified into some genres such as action, animation, comedy, fantasy, horror, romance, thriller, and science-fiction. As compared to reading a novel, watching a movie allows the viewer to be entertained, educated, and informed through a plot expressed through dialogue and action between the characters.

Character significantly illustrates the human experience based on the author's imagination into fictional figure (Kenney, 1966). Moreover, Abram (1981:20) in Nurgiyantoro (1990) stated that character refers to a person or a group of people that

involve, particularly, in the conflict of the story since they have different ideology and obsession. Character can be humans, animals, things, or any other entities that are portrayed in the literary work. In addition, there is always two-balanced powers since some characters are presented with good and evil forces in a storyline (Nurgiyantoro, 2013). The good force refers to the main protagonist character with the high value of idealism regarding to support the story development in the movie. On the other hand, the evil force refers to the main antagonist character with the opposite idealism that is against the good force's purpose.

Conflict classification can help someone better comprehend the nature of the conflict they are dealing with (Genneby et al., 2012). A story may deal with a conflict between various formal and non-formal groupings, inside an individual as a consequence of displeasure with oneself over personal objectives, goals, plans, or achievements, or as a result of clashing ideals and concerns of conscience, and so on. Conflict occurs because of difference of opinion, differences in interests, needs, or differences aim. From all these differences it could be concluded that all the human in social life has conflicts, conflict between himself, herself or with another individual around them.



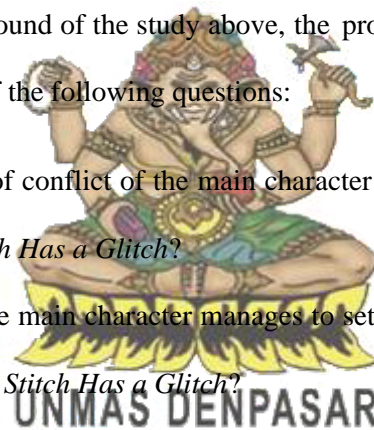
Based on the explanation above, this study is analyzed the types of conflict and conflict management through a movie entitled *Lilo and Stitch 2: Stitch Has a Glitch* (2005) as directed by Michael LaBash and Tony Leondis. This movie released on August, 30th 2005 in the United States. This movie also consists of several genres such as animation, comedy, drama, family, and science-fiction. *Lilo and Stitch 2: Stitch Has a Glitch* tells about the conflict between Stitch and Lilo Pelekai happened when they were preparing for Hula Festival. Stitch has got malfunctioning glitches because his molecules were not fully charged when he was created.

Additionally, most movies basically focused on one of the interpersonal or intrapersonal conflict, and rarely focused on both, but in the *Lilo and Stich 2: Stich Has a Glitch* movie that provided the fundamentals for this study, there were at least have two of four types conflict's theory. This study was carried out as part of the research to discover the current problems and how to overcome them because interpersonal or intrapersonal conflict surely exist in the life of humans.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on background of the study above, the problems of this research could be formulated in the form of the following questions:

1. What types of conflict of the main character are found in the movie *Lilo and Stich 2: Stich Has a Glitch*?
2. How does the main character manages to settle the conflict in the movie *Lilo and Stich 2: Stich Has a Glitch*?



1.3 Objectives of the Study

The research objectives connected to the formulation of the problem indicated above are as follows:

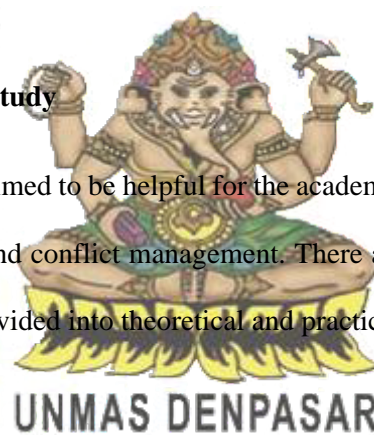
1. To find out the kinds of conflict occurring to main character in *Lilo and Stich 2: Stich Has a Glitch* movie.
2. To analyze how the main character faces the conflict and eventually solves the conflict in *Lilo and Stich 2: Stich Has a Glitch* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study was only limited to the analysis of conflict in order to avoid the further discussion related to literature study. The analysis of this study was focused on the intrapersonal conflict and interpersonal conflict in the types of conflict by applying Genneby et al. (2012) based on their book entitled *Youth Transforming Conflict*. In addition, the conflict management was analyzed through Thomas and Kilmann's theory (2008) in their profile and interpretive report entitled *Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode Instrument*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study also aimed to be helpful for the academic purpose as a reference related to the types of conflict and conflict management. There are two significance of the study are provided that were divided into theoretical and practical significances as follows.



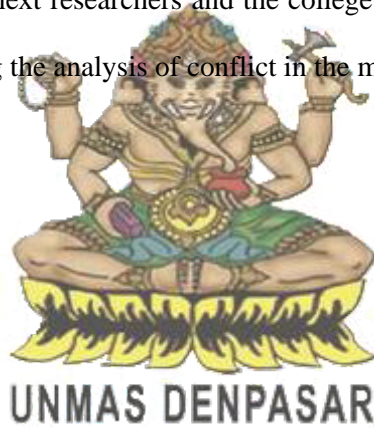
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The significance of this analysis is to increase the literary understanding in terms of literary works and character through movie and to describe the portrayal of conflict in the movie entitled *Lilo and Stitch 2: Stitch Has a Glitch* and how the character manages their own conflict.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Besides the theoretical significance mentioned above, there are also the practical significance as follows:

1. Providing the analysis of *Lilo and Stitch 2: Stitch Has a Glitch* movie for the readers as the new research using this movie especially the types of conflict and conflict management in literary work.
2. Improving the readers' interest to watch and analyse the movie as a part of literature.
3. Helping the next researchers and the college students in English Department in conducting the analysis of conflict in the movie.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Literature

Previous researchers have conducted research on conflict analysis and conflict management, and there are distinctions between these researchers in terms of emphasis or object, research methodologies employed, and the substance of each research result. Some of these linked studies are utilized as criteria in performing this research in order to separate past investigations and, most importantly, to avoid repetition. For this linked literature evaluation, the researcher compared two theses and one article.

In the thesis entitled *The Conflict in The Main Character Found in Dolittle Movie* written by Simanjuntak (2021). The study focuses to classify the types of conflict found in the main character of "Dolittle" movie, to classify the dominant type of conflict found in "Dolittle" movie, to find out the plot in "Dolittle" movie, this research uses descriptive research, and the data for this research were taken from Stephen Gaghan's film "Dolittle." The movie becomes the primary source of information, particularly from the main character. The data collection techniques used are documentation obtained from watching the Dolittle film and recording every conflict that occurred throughout the film. The main conflict experienced by Dr. Dolittle is internal; when his wife died, Dolittle became an anti-social guy who did not want anything to do with humans and prefers to be friends with his animals.

When Dolittle is requested to heal the ailing queen, she must accept the offer so that her house is not taken over. Gradually, the tension in the character is resolved, and Dolittle becomes a better person who no longer remembers her past. Both researchers showed each similarity in discussing the types of conflict that portrayed by the main character in the movie as the first research problem. The difference can be seen on the second research problem of this study that cannot be found in the previous research study.

The research entitled *The Analysis of the Main Character's Conflicts in Elizabeth Rudnick's Maleficent* (Damayanti, 2021) which focused on the some particular conflicts that faced by Maleficent in the novel written by Elizabeth Rudnick. This previous research concerned on the types of conflict and how the conflict described in the novel. In conducting the research, the previous study applied structuralism approach by using a novel entitled *Maleficent* as the main data source. The data were collected through the words, phrases, sentences, and dialogues that found in the novel related to the conflict. There were two following research objectives of this previous studies namely, finding out the types of conflict and describing the conflict that found in *Maleficent* novel. In analyzing the collected data, the previous study applied the theory that proposed by Kenney as the main theory and supported by Deetz and Stevenson's theory. The findings presented that there were external conflicts between Maleficent and other characters such as Stefan, King Henry, Queen Leila, Princess Aurora, Diaval, Knotgrass, Warriors, Flittle and Thislewit. On the other hand, the internal conflicts consist of the conflict between Maleficent with her fear, anger, sadness, impatience, arrogance, regret, impatience, and affection. The conflict management that found in this previous research are competition, avoidance, compromise, pacification, and creative integration. Both studies are similar in analyzing the types of conflict as the main research problem and the conflict management as the second one. On the other hand, the difference between both studies was found in the data source; this study used a movie, and the previous study used a novel.

The research article that entitled *The Analysis of Conflict of the Main Character in the Movie "I am Sam"* (Bramaditha & Qomariana, 2020) also reviewed as the comparison to this study. The previous study focused on the description of the main character's function and category related to his external conflicts. The research was conducted through

documentary research method and the data were taken from the I Am Sam movie. There were some following steps in collecting the data namely, watching the movie and also taking a note the relevant data during conducting the research. The movie told about a mental disorder father who raised his daughter named Lucy with his friends' supports. The theory that proposed by Warren and Wellek (1995) were applied to analyze the character's function and category which classified into static and dynamic categories, and also covered protagonist and antagonist. The types of conflict in the previous study was analyzed by using Kenney's theory (1966) which covered external and internal conflicts. However, external conflict was focused in their research. The results in the previous study showed that Sam as the main character who has a mental disorder was considered as a nice guy. He also struggled to raise his daughter and faced many challenges in their lives. Moreover, he was also bullied by many people but never took any revenge. The conflict could be passed since he was a really kind and honest man. This previous research was similar to this study in conducting the analysis about types of conflict that found in the main character in the movie as the main research problem. The difference can be found in the second problem of this study regarding to the conflict management that conducted by the main character as well as the theory of conflict that proposed in both studies.

This study also reviewed the research article that entitled *The Analysis of Conflict in the Movie "LUCY"* (Lusiana, 2017). This previous study focused on the analysis of the types of conflict. Moreover, it also analyzed the source of conflict and conflict resolution that found in the data source based on how the main character's conflict resolution. The types of conflict in this previous study were classified into internal and external conflicts which were analyzed through the theory that proposed by Kenny (1996). In this previous study, the main character named Lucy faced three external conflicts namely, the conflict between herself and her boyfriend, Richard, the conflict between herself and the gangster,

Mr. Jang, and the conflict between herself and Professor Norman. On the other hand, Lucy faced the internal conflict between herself and inner side after taking CPH4 drug. Moreover, this previous study also focused on the source of conflict and conflict resolution by applying Deetz and Stevenson's theory (1986). The source of conflict were also caused by some reasons such as different opinions and incompatible roles. Moreover, the conflict resolution that found in this previous study was avoidance, competition, and creative integration. The similarities between Lusiana's research and this research are both studies discussed about the analysis of types of conflict found in the main character of movie as the first focus problem for the research. Moreover, as the second problem, both studies also analyzed the main character's conflict resolution that found in the data source. However, the difference can be seen based on the proposed theory. The previous study used Kenny's theory (1996) to analyze the types of conflict, while Deetz and Stevenson's theory (1986) was used to analyze the conflict's source and conflict resolution. On the other hand, this study will use Genneby et al. theory (2012) to analyze the types of conflict, while the conflict resolution will be analyzed by applying Thomas and Kilmann's theory (2008).

This study also reviewed another article as the final literature review related to this study which is taken from the study entitled *Nurbaya's Masculinity in Resolving Conflicts in Nurbaya Drama Musical* (Juniartha et al., 2022). This previous study focused on the main character's conflict resolution that found in the data source. This study used Nurbaya Drama Musical as the main data of the study. The data were analyzed by applying the theory about Bem's Sex Role Inventory (1974). The findings showed Nurbaya's characterization that portrayed through masculinity through her dialogue, choice of words, the body language, as well as her voice. The similarities between the previous research and this study were about the research problem that focused on the main character's conflict resolution. On the other hand, the difference can be found in the use of theory; this study

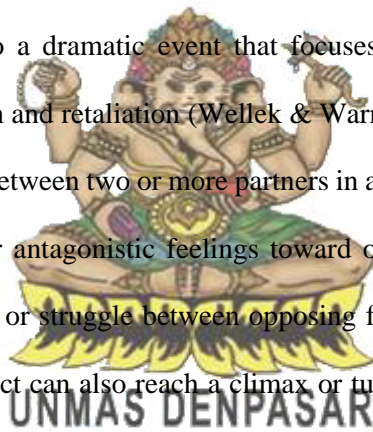
will use Thomas and Kilmann's theory (2008), while the previous study used Bem's Sex Role Inventory (1974) as the main theory.

2.2 Concepts

This part will explain several concepts, terminologies, and definitions to support the analysis of this study as it can be understood by the readers including conflict, main character, movie, Lilo and Stitch 2: Has a Glitch.

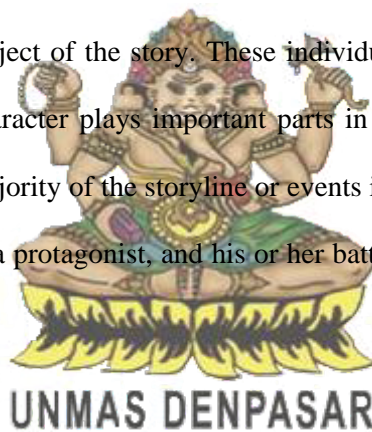
2.2.1 Conflict

Conflict refers to a dramatic event that focuses on the battle of two-balanced powers and implies action and retaliation (Wellek & Warren, 1956). Conflict is defined as a misalignment of goals between two or more partners in a relationship, as well as attempts to control one another or antagonistic feelings toward one another. Many literary plots revolve around a conflict or struggle between opposing forces, generally resolved by the story's conclusion. Conflict can also reach a climax or turning point. Napitulu as cited in Simanjuntak (2021) stated that conflict is a social process that takes place in our lives that contains different persons from different groups of people who differ about the consequences of infringement. Conflict is often not the best approach to a problem that needs to be solved. The variety of conflicts in the tale will help the audience like watching movies since conflicts may alter the audience's emotions such as the audience feeling joyful, sad, and irritated, which is something that most people avoid in real life. On the other hand, conflict is very necessary in the literary work to maintain the story between the characters. If there is no conflict, the story will be boring without the battle of opposite powers.



2.2.2 Main Character

Characters are individuals who are involved in an event, whether in a movie or another tale. According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (2013) that in a literary work or play, a character is represented who is believed by readers to have distinct moral features and tendencies as manifested in discourse and action. In the movie, the author will normally provide several characters to the reader who will appear in the movie if the reader reads the complete story. Occasionally, one or more characters may dominate the entire plot while the others do not. Characters that appear the most frequently in the plot generally hold the most essential portion of the story in the movie, as well as their characteristics as the center of the action and the subject of the story. These individuals are referred to as the major characters. The main character plays important parts in the plot. It denotes that a main character takes up the majority of the storyline or events in a novel. The main character is frequently referred to as a protagonist, and his or her battle with an antagonist may begin the conflict in the story.



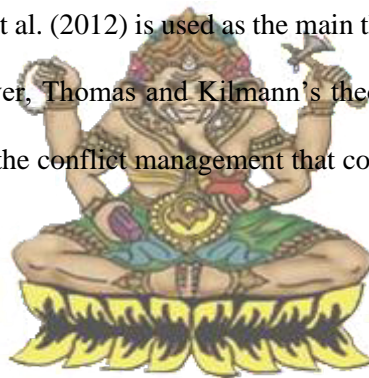
2.2.3 Movie

Movie is an audio-visual form of communication used to communicate information to a group of people about a certain phenomenon or thing. According to Hornby (2006), movie is a series of visual pictures that are recorded with sound effects in providing a storytelling. Moreover, the enormous expense required in creating a motion picture reminds us that movie is both industry and art, and it also incorporates compositional aspects of visual art (Boggs & Petrie, 2000). Message that found in movies about global media depending on the aim of the movie, including those of education, amusement, and knowledge. Because of its auditory visual, picture and sound live, the movie is also

recognized as a potent communication tool for the public to be targeted. The movie is able to convey a lot in a short amount of time by using pictures and music. Essentially, movies are divided into two categories which are feature movies and non-story movies. Another point of view divides fiction and non-fiction.

2.3 Theories

In supporting the research objectives of this study, two following theories are presented in this study that proposed by some scholars in literature field. The first theory is proposed by Genneby et al. (2012) is used as the main theory in this study to find out the types of conflict. Moreover, Thomas and Kilmann's theory (2008) is also applied as the second theory to analyse the conflict management that conducted by the main character in the movie.



2.3.1 Types of Conflict UNMAS DENPASAR

This research will analyze the types of conflict that faced by the main character in Lilo and Stitch movie. The conflict cannot be easily found from the social issues that happened in the society regarding to the attitudes, statuses, and point of views. Therefore, Genneby et al. (2012) in their book entitled *Youth Transforming Conflict* classified some types of conflict that will be explained below as the fundamental of this research.

2.3.1.1 Intrapersonal Conflict

According to Genneby et al. (2012), intrapersonal conflict is related to the individual's inner clash between themselves with their plans, goals, or even achievements in their life. This conflict can be seen when a foodie who likes a pizza and fast food has

dinner with militant group or green peace organisation. Therefore, their clashing idea will exist because they have different plan for the dinner dishes (Genneby et al., 2012).

2.3.1.2 Interpersonal Conflict

The different type of conflict which is interpersonal conflict which focuses on the conflict that happened between two parties because their disagreement related to another's ideas, perspectives, beliefs, and values (Genneby et al., 2012). This conflict can be seen when the company's staffs disagree to follow the manager's order. However, because the company's manager has the highest authority in this case, therefore, they cannot do anything. The conflict will exist because of the disagreement or dislike from one party to another one (Genneby et al., 2012).



2.3.1.3 Intergroup Conflict

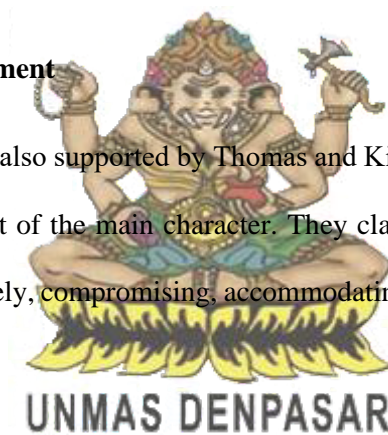
Intergroup conflict raises up when a group of people have different ideas, principles, or perspectives with other groups formally or non-formally (Genneby et al., 2012). This conflict will be usually exist in the bigger organization such as government, trade unions, and multicultural society. These conflicts frequently occur in organizations (for example, a conflict among union representatives and management at a specific industry over working time) or academic institutions (between lecturers and students, or between the class and a single student in the class) (Genneby et al., 2012).

2.3.1.4 Intra-society Conflict

Most commonly, intra-society or social conflicts relate to larger-scale disputes with a high public resonance. This sort of conflict is strongly linked to power and rivalry (Genneby et al., 2012). Genneby et al. (2012) gave example that conflicts between the upper management of a large corporation and a labour union, may appear to be a straightforward intergroup conflict at first glance. The same may be stated about a disagreement between a student organization and a university administration about access to choice at the university.

2.3.2 Conflict Management

This research is also supported by Thomas and Kilmann's theory (2008) related to the conflict management of the main character. They classified the conflict management into five categories namely, compromising, accommodating, competing, collaborating, and avoiding.



2.3.2.1 Competing

Thomas and Kilmann (2008: 3) mentioned that an individual who has competition with another one, they will pursue everything that can be conducted in order to get higher position, defend their own perspective, support their rights, or even just to be the winner in the competition (Thomas & Kilmann, 2008). There are some following examples that based on the competing aspect, they are:

1. Someone will have a quick and wise decision if they are in urgent situation.

2. Someone will conduct an action if it is required regarding to certain situations such as the illogical rule enforcements and also cost cutting.
3. Someone will usually protect themselves if they believe they are in the right standing.
4. Someone will blame the others to get the right position and want to be dominant.
5. Someone with a high concern for themselves striving to win the conflict.

(Thomas & Kilmann, 2008: 8)

2.3.2.2 Collaborating

Thomas and Kilmann (2008: 3) also stated that an individual will work together with another one if they want to find the solution between both parties' problem. The idea of collaborating each other is an alternative way to easily decide the best decision for themselves. By exploring the different ideas, perspectives, or point of views which make they disagree or dislike from one another can find the solution for them (Thomas & Kilmann, 2008). There are some following examples that based on the collaborating aspect, they are:

1. Both parties are needed to collaborate together to get the integrative solution about the problem that they faced.
2. An individual's assumption is not always correct, therefore, it is required to understand other's perspectives.
3. An effective solution can be found if both parties notice each perspectives and also the consequence of their decision.
4. The same opinion between both parties to solve problems or make the decisions clearly.

5. The solution to make both parties or both sides satisfy with the decision they made.

(Thomas & Kilmann, 2008: 6)

2.3.2.3 Compromising

Thomas and Kilmann (2008:3) stated that each satisfaction can be found if both parties accept the solution regarding to their problems. By compromising the problem, they can get different insight and share what is supposed to be changed and kept. Both parties who have the conflict can understand each other since they know what the difference from their ideas (Thomas & Kilmann, 2008). There are some following examples that based on the compromising aspect, they are:

1. An individual will prefer to choose both parties' decision as the important thing rather than their own goals.
2. Two different participants who have equal power will commit to find the exclusive goal especially for the labour-management bargaining.
3. An alternative solution if the collaboration and competition failed.
4. Two different opinions or ideas between both parties to make it one decision to solve the problem.
5. Both parties will argue to unite their two different thoughts to make the same decision.

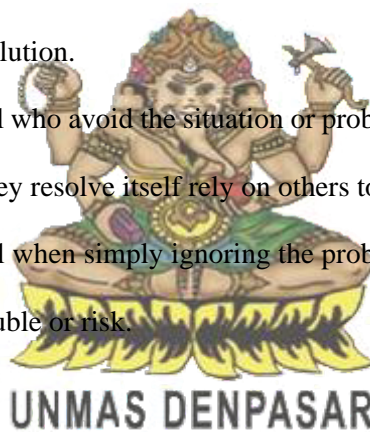
(Thomas & Kilmann, 2008: 11)

2.3.2.4 Avoiding

Thomas and Kilmann (2008: 3) mentioned that someone can be not engaged in the conflict anymore if they immediately avoid the problem. The context of avoiding in this

case refers to the person who do not participate in a particular problem such as dangerous, threatened, or complicated situation until the getting better moment (Thomas & Kilmann, 2008). There are some following examples that based on the avoiding aspect, they are:

1. An individual will avoid the problem if they have no opportunity to support their perspective or they have lower position that can give them a lot of pressure.
2. An individual needs to stop accuse someone if they have anger in the high level until they can control their emotion.
3. An individual must leave the situation if it is getting worse before finding the alternative solution.
4. An individual who avoid the situation or problems hope the problem will past. Therefore, they resolve itself rely on others to take the responsibility.
5. An individual when simply ignoring the problem because they do not want to get in the trouble or risk.



(Thomas & Kilmann, 2008: 10)

2.3.2.5 Accommodating

Thomas and Kilmann (2008: 3) mentioned that accommodating is the conflict management in the situation where the individual ignores their own problem in order to meet another person. This conflict management is related to the self-sacrifice from the selfishness or arrogance. An individual can decrease their ego and give up when arguing with others (Thomas & Kilmann, 2008). There are some following examples that based on the accommodating aspect, they are:

1. An individual realizes the wrong statement and decide to talk with another person for a better solution.

2. An individual prefers to avoid their own problem and choose to solve both parties' problems.
3. An individual will learn from the mistakes and do self-reflection.
4. An individual want to smooth over and avoid the arguments when have problem with another person.
5. An individual are willing to give up about everything in order to preserve the relationship with the other person.

(Thomas & Kilmann, 2008: 9)

