

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Conflict plays a significant part in literature as it provides specific elements for the story's development. The plot introduces tension into the narrative. Conflict plays a crucial role in making the story stimulating (Artawan et al., 2020). Conflict arises as a result of miscommunication, misunderstanding, underestimation, and other unrealized processes (Hasanah & Wardana, 2023). It is also part of a natural and inevitable human interaction that occurs when two or more people have differing goals. It can manifest at any level of society. That is personal relationships to international diplomacy and can take many forms, from minor disagreements to violent confrontations. Utama et al. (2023) stated if the conflict is not well-built, the story might appear dull and lacking depth. Conflict is a situation that appears due to disagreement or difference of opinions and typically involves individuals or groups, or a decision-making process that involves choosing between two alternatives (Tue et al., 2023). Conflict is important to make a story more interesting as well as the character development and without conflict the story might be dull.

Conflict is the problem that will be faced by the character. It is a prevalent occurrence worldwide, encompassing various aspects that often exert an influence, such as environmental dynamics and human interactions within society (Wijaya & Sosiowati, 2023). Conflicts provide an opportunity for learning the optimal solution to

problems encountered in human life and entertainment activity that gives a moral value. In this modern era, conflict may be found in certain literary works. In modern media like movies. Dewinta (2019) stated there are two categories of conflict in literature: internal conflict and external conflict. While external conflict is caused by problems of the outer world, internal conflict arises within characters.

Internal conflict is the confrontation that the character experiences within themselves. The character might be forced to choose between good and bad, or between two approaches to resolving an issue. Masyhur et al. (2023) stated that unresolved internal struggles significantly contribute to behaviour like aggression, anger, indifference, and inaction. Emotional distress and self-destructive tendencies are particularly linked to these inner conflicts. The struggle between characters and outside forces is part of external conflict. When a character confronts things outside of themselves, it creates an external conflict, like arguments or disagreements, which affect how they see themselves (Putra, 2022). An external conflict might take the form of a brawl, a disagreement, or another sort of conflict between two parties. Therefore, every conflict has its resolution at the peak of the conflict, it may be described as conflict management strategies. In the literature works, conflict plays a crucial role by depicting a confrontation between typically two opposing parties, often the main character and the rival or villain (Sutrisno et al., 2022). It can be concluded, that conflict may affect the character's progress through the story. Conflict may be found in most literature, especially in the movie.

A movie is a form of visual communication that conveys human emotions through moving images accompanied by sound (Pradnyaningsih et al., 2022). The movie consists of multiple pictures that have been captured within each frame, which are projected through a projector lens, creating the illusion of movement and bringing the images on the screen to life. According to Hapsari et al. (2018), a movie is a form of social communication that combines the senses of sight and sound, around a core narrative or theme. The movie has important parts similar to a drama, which are the main aspects found in a story (Putra, 2023). In every movie, there is interaction between characters with each other that becomes conflict, because of different opinions or points of view. The presence of a character within the narrative holds significant importance, as the character assumes an important role in shaping the storyline of the movie (Sain et al., 2023). One of the movies that has a good storyline and delivers an unpredictable conflict is known as “Don’t Look Up” movie.

A movie entitled “Don’t Look Up” as data for study purposes. The movie is a satirical disaster comedy film directed by Adam McKay. The movie follows two astronomers, Dr. Randall Mindy (Leonardo DiCaprio) and Dr. Kate Dibiasky (Jennifer Lawrence), who discover a comet that going to hit Earth. "Don't Look Up" presents a dark comedy commentary on society's response to urgent global issues, reflecting on the denial, and distractions that hinder effective action in the face of impending doom. The reason this movie is to be analyzed is to provide a good example of what happens when the characters keep arguing with each other without providing the best solution

to the problem. This movie provides a lot of conflict that needs to be analyzed for future education.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of this research, there are two problems: the types of conflict and how the main character evolves through the conflict in the movie. The problem may be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of conflict that affect the main character's progress based on the main story in the “Don’t Look Up” Movie?
2. How does the main character evolve through the conflict in the “Don’t Look Up” Movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The Objectives of the study are to find out the answer to the problems that have been mentioned before, and the objectives are:

1. To find out the types of conflicts that affect the main character's progress based on the main story in the “Don’t Look Up” Movie.
2. To identify how the main character evolves through the conflict in the “Don’t Look Up” Movie.

1.4 Limitations of the Study

This research only identifies the types of conflict that affect the main character's progress, the cause of conflict, conflict resolution, and how in the end the character evolves.

1.5 Significant of the Study

As anticipated this study's findings will have practical and theoretical significance. The purpose of research is to contribute to the growth of literary study. This concentrate can be utilized as a reference for the following researcher, in addition, to hoping to enhance the information for the reader about the conflict and conflict resolution in the movie.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significant

This research intends to enhance the literary studies theory and present valuable concepts that can aid in comprehending characters and conflicts. The author aims to furnish readers with helpful information and knowledge through this study. Additionally, readers are anticipated to understand more about the main character's conflict after reviewing the "Don't Look Up" Movie. This research will encourage those interested in literature to conduct more in-depth analyses.

1.5.2 Practical Significant

In practical terms, this research serves as a significant point of reference for upcoming researchers who intend to carry out more research on literature, particularly concerning the analysis of character conflict and conflict resolution. The author anticipates that this research will be beneficial in addressing issues related to the subject matter explored in this study

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this research, a literature review was used as a reference. There are three articles and two theses related to this research.

The first related to this research is the article entitled “The Analysis of Conflict in the Movie Lucy.” Proposed by Lusiana (2017) the article focuses on the conflicts faced by the main characters. The data were collected using the documentation method. After watching and comprehending the movie, she read the screenplay and listened to the dialogue before applying it to the subject. Afterward, find out about the statement that belongs to this research. She used a qualitative method to analyze the data and all the collected data were classified. This study found both internal and external conflicts. The science-fiction movie "Lucy" came out in 2014. Luc Besson directed the film. It tells the story of Lucy, the young woman who is involved in drug trafficking and experimental science. It is delivered in a briefcase to a man named Mr. Jang. Exactly when she unexpectedly ingested one more produced medicine called CPH4 into her body, giving her uncommon abilities. She needs to find a neuroscientist, Professor Samuel Norman to help her understand and control her powers while stopping Mr. Jang's aggression. However, as her abilities advance, Lucy loses her senses and

emotions. She finally transformed into pure energy before revealing her insight to Norman and then vanishing. The movie looked at the limits of human potential and the effects of changing the way the brain works. There are similarities in the theory applied to analyze the types of conflict, as proposed by Kenney (1966).

The second article associated with this research is entitled "The External Conflict Faced by the Main Character in Five Feet Apart Movie" and was researched by Artawan et al (2020). Bernhardt's (1953) theory of psychological elements was employed in this research. This study employed qualitative methods for research. They employed the documentation approach and the note-taking method to collect material for the review. First, download the movie "Five Feet Apart" and its script. It then proceeded to watch the movie while reading the script, taking notes on parts that have conflicts and the psychological aspects of the main character that triggered the conflict—listed and grouped the data obtained from this research process. Based on this analysis romantic drama film "Five Feet Apart" was chosen as the primary source of information for this study. This is why it was chosen because it addresses topics like the meaning of life and death as well as love struggles that are relevant to real-life situations and popular with teenagers. Additionally, the movie discusses a variety of conflict types and their psychological causes. In addition, the movie educates viewers about cystic fibrosis, a genetic condition that primarily affects the lungs but can also affect other organs, and how it can affect the psychological state of the characters. This article focused on the motive of the character and external conflict.

The third that related to this research is the article by Hasanah, et al. (2023) entitled “Internal Conflicts in Kinan Character of Layangan Putus Movie”. The theory used in this research is Sigmund (2006). The data for this research was collected via journals, books, and articles. These resources offer valuable information that can be used to form internal conflict research in qualitative studies. “Layangan Putus” movie is the main source of the research. In "Layangan Putus" movie, Kinan is portrayed as a straightforward wife who adores her family. Before getting married, Kinan worked as a doctor, but she now prioritized raising her family. It is implied that Kinan is a strong, devoted, and patient woman. She later found out that her husband, Aris, had an affair with Lydia. The difference in this research is that the article focused on the Internal conflict faced by the main character.

The fourth that related to this research is the thesis by Astarina (2022) entitled "An Analysis of Conflict Faced by The Main Character in *Extraction* Movie Directed by Sam Hargrave". *Extraction* is a 2020 American action thriller movie directed by Sam Hargrave and written by Joe Russo, based on Ande Parks, Joe Russo, Anthony Russo, Fernando León González, and Eric Skillman's novel *Ciudad*. Chris Hemsworth featured star in the movie. In the film, an Australian black operations mercenary goes on a mission to rescue an Indian crime lord's abducted son in Dhaka, Bangladesh, but the mission goes wrong when he is betrayed. The difference in this research is that the thesis used different data for analyzed and there is no explanation about the cause of conflict.

The last that related to this research is the thesis by Putra (2022) entitled "The Conflict of The Main Character in *The Martian* Movie". The *Martian* featured Mark Watney, an astronaut on the Ares 3 Mars mission. The crew of his spacecraft believes he is dead after a violent storm almost destroys the ship and the base. He must survive alone on Mars until the next Mars expedition arrives. While this novel is fiction, it has the feel of non-fiction in several aspects. It is extraordinarily scientific and filled with information regarding Mars's survival. Watney is a botanist and engineer who starts growing food and making water in his artificial camp. Andy Weir is the author, and this is his debut book. He has built a realistic character in it. The narrative contains a lot of comedy, and the reader may empathize with the feelings. Watney realizes early on that he is in big difficulty but yet he never gives up. Instead, *The Martian* accurately represents an intelligent individual who is alone on a planet and struggling to survive. The difference in this research is that the thesis used different data for analyzed and there is no explanation about the cause of conflict.

There are 5 literature works that support this research, therefore most of them present the result only to identify the types of conflict and conflict resolution. The difference between this research compared to them, it not only identifies the types of conflict and their resolution but also mentions the cause of the conflict and how the character evolves through the story.

2.2 Concepts

This section of the research covers three concepts that are relevant to literary works, namely conflict, character, and movie. The definitions of these concepts are outlined below:

2.2.1 Conflicts

The struggle between opposing forces that drives events in drama and most narrative fiction is referred to as conflict (Kenney, 1966). It acts as the major dilemma that the tale's protagonists must address and serves as the foundation for the plot's development, making it an essential component in every story. Internal and external conflicts are two types of conflicts. In a literary work, internal conflict develops within a character, whereas external conflict is a conflict between a character or characters against an external force, such as another character or nature. This type of conflict shifts the plot's dramatic action forward.

2.2.2 Main Character

According to Morner et al. (1991), The primary focus of the narrative is the main character, who plays a crucial role in driving the story forward and shaping the psychological growth of the other characters. This character is closely connected to the other characters and the story's theme, and their development has a significant impact on the overall progress of the narrative.

2.2.3 Movie

A movie is a collection of motion pictures that are aired on television or in theaters that tell a story (Hornby, 1995). The movie has a positive impact on literary

work it may deliver a strong emotional influence and can motivate the audiences to make changes.

2.3 Theories

There are two main theories and one supporting theory in this research for analyzing this study. The first main theory of types of conflict by Kenney (1966) to analyze the types of conflicts in the "Don't Look Up" movie. The second main theory by Deetz and Stevenson (1986), this theory is used to analyze how the main character resolves the conflicts in the "Don't Look Up" movie. The last theory that supports this research from Soekanto (1992), is about the cause of conflict.

2.3.1 Types of Conflicts

Conflict is the problem that will be faced by the character. Regarding their types, there are conflicts between man with themselves, conflict between man against man, conflict man against society, and man against nature (Kenney, 1966). It will be explained below:

2.3.1.1 Internal Conflict

The story could involve a conflict between people, which is commonly referred to as personal conflict. Personal conflict is defined as conflict inside an individual that impacts their interactions with others. The conflicts that are included as internal conflicts are psychological and emotional. Psychological conflict is a conflict that is tied to the main character's mental state. When we are compelled to react to two or more opposing emotions at the same time, such as a person in a dispute's urge to exhibit

sexuality or aggressiveness, we experience psychological states of conflict. This struggle occurs commonly in those who lack mental stability. An emotional conflict occurs when two or more competing feelings form in the subconscious as a result of a recent incident or the character's ongoing growth. The emotional turmoil is linked to the character's life and personality. Internal conflict typically involves a character having to make difficult decisions. A struggle that takes place within the character is known as internal conflict. It's a struggle that the character faces internally. A character might be forced to choose between good and bad, or between two approaches to resolving an issue.

2.3.1.2 External Conflict

External conflict refers to the struggle between characters and outside forces. An external conflict might take the form of a brawl, a disagreement, or another sort of conflict between two parties. The action depicts a clash with the outer world. Physical conflict and social conflict are both examples of external conflict. The conflict that arises as a result of the character's actions colliding with the environment is referred to as physical conflict. Then there's social conflict, a conflict between characters with social links tied to social situations. There are 3 types of conflicts:

1. Man against man

The conflict between man against man happens when the characters compete with one another. These conflicts might arise from emotional, linguistic, or psychological disagreements, as well as moral, religious, or social differences, or the

conflict of man against man, as in stories in which the characters are against one another. An example of man against man is when one character is struggling against another character in the story. For example, a hero fights the villain.

2. Man against nature

The conflict between man against nature is happens when most playwright has a one way or another relationship between man and nature. It implies that nature is viewed as an antagonistic or destructive force. Man is seen to cope with an oppressive environment. An external conflict that sets them up against animals or the forces of nature, like a storm, tornado, or snowfall. An example is when characters come into conflict with natural forces. One of the characters, for instance, is struck by lightning.

3. Man against society

The conflict between man and society is the protagonist's struggle against other people's views, habits, or expectations. Potential problems frequently become the structure of the organization itself. As an organization or group grows larger and more complicated, it gradually generates functions and positions that are simply structured around potential conflict. An example occurs when one character or more struggles against the morals of their culture and government.

2.3.2 Cause of Conflict

According to Soekanto (1992), there are several factors that cause the conflict:

2.3.2.1 Differences Between Individuals

People are unique because they have different thoughts and feelings. This can cause disagreements and conflicts when those thoughts and feelings disagree.

2.3.2.2 Cultural Differences Individual

Differences in personalities also play a role in shaping cultural norms, which, in turn, affect how a person fits into that culture.

2.3.2.3 Differences of Interests

Conflicts can happen when people or groups have different interests, whether it's about politics, money, or other things. These differences in interests can lead to varying emotions and backgrounds, making the situation more complex.

2.3.2.4 Transformation Social

Quick changes in society can briefly change the beliefs people hold, leading to the emergence of groups with conflicting opinions

2.3.3 Conflicts Management Strategies

According to Deetz and Stevenson (1986:210-218), conflict management strategies are categorized into five, namely: avoidance, competition, compromise, pacification, and creative and integration. Techniques involving conflict management are essential when resolving conflicts. There are several dispute resolution techniques

accessible, each with specific benefits depending on the situation. The five categories will be explained below:

2.3.3.1 Avoidance

A common and passive strategy for handling conflict is avoidance. Avoiding potentially problematic situations, giving in to the other person when one arises, and agreeing to shift the disagreement to a different setting and time. Avoidance is an appropriate course of action when there will be a better time and place for a quarrel in the future. The best course of action, however, might not be to entirely prevent conflict. This strategy is often used when the issue is minor or when there are more pressing issues to take care of. For example, Alice and Bob, are working on a project together. They have different ideas about how to approach a crucial aspect of the project, and their opinions clash. Alice believes they should take a more conservative approach, while Bob advocates for a more innovative and risky approach. Instead of addressing the conflict head-on, Alice and Bob decide to avoid it altogether. They each continue to work independently, avoiding any direct discussions or confrontations about their differing viewpoints. They avoid bringing up the topic during team meetings and intentionally focus on other aspects of the project. Therefore, a result that the conflict remains unresolved, and both Alice and Bob continue to work in silos without any collaboration or compromise. This avoidance strategy may provide temporary relief from tension, but it can lead to inefficiency, lack of progress, and even deteriorating relationships within the team.

2.3.3.2 Competition

Competition refers to situations in which each party to a dispute decides they must win to achieve their desired conclusion. Argumentation is the most effective strategy for resolving disagreements caused by differences in knowledge or beliefs. Relationships in this conflict benefit from careful discourse and practical replies, but they suffer when participants lose focus and seek victory at any cost, and as long as the objective of maintaining a positive relationship is valued higher than winning a particularly tight one, competition can be a successful way for resolving conflict based on opposing beliefs and relatively straightforward situations of limited resources or incompatible aims. Positive loss acceptance should come before the desire to engage in competitive strategies. For example, Company A and Company B, operate in the same industry and are competing for the same market share. Both companies have developed similar products and are vying for the attention of potential customers. To gain a competitive edge, Company A and Company B engage in aggressive marketing tactics. They launch extensive advertising campaigns, offer deep discounts, and engage in price wars to attract customers away from each other. Each company focuses on highlighting the flaws or weaknesses of the other's product while emphasizing the superiority of its own. As the competition escalates, both companies devote significant resources to outdo each other. They continually try to undercut prices, improve their product features, and expand their market presence. The conflict between the two companies becomes intense, with each seeking to gain a larger market share at the expense of the other. This competition-conflict strategy can create a hostile and

cutthroat environment within the industry. While it may result in short-term gains for the winning company, it can also lead to negative consequences such as reduced profitability, strained customer relationships, and potential damage to the industry's reputation.

2.3.3.3 Compromise

Compromise is a strategy that seeks to keep everyone happier than they would have been if they had lost. However, implementing concessions does not maximize overall satisfaction. It instead equalizes the participants' dissatisfaction. Instead of ensuring happiness, it strives to ensure that no one is sadder than others. Compromise tends to affect participants' morale rather than revitalize the relationship and address the issue. It also encourages. For example, Sarah and Mark, have different visions for expanding their company. Sarah believes they should focus on developing new products, while Mark is more inclined toward expanding into new markets. Their conflicting viewpoints create tension and hinder progress. To resolve the conflict through compromise, Sarah and Mark engage in open and respectful communication. They both express their perspectives and actively listen to each other's ideas and concerns. They acknowledge that they each have valid points and recognize the need to find a solution that takes both viewpoints into account.

2.3.3.4 Pacification

The pacification strategy prevents the discussion of a problematic issue by decreasing rather than avoiding the dispute discourse. While calming statements appear to fix the problem, they undermine dispute resolution. It makes it difficult for individuals and relationships to resolve conflicts by weakening decision-making and increasing the complexity of the problems; so, it may be best to prepare ahead to pacify conflicts. For example, there was pacification when John and Lisa, have been experiencing a series of disagreements and conflicts related to noise levels. John often plays loud music late at night, disturbing Lisa's sleep and causing frustration. John and Lisa decide to have a peaceful conversation to address the issue. During their conversation, they share their perspectives and feelings without blaming or attacking each other. They actively listen to each other's concerns and express a genuine desire to find a peaceful resolution. John explains that he enjoys music but has not realized the extent of the disturbance caused, while Lisa shares the importance of a peaceful living environment for her well-being. In an attempt to pacify the conflict, they brainstorm potential solutions together. They agreed on establishing a designated quiet time during the night and for John to use headphones or lower the volume when listening to music. They also decide to maintain an open line of communication, encouraging each other to address any future concerns or issues promptly and respectfully.

2.3.3.5 Creative Integration

Creative integration, the most difficult and time-consuming strategy, provides the best opportunity to meet each participant's goals and enhance the long-term relationship. Conflict integration aims to disrupt the context of the conflict by demonstrating that there are alternative ways to see conflict than the way it is currently understood. A conflict can be viewed in a different context than the one in which it now exists. The creative integration process consists of three steps: Combine the goals of all individuals and consider them to be their wishes. Find activities and procedures that would ideally achieve all of the discussed goals and needs. These may change significantly from what the participants originally recommended. For example, Alex and Casey, have conflicting ideas on how to approach a critical task. Alex believes the task should be completed using a traditional method, while Casey suggests a more innovative and technology-driven approach. Rather than resorting to avoidance or competition, the team decides to employ the creative integration strategy. They schedule a meeting where Alex and Casey, along with other team members, openly share their ideas, concerns, and desired outcomes for the task. The team recognizes that by leveraging the strengths of both approaches, they can create a more effective and efficient solution.