

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature means artistic writing. Literature is composition that tells a story, dramatizes a situation, expresses emotions, analyzes and advocates ideas (Roberts & Jacobs, 2006:2). Literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material. Broadly speaking, literature is a term to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction (Lombardi, 2010). According to the view of Sugihastuti (2007:81–82), literary works are media used by authors to convey their ideas and experiences.

One of the literary works is a novel. A novel is an extended work of prose fiction. A novel, as pointed out by Merriam-Webster (1995:819), is a fictional prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience through a connected sequence of events involving a group of people in a specific setting.

No novel can theoretically be too long, but if it is too short it ceases to be a novel. It may or not be accidental that the novels most highly regarded by the world are of considerable length. Novels and books have long been part of human life and culture. Even with the advent of technology and countless number of ways through which information can be created, stored, and shared digitally, novels remain as a treasured and culturally significant form of story-telling and sharing amongst humans. Aspiring towards and becoming a published writer takes a combination of things; passion, motivation, inspiration, and sheer hard work. Together with having a flair for

language and story-telling, it takes grit to persevere through the entirety of the writing process, and to relentlessly market and send your work to publishers until someone decides to produce and publish it. This requires many years of dedication to, and experience in the craft of writing and in a whole host of processes that come before and after the writing as well (Wicaksono, 2017:78).

One of the most popular literary works of the 20th century is the fictional novel written by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien or J.R.R. Tolkien with the title *The Lord of the Rings*. J.R.R. Tolkien was born on 3 January 1892 in Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa and died on 2 September 1973 Bournemouth, England. At Tolkien's young age of three, his father died so he and his mother and brother went to Birmingham, England. At the age of four, he could already read and then write, which made his mother allow him to read many books.

In his later life as an orphan, he was raised by Father Francis Xavier Morgan of the Birmingham Oratory in the Edgbaston area of Birmingham. He lived there in the shadow of Perrott's Folly and the towers of the Edgbaston drinking fluid company built with Victorian architecture, which later influenced Tolkien with reflections of the dark towers in his works. Then, Tolkien became a student of English Language and Literature at Oxford University and became a specialist in Old English. In 1920 he accepted a post as a lecturer in English at the University of Leeds, and in 1924 he was appointed professor there, but in 1925 he returned to Oxford as an Anglo-Saxon professor at Pembroke College.

The Lord of the Rings, which consisted of three books, namely *The Fellowship of the Ring*, *The Two Towers*, and *Return the King*, was released in 1954–1955. *The Fellowship of the Ring* is the first book that talks about the beginning of a friendship formed by nine members who have the same goal of destroying the ring

owned by the king of darkness, Sauron, on Mount Doom. This friendship was formed by a fairy named Master Elrond, who lived in Rivendell. Master Elrond invited representatives of all races in middle-earth to discuss how to destroy the ring carried by Frodo. The delegates invited by Master Elrond to the meeting did not dare go to the land of Mordor because it was a dangerous place full of darkness. Finally, Frodo appointed himself to go take the ring to Mordor, even though he did not know the way there. Therefore, Master Elrond chose Aragorn from the human race, Legolas from the elf race, Gimli from the dwarves, Boromir from the kingdom of Gondor, Gandalf from the witches, and Sam, Merry, and Pippin from the hobbits to assist Frodo in carrying out the task.

The second book, *The Two Towers*, tells the story of the journey of the nine ring bearers to Mordor. And the third book, entitled *Return the King*, talks about the struggle and success of the characters in carrying and destroying the ring belonging to the dark king on Mount Doom. Many conflicts arise for the protagonist character while on his quest to destroy the ring.

Protagonist is a character who plays an important role in the story, (wahyuningtyas and Santoso, 2011:3). The protagonist is an important figure in the story. The existence of the protagonist is useful for bringing the storyline to life. The protagonist is also a character who has a good character and is positive in a story. The protagonist presents something that is in accordance with the reader's view, the reader's expectations, Wardani (Wicaksono, 2017: 188). In line with the above opinion, Nurgiyantoro (2015: 261) said that the protagonist is an admired character whose one type is popularly called a hero.

The protagonist's life and the conflicts he experiences are major parts of the story. As a figure that experiences conflict, the protagonist also plays a role in

finding solutions to the conflicts that stories present. Sutton (1971:10) states that the protagonist is central to the action against an antagonist and exhibits the ability to adapt to new circumstances. A round character is usually a main character and is developed over the course of the story. These characters have been fully developed by the author, physically, mentally, and emotionally, and are detailed enough to seem real. The conflict that happens in a story is always related to the protagonist.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2012:122), conflict has the meaning of events that are classified as important. This conflict is not only seen in the real world but can also be seen in a literary work. A literary work cannot be separated from conflict. Conflict always appears in the novel as the spice of a literary work. According to Dewantaro (2016:23), conflict is a situation in which two or more people disagree over an issue of organizational substance or experience some emotional antagonism with one another. Conflict may happen between two people or two groups where the actions of one contradict the actions of the other, so that one or both of them interfere with each other (Hardjana in Wahyudi, 2017:18). Meanwhile, Sudjiman (1990:45) explains that a conflict can occur within a single character, between two figures, among the members of society, with nature, or even with God.

Stanton in Nurgiyantoro (2012:124) states that conflict can be divided into two categories: external, conflict that occurs between a characters and something outside him, and internal, conflict that occurs in the soul of the character in the story. It can be concluded that internal conflict is a conflict experienced by humans with themselves. For example, it occurs as a result of a conflict between two desires, beliefs, different choices, hopes, or other problems. The conflict with which fiction concerns itself is of many kinds. A story may deal with a conflict within a single man, a conflict between men, a conflict between man and society, a conflict between man and nature

(Kenney, 1966:19). Conflict is a social process in which individuals or groups of people try to fulfill their goals by challenging the opposing party with threats or violence (Ahmadi, 2007:282).

In this analysis, the researcher raises one of the novels of *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*, as research material that specifically analyzes the protagonist's conflict because the novel provides experience and moral value to its readers to stay afloat and never give up in the face of problems or conflicts. In real life, conflict is something that cannot be avoided, and we have to face it because every problem has no way out but survival, just like what Tolkien describes in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring*, where the protagonist faces many problems in completing the tasks assigned to him. The conflicts he faces do not make him give up. He continues to fight until he finally manages to complete the task, which is to destroy the ring belonging to the dark king at Mount Doom.

This study is done using a literary psychology approach. Literary psychology is inseparable from literary works because literary work in general is a product of thought. There is a close correlation between literature and psychology. Both are concerned with the treatment of people and their reactions, experiences, perceptions of the world, desires, fears, and conflicts. Literary psychology is a literary study that focuses on the psychological activities of both characters in a literary work, authors who create literary works, and even readers as connoisseurs of literary works.

Psychology is the study of human behavior that is applied to analyzing the personalities of humans or the personalities of characters involved in a novel. Every man constitutes an individual different from the others. Humans have characters, temperaments, experiences, points of view, and feelings. A meeting between men may cause conflict. A man often finds conflict with himself, or inner conflict. Psychological

and literary research focuses on fantasy, emotion, and the human soul. The purpose of literary psychology is, of course, to understand the psychological aspects of literary works. The object of this study is the protagonist in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring*, who has conflicts starting from the beginning of the story.

To analyze the protagonist's conflicts that exist in the novel, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method to describe the phenomena that occur in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring*, and the theory of conflict used as a guide is the one as expressed by Kenney (1966:19) which states that a story may deal with a conflict within a single man, a conflict between men, a conflict between man and society, a conflict between man and nature.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In a study, of course, there are many problems that need to be solved. To focus research requires clear statements of the problem so that it is easy to solve and easy to understand. The problems in this study are:

1. What are the types of conflict experienced by the protagonist in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien?
2. How are the types of conflict experienced by the protagonist revealed in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien?

1.3 Objective of the Study

This study aims at studying *the protagonist's conflict in the J.R.R Tolkien's novel The Fellowship of the Ring*. The objectives are stated as follows:

1. To analyze the types of conflict experienced by the protagonist in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien.
2. To analyze how the types of conflict experienced by the protagonist are revealed in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien.

1.4 Scope of the Study

Many aspects of the novel can be analyzed. In order to maintain the focus of the study, it is necessary for the researcher to limit the scope of the study. The researcher only focuses on *the protagonist's conflict in J.R.R. Tolkien's The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* with two points of analysis: internal conflicts that consist of man vs self and external conflicts that consist of man vs man, man vs society, and man vs nature which occur in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is presented in two types: theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the results of this study could be used as references for further researchers who are interested in making studies of protagonist conflict in any other literary genre. Practically, this study is meant to give recommendations to the students and other readers to study the protagonist's conflict, understand literary work, and provide information about conflict. By having good information and knowledge about conflict, one could easily manage one's life, though it is filled with various forms of the protagonist's conflict.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Psychology of Literature

The psychological approach leads most directly to the substantial amplification of the meaning of literary works. Discussing psychology and its place in literary works, is studying the author's imagination. Since all literary works are based on some kind of experience, and since all writers are human, we need to be caught up in a wide spectrum of emotional problems caused by experience.

Aras (2015:251-253) states that there are several definitions of literary psychology based on the subject of research, they are as follows:

1. Psychology of literature that studies the psychology of the author as an individual. It means that a writer is a human being who cannot be separated from the nature that has the desire and emotion. Based on his passion and emotional background he can create a literary works.
2. Psychology of literature psychology that studies the creative process. It means that this study looks at how the process of a work can be made into a whole literary work.
3. Psychology of literature that studies the types and principles of psychology applied to literary works. It means that this study looks at how topics and cases in psychology are applied in the character of literary works.
4. Psychology of literature that studies the influence of literary works on the reader. It means that this study sees the influence of literary work on the reader, whether it affects the way of thinking and the way of life of the reader or not.

Therefore, psychology is a science that investigates and studies behavior or activities, where behavior and activities are a manifestation of mental life. Literary psychology is a result of the author's psyche which is expressed in the form of literary works. Literary psychology is a branch of literary science that approaches literary works from the point of view of psychology. According to Endraswara (2013:96), literary psychology is a literary study that views literary works as psychiatric activities. Psychology and literature are sciences that both study about human beings. Therefore, psychology and literature are related to humans and society. Attention can be directed to the author, reader, and viewer or to literary texts (Miller, et al, 2018:669–680).

From the brief note above, it is seen that literary psychology approach can be interpreted as a way of analysis based on a psychological point of view and departs from the assumption that literary works always discuss the events of human life. In using the approach of literary psychology, the function of psychology is to carry out the inner and soul deepening carried out on the characters, especially the main character and to know more about the ins and outs of human actions and their responses.

The purpose of literary psychology is to study and understand the psychiatric aspects that exist in a literary work; however, it does not mean that literary analysis is independent of public relations. At its core, literary works provide an indirect understanding of psychology through the study of the characters. The way the psychology of literature works in this study examines literature that emphasizes the psychological aspects that exist in literary works.

2.2 Protagonist

In literary works, a very important character who can inflict the storyline is the protagonist. A protagonist is a person who plays a leading or active role (Wiley, 2010). In addition, Hull (2013) states that the protagonist is who the story is about. The protagonist pursues that goal of the story. According to Sumardjo and Saini K.M. (1997:144), the protagonist is first of all initiated and thus acts as the driving force of the story. This character is a character who presents something according to our views, our expectations, and our ideal values for the reader. The protagonist is the name given to the central character of the story. The protagonist is synonymous with all the good characters within the actors that have been selected and created by the author.

Altenberd and Lewis (1966: 59) state that the protagonist is a character admired by the reader who is always referred to as a hero because he always performs an ideal role and follows rules and values in society. The protagonist is usually quite easy to identify: he is an important character without whom there would not be a story in the first place (Pickering and Hoeper, 1962: 24). It is the fate of the protagonist (a conflict or problem that is being fought for) on which the reader's attention is focused. In other words, the protagonist is the most important character in a story because, without him, there would be no plot. The protagonist is the main character either in the plot, the play, or the story and takes center stage with the audience (Baldick, 2001).

Based on the explanations of the experts above, it can be concluded that the protagonist is one of the very important character who can drive the storyline and who faces many conflicts in a story. This character is also known as a hero by his readers because he can resolve the conflicts he faces and provide value to them.

2.3 Conflict

As social beings, people face a lot of conflicts in their lives. Conflict is universal phenomena. Everyone in this world can face various conflicts for very different reasons. As a human being one must be able to get rid of numerous conflicts. The concept of conflict because of its ubiquity and pervasive nature, has acquired a multitude of meanings and connotations, presenting us with nothing short of semantic jungle. Like other terms, conflict generates considerable ambivalence and leaves many scholars' and administrators quite uncertain about (1) its meaning and relevance; and (2) how best to cope with it. Conflict situations are inevitable in one's personal life, in organizations or even between nations. Conflict is a process in which one party suggests that its interests are being opposed by another party. As a rule, people see only the observable aspect of conflict – angry words, actions of opposition, etc. But this is only a small part of the conflict process (Mashanne and Glinow in Omisore, and Abiodun, 2014:118; Endaswara, (2013)).

Conflict is an inseparable part of people's life. It is a perpetual gift of life, although varying views of it may be held. Some may view conflict as a negative situation which must be avoided at any cost. Others may see it as a phenomenon which necessitates management. Still, others may consider conflict as an exciting opportunity for personal growth and so try to use it to their best advantage. Wherever one may fall on this continuum of viewpoints concerning conflict, seldom would one expect to be in a continual state of conflict as the basis for employment (Soekanto, 2017; Melati, 2019).

That conflict is good and necessary is suggested because conflict can stimulate innovative thinking when properly managed. Lacking conflicts, thought and action are performed because they are habitual. Conflicts allow an examination of

necessity of these thoughts and actions. The third assumption points out that people are frequently timid in facing the reality that legitimated differences may exist and instead blame conflict on poor or non-existent communication. It may seem easier to live with unresolved misunderstanding than to face the fact that real, fundamental differences do exist and so demand recognition and management (Deetz and Stevenson in Omisore, and Abiodun, (2014)).

Conflict is one of important parts that occur in a novel. It causes a serious argument between the characters in a novel. Conflict is the element that makes the story becomes more interesting. Without conflict, the story would have no point or purpose. It requires some struggles for the reader to understand what might happen to the characters (Alfarizi, 2015:10-17; Paulia, (2022)).

Conflict of the characters occurs between the characters and also between the characters against the outside force. They include the conflict of one individual against another individual, the conflict between an individual against the outside forces such as: nature in the form of disaster, community society, culture, behavior, and ideas. Conflict also can happen in one individual against himself, and this conflict is when the character experiences some kind of inner conflict Nurgiyantoro (2013:122).

2.4 Type of Conflict

Kenney (1966) states that there are two types of conflicts: internal and external. Internal conflict occurs within one person or between ideas, while external conflict occurs between man and man, man and society, and man and nature. Additionally, these two types of conflicts are discussed in more detail in the following subtopics:

2.4.1 Internal Conflict

One type of conflict is known as an internal conflict. The conflicts between each person are also reflected in the story. The story is also about one man's conflict. According to Kenney (1966), conflicts that arise within an individual are called 'internal conflicts'. Internal conflicts are conflicts that occur within a character's soul. This is a conflict that people experience with themselves; it is a matter within a person. For example, it can be caused by a conflict between two desires, beliefs, different choices, expectations, or other issues. Internal conflict is also called human psychological conflict because it happens inside a person and no one knows it. Sometimes, a person must deal with his or her own mixed feelings or emotions. Internal conflict is often referred to as "man versus self." It is an internal battle between characters with themselves; these are internal issues that affect their actions, motivations, and interactions with other characters.

2.4.1.1 Man vs Self

Man vs Self is an internal conflict, a conflict between a character and his own mind. Internal conflict exists inside the character; struggles with morality, desire and belief. Internal conflict happens when a person has his or her own dilemma and he or she does not know what to do. Unlike external conflicts, which are forces that feel like they are acting on the character, internal conflicts are contradictions between a closely-held value and a course of action. If one finds oneself pondering a decision, chances are, there are some types of internal conflict at play. The internal conflicts to be discussed in this research are anxiety and desire.

a. Anxiety

Anxiety is considered a part of everyday life. Anxiety is a feeling that is general in nature, where a person feels fear or a loss of self-confidence that is not clear in origin or form (Sutardjo, 2005:66). Anxiety is a response to certain situations that threaten and is a normal thing to happen accompanying developments, changes, new experiences, or things that have never been done, and in finding self-identity and meaning of life (Kaplan, et al in Fitri & Julianti, 2007:73). According to Toneatto (2007:261), anxiety is a subjective feeling of tension, apprehension, nervousness, and worry associated with an arousal of the autonomic nervous system.

Nevid, et al (2005:163) provide an understanding of anxiety as an emotional state that has characteristics of physiological arousal, unpleasant feelings of tension, and fears that something bad will happen. Anxiety is worry or fear, but it is not clear why. Atkinson, in Ardiyanto (2012:2), argues that anxiety is an unpleasant emotion, such as bad feelings, feelings of chaos, and fear, and is characterized by the terms worry, concern, and fear that are sometimes experienced in different levels and situations. From the opinions above, it can be concluded that anxiety is a feeling of fear of the situation that will occur.

b. Desire

Desire in general is something related to impulses that encourage us to tend or feel attracted to people, objects, activities or it can be an effective experience stimulated by the activity itself (Crow & Crow on Abror, 1993). Desire is also a continuous attitude that promotes a person's attention, thus making himself selective about the object of interest. In addition, desire is a single activity, occupation, or object

is valuable or meaningful to the individual. And in another, one state of motivation, or a set of motivations, that guides behavior towards one specific direction (goal) (A complete dictionary of psychology in Chaplin, 2008). Desiring is a state of mind that is generally associated with a number of different effects: a person with a desire tends to act in a certain way, feel in a certain way, and think in a certain way (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2015). When a person has a desire, he will take action to obtain his goal.

2.4.2 External Conflict

According to Kenney (1966:5), an external conflict is a form of fight, argument, disagreement, or only opposition in which two sides are present. In addition to internal conflict, conflicts between men, conflicts between man and society, conflicts between man and nature, are also reflected in a work of literature. The tragic vision presented is of a man in conflict with forces greater than himself.

External conflict is a struggle between a character and an outside force. External conflict occurs when the protagonist struggles against the antagonist, a character that opposes the protagonist in the main body of the story. Other types of external conflict can also arise due to other factors, such as the forces of society, and nature, in which the protagonist lives. External conflict manifests itself as man versus man, man versus society, and man versus nature.

2.4.2.1 Man vs Man

Man versus man is a conflict that occur when a character struggles against another character because of the differences in morals, opinions, and emotions. Man versus man is always the conflict present when a hero fights a villain. This form of

conflict may present alone, or in conjunction with other external conflicts. The conflict between man versus man can be manifested in the form of fights.

2.4.2.2 Man vs Society

This external conflict exists when characters stand up to support his beliefs and struggle against the social forces. Man versus society is the form of conflict which often represented by a person who is an outcast by a character who tries to break the normal rules of the society established.

a. Inheritance

Inheritance is a term according to Indonesian which means inheritance, heirloom, wills (Poerwadarminta, 1983:148). The granting of inheritance to a person or heir is determined on the basis of marital relationships, relatives, and blood. In the division of inheritance, there are often conflicts between heirs and relatives. This conflict about inheritance occurs also in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* where Frodo who is the heir of Bilbo Baggins feuds with the big Baggins family.

2.4.2.3 Man vs Nature

Man versus nature occurs when a character or other characters, find themselves at odds with forces of nature. This conflict can be about when a character faces resistance from a specific element of nature in achieving their goals. This can mean the weather, the wilderness, or a natural disaster, (Alfarizi, 2022: 21). In the face of the problems caused by nature, they will try their best to fight the problem even though we know that the power of nature cannot be matched by the power of the characters.