

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Literature is the imaginative expression of a writer who uses written or spoken language as a medium to convey meaning, messages, teachings, and imaginative images of human life and behavior (Rohlfing et al., 2020). According to (Li et al., 2018), novels are an integral part of human life. Novels, as a long and complex form of narrative prose fiction, present developed characters and an organization of action and scene.

Novel is a literary work that seeks to permeate the universe we share, giving a special impression of the world we live in. Novels have the added value of being a significant source of learning. They often present a snapshot of everyday life, allowing readers to learn more about the world around them (Hussain et al., 2022).

Furthermore, novels are not just a collection of words, but rather a window into the reality that humans face. With vivid and developed characters, novels provide an in-depth look into the complexities of human relationships, emotions, and social dynamics. The moral messages, values and stories presented through novels provide a deeper understanding of the meaning of life and everyday life (Prajoko et al., 2023).

In the context of learning, novels become more than just entertainment. It becomes a mirror that reflects human diversity, explores inner complexities, and presents conflicts relevant to society. Therefore, the educational value of novels is

inherent in their ability to open readers' minds, present different perspectives, and provide deep insights into human life in general (Simonton & Garn, 2022).

From the above interpretation, it can be understood that the story in a novel has a close relationship with the reality of human life in society. Through novels, we can explore a deep understanding of the dynamics of human life in this world. A novel is not just a collection of words, but a work of fictional literature built by various structural aspects, such as plot, characterization, theme, and setting. All these aspects are interrelated and interact with each other to form a complete and meaningful story.

Stanton in (Tri Mahajani, 2023) highlights several important elements that act as imaginative chronicles in a story, including character, plot, and setting which become the facts of storytelling. In addition, the view of (Suryapranata et al., 2023) emphasizes that novels can be considered as a mirror of society. This means that novels always reflect the situation of society at that time, so they can be considered as expressions that describe the values, norms, and conflicts that exist in a society.

In a deeper understanding, these elements become the foundation that forms the richness of a novel's story. Well-constructed characters, an engagingly structured plot, and an authentic setting all come together to create a well-rounded reading experience. Novels, in this sense, are not just entertainment, but also a powerful tool for understanding the social dynamics, culture, and values that influence people's lives. As a mirror of society, novels have the unique ability to create emotional and intellectual connections with their readers, inviting them to dive into the complexities of human life in various contexts and situations (Pluymen et al., 2021).

Conflict in a story arises when the main character, or protagonist, faces opposition presented by another character, called the antagonist. This opposition can arise through events, situations, fate, or even aspects of the protagonist's own personality and nature. Conflict is an important element in storytelling because it introduces the tension that drives the plot, brings about increasingly complex actions, and eventually leads to a peak of tension or climax before reaching a final resolution (Anggraini & Wulan, 2020).

In a novel story, conflict is not just an additional element, but a core that enriches and shapes the narrative flow. The conflict between the antagonist and protagonist, which can be moral, emotional, or physical, illustrates the dynamics of the relationship and contrasts in their behavior. As the plot develops, the conflict creates tension that drives the story towards its climax before finally reaching a resolution.

First of all, motivation can come from a strong desire or goal of the protagonist. Main characters often have desires or ambitions that they work towards, and the efforts to achieve those goals can lead to conflicts with other characters or even with themselves. For example, a character who is motivated to achieve justice or uncover the truth may come into conflict with forces that want to hide those facts.

Furthermore, conflicts can arise from disagreements between the motivations of protagonists and antagonists. The differences in motivations and interests between the two sides often create friction that leads to conflict. This can include moral conflicts, power struggles, or differences in the values underlying their actions.

In the novel "Cleopatra" by H. Rider Haggard, the conflicts that arise, including Cleopatra's motivation for conflict with her brother, give the story a complex dimension. Cleopatra, as the main character, is given motivations that underlie her actions in conflict with her brother. These motivations may stem from various factors, such as the desire to maintain power, fulfill political ambitions, or even protect the continuity of the dynasty.

First of all, the conflict may arise from Cleopatra's political motivation to maintain her power. As the ruler of Egypt, Cleopatra had a great responsibility for the stability and security of her kingdom. Conflicts with her brother may have arisen due to threats to her position or attempts by her brother to seize power. In this context, Cleopatra's motivation to engage in conflict became a vital instrument in maintaining her political stability.

Furthermore, the conflict may have stemmed from Cleopatra's personal motivations, including the desire to maintain her identity as a powerful female ruler. In the male-dominated culture and politics of ancient Egypt, Cleopatra may have been faced with immense pressure to prove her worth as a leader. This motivation may have led to conflict with her brother who may have had different views on the role and power of women in government.

Finally, Cleopatra's motivation for conflict with her brother could stem from family and hereditary factors. In the context of ancient Egyptian history, maintaining dynastic continuity was a crucial aspect of governance. The conflict between Cleopatra and her brother may have been related to the competition to ensure that their descendants could inherit the Egyptian throne. This motivation highlights the

complex dynamics involved in conflicts that involve political, personal and familial factors.

By linking Cleopatra's motivations to the conflicts in the novel, we can better understand the complexity of the main character and see how the motivational elements enrich the dynamics of the plot. The conflicts that arise from Cleopatra's motivations not only illustrate political and power struggles, but also reveal emotional and personal dimensions involving the struggle to maintain family identity and heritage.

Based on the background above, the researcher encouraged to entitle the research as the following: **“Cleopatra's Motivation To Fight With Her Brother In. H Rider Haggard's Novel Cleopatra”.**

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1. What are the Cleopatra's Motivation To Fight With Her Brother In. H Rider Haggard's Novel Cleopatra ?
2. How do the conflicts stemming from Cleopatra's motivations, including political power, personal identity, and familial heritage?

1.3 Objective of the Study

1. To find out what are the Cleopatra's Motivation To Fight With Her Brother In. H Rider Haggard's Novel Cleopatra ?
2. To find out how do the conflicts stemming from Cleopatra's motivations, including political power, personal identity, and familial heritage?

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study will explore in depth the conflicts that occur in the novel *Cleopatra* by H. Rider Haggard, focusing on Cleopatra's motivation in her conflict against her brother. The scope of the study includes a detailed analysis of the conflict dynamics, characterization, and plot development associated with the conflict.

First, the study will involve analyzing the characters, especially Cleopatra, to identify and understand the motivations underlying her decision to engage in conflict with her brother. Factors such as political ambition, the desire to maintain power, and personal considerations will be detailed to delve into the depth of Cleopatra's character.

Next, the research will focus on the construction of conflict in the novel. This includes understanding the sources of conflict, the development of tension, and the culmination of conflict in the storyline. This analysis will provide insight into how the conflict influences the direction of the narrative and contributes to the complexity of the story.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this research are as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Benefits

This research has significant theoretical benefits in the field of literary studies and character analysis. An in-depth analysis of the conflict in the novel "*Cleopatra*" can contribute to the development of conflict theory in literary works. This research can open a new understanding of

the complexity of character motivation in creating conflict, enriching the understanding of the psychological dynamics of literary characters.

A deeper understanding of conflict construction and the role of motivation can provide a theoretical foundation for future literary research. The results of this study can be a reference for literary researchers to develop a more contextual and specific conflict theory, especially in relation to characterization of characters in novels.

1.5.2 Practical Benefit

From a practical perspective, this research can provide valuable insights for readers and literature lovers who want to understand more deeply the characteristics and dynamics of conflict in a historical novel. Analyzing Cleopatra's motivations can provide a richer perspective for those interested in the study of ancient Egyptian history and culture.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory

Maslow's hierarchy of needs became a profound element in the field of many disciplines, especially in business studies and social sciences. Maslow's motivation theory, as outlined, forms a pyramid structure with five levels of needs. In this conception, higher levels of needs cannot be satisfied without the fulfillment of lower needs first. In other words, the dissatisfaction of lower-level needs has a significant impact on behavior, and the lower a person is in the hierarchy of needs, the stronger the influence on their behavior. This concept creates an understanding of the interdependence and interrelated influence that the different levels of needs in Maslow's pyramid have on individual behavior (Yuanyuan & Selvaratnam, 2023).

If a person's physiological needs have been met, individuals will increasingly strive to meet the needs at the next level, namely security needs. In this context, there is a positive relationship between the fulfillment of physiological needs and efforts to meet security needs. Security needs are defined as the desire for a job that offers future security, comfort while working, financial stability, as well as pension and health insurance guarantees. Once security needs are met, individuals will be driven to satisfy needs at the social level. These social needs include affectionate relationships with others, which can be reflected through mutual respect among coworkers or in the general social environment (Altymurat, 2021).

Baumeister and Leary in (Kim & Shin, 2020) state that social needs, including the need for belonging, are innate and universal as they are found in every human individual. They emphasize that there are interpersonal bonds that are easily developed by most people, viewing social relationships with others as a fundamental need. In the context of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, when social needs have been met, individuals will be driven to satisfy the next need, which is the need for self-esteem. This can be interpreted as recognition of work achievements, appreciation of qualifications, and respect.

Guindon in (Ghatak & Singh, 2019) presents a perspective on the assessment of self-esteem needs, which involves evaluating the attitudes and esteem that individuals give to one's traits and character. It also includes feelings regarding an individual's worthiness, achievements, and value as a person. Thus, self-esteem needs can be holistically defined as the respect one has for oneself and also the respect one receives from others. Guindon emphasizes that when self-esteem needs have been met and individuals feel secure in their social position, they will seek to self-actualize by seeking to become what they really want to be. In this context, the desire for self-fulfillment includes efforts to actualize potential and the tendency to become more special. Rogers' in (Ghatak & Singh, 2019) research findings support this concept by stating that the need to self-actualize is reflected in openness to experience and self, allowing individuals to accept differences.

Maslow's theory as quoted by (Kim & Shin, 2020) is based on five levels of hierarchy, namely:

1. Physiological needs (Physiological Needs), namely the need to maintain life, for example the need to eat, the need to drink, shelter and air needs.
2. Security needs, namely the need for job security, wages, financial incentives, health insurance, risk insurance, and security. job security, wages, financial incentives, health insurance, risk insurance, and housing. housing.
3. Social needs, namely needs related to social activities, friendship, collaboration, teamwork, affection, and love. with social activities, friendship, collaboration, teamwork, affection, trust, the need to be accepted and respected by their peers.
4. The need for prestige / self-esteem (Self Esteem Needs), namely the need for self-esteem and recognition from the leadership of colleagues and the community where employees live. coworkers and the community where employees live
5. The need for self-actualization (Self Actualization), namely the need for self-acceptance by using abilities, optimal self-potential to achieve high work performance and believe in their meaningful work. their meaningful work.

2.2 Motivation

2.2.1 Definition of Motivation

Motivation is one of the things that affects human behavior, motivation is also referred to as a driver, desire, supporter or needs that can make someone excited and motivated to reduce and fulfill their own motivation, so that they can act and fulfill their own needs. reduce and fulfill their own impulses, so that they can act and act in certain ways that will lead to optimal act and do according to certain ways that will lead to optimal direction (Rohlfing et al., 2020).

Motivation comes from the Latin word (*movemore*) which means drive or move. Motivation in management is only aimed at human resources in general and subordinates in particular. Motivation questioning how to direct the potential power of subordinates, so that they want to work together productively to achieve and realize the goals that have been set (Hussain et al., 2022).

2.2.2 Purpose of Motivation

The purpose of motivation is to encourage individuals to act and achieve certain goals or desires. Motivation involves an internal drive that pushes a person to behave, strive, and achieve. Here are some of the main goals of motivation by (Simonton & Garn, 2022):

1. Achieving Personal and Professional Goals

Achieving personal and professional goals is one of the main purposes of motivation. Motivation provides the internal drive that supports individuals to set significant goals in their personal lives and careers. When people are highly motivated, they tend to have a clear vision of what they want to achieve in their lives. These goals can involve various aspects, ranging from personal development, career achievement, to positive contribution to society.

In a personal context, motivation helps individuals to define life aspirations, such as improving health, deepening interpersonal relationships, or pursuing interests and hobbies. A motivated person will formulate concrete steps to achieve these goals, such as living a healthy lifestyle, investing in self-development, or building meaningful relationships.

On the professional side, motivation is key to achieving career success. Motivated individuals will have the ambition and determination to pursue their desired careers, improve their skills and knowledge, and reach the highest achievements in their field of work. Motivation also helps overcome obstacles and barriers that may arise on the way to achieving professional goals.

2. Improving Performance

Improving performance is an important goal of motivation, especially in the context of work and professional environments. Motivation plays a significant role in motivating individuals to work more efficiently, productively and contribute to their full potential. When individual performance improves, it can have a positive impact on both the individual level and the overall organization.

Strong motivation can create an internal drive to reach high standards of work and achieve better results. Motivated individuals have focus and perseverance in carrying out their tasks. They tend to be more enthusiastic about getting the job done, respond positively to challenges, and look for ways to continuously improve the quality of their work.

In addition, motivation can also overcome boredom or boredom that may arise in work. Individuals who feel motivated have an inner drive to keep innovating, finding creative solutions, and making more meaningful contributions. Improving performance also involves improving the quality of work and meeting set targets, which in turn can provide satisfaction and a sense of accomplishment.

Motivation focused on improving performance also encourages the development of individual skills and competencies. They tend to be more open to learning and development opportunities, seeking additional training or education to enhance their work-relevant skills. In a competitive work environment, motivation becomes a driver to continuously adapt and develop.

3. Increases Creativity and Innovation

Enhancing creativity and innovation is an important goal of motivation, especially in the context of a dynamic and changing work environment. Motivation can be a key driver to stimulate creative thinking and inspire innovative solutions in response to change or challenges. When individuals feel motivated, they tend to be more open to new ideas, take risks, and think beyond conventional boundaries.

Motivation plays an important role in creating a work environment that supports the exploration of new ideas. Employees who feel motivated have an internal drive to look for new ways to solve the task or problem at hand. This drive can encourage the creativity needed to generate fresh ideas and innovative solutions.

4. Improves Psychological Wellbeing

Improving psychological well-being is an important goal of motivation, which includes the emotional, mental and social aspects of individuals. Motivation can be a driving force for improving psychological well-being by creating an environment that supports happiness, fulfillment and balance in daily life.

Motivation provides the basis for individuals to pursue goals that provide personal meaning and satisfaction. Achieving these goals can provide a sense of accomplishment and pride, which in turn enhances psychological well-being. Individuals who feel internally driven to achieve their life goals tend to have higher levels of self-satisfaction.

5. Builds Discipline and Resilience

Building discipline and resilience are fundamental motivational goals in achieving success and long-term goal attainment. Motivation plays a crucial role in shaping a mindset that is consistent, resilient, and able to overcome obstacles or hurdles that may arise during the journey to achieve goals.

Motivation helps individuals build discipline by creating an internal commitment to carry out tasks and responsibilities. With a strong motivational drive, individuals can overcome fleeting temptations or distractions that can disrupt the course of work. Consistency in carrying out activities or tasks forms positive habits and increases the level of personal discipline.

6. Improves Interpersonal Relationships

Improving interpersonal relationships is one of the essential goals of motivation, especially in the context of personal and professional life. Motivation plays a major role in shaping positive behavior, openness, and willingness to communicate with others.

Motivation helps individuals to care more about relationships with others. When people feel motivated, they tend to be more willing to understand others' perspectives, listen with empathy, and invest in building positive connections.

An internal drive to achieve shared goals or support each other in achieving individual goals can strengthen interpersonal bonds.

In addition, motivation can also encourage individuals to develop better communication skills. When people are highly motivated to interact with others, they can improve their verbal and nonverbal communication skills. This can create an environment that supports collaboration, understanding, and harmony between individuals.

Motivation also plays a role in overcoming interpersonal conflict. Individuals who feel motivated have the drive to resolve conflicts in a constructive way and seek win-win solutions. Motivation can help overcome ego, increase tolerance for differences, and strengthen positive bonds in interpersonal relationships.

In the work environment, motivation to build good interpersonal relationships can create strong and effective teams. Teams of motivated individuals tend to work better together, share ideas more openly and support each other in achieving common goals.

Overall, the motivational goal of improving interpersonal relationships has a positive impact on individuals' social and professional lives. The drive to interact with others, understand their perspectives, and build positive relationships can create an environment that supports personal development and productive collaboration.

7. Improved Quality of Life

Improving quality of life is one of the most relevant motivational goals in the context of personal development. Motivation can act as a key driver for individuals to improve aspects of life that contribute to overall well-being and happiness.

Motivation helps individuals to set and achieve goals that enrich their quality of life. These goals can include various aspects, such as personal development, career achievement, a fulfilling social life, and optimal physical and mental health. Motivational drives lead individuals to make consistent efforts in achieving these goals.

In addition, motivation plays an important role in creating a positive mindset towards life. Individuals who feel motivated tend to see challenges as opportunities for growth and learning. The internal drive to continuously develop personally makes them more adaptive to change and better able to overcome obstacles that may arise.

Motivation can also increase life satisfaction by creating a sense of accomplishment and meaning in daily activities. When individuals feel that their efforts have purpose and value, this can provide inner satisfaction and improve perceptions of overall quality of life.

2.2.3 Types of Motivation

Motivation can be categorized into various types, each influencing behavior and performance in distinct ways. Here are several types of motivation by (Tri Mahajani, 2023):

1. Intrinsic Motivation

Intrinsic motivation stems from internal factors, where individuals are driven by personal enjoyment, satisfaction, or a genuine interest in the task itself. People with intrinsic motivation find joy in the process and the sense of accomplishment, rather than external rewards.

2. Power Motivation

Power motivation involves the desire to influence, control, or have an impact on others. Individuals with high power motivation are often drawn to leadership roles and enjoy being in control of situations.