

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature can be said to be a mirror of human life. Literature is nothing but an important record of what human's feel in the world. In literature, the writer artistically reports her life experiences, she/he gives words to interesting events in life that have general importance for humans.

Literature is the finest artistic expression known and thought of in the world. It is a record of a person's dreams and aspirations, his/her failures and achievements, her disappointments and pleasures, his/hers motives and desires, and his/her experiences and observations. Because literature is a product of life, when we read it we are brought to broad, close and fresh revelations about the most eternal aspects of life. Pickering and Hoeper in Siswanti (2020) says that Literature is a uniquely human activity, born of man's timeless desire to understand, express, and finally share experiences.

Berhanu in Gebeyehu and Detebo (2019) the points that Literature refers to works that present an imaginative creation of reality through an artistic use of language. Klarer in Siswanti (2020) says that Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word. The meaning is that humans in social groups through community literature spread their culture and values, learn about the past and present. So, we can state that literature is all written expression in fiction, where literature interprets the meaning of nature and

life, as well as the desire to underline and express, then share experiences. It is generated by the author's imagination. This is not just a document of facts, not just a collection of real events, but something that happened in real life.

Semi in Devilito (2016) says that Literary works need help psychology because in substance literary work is the product of something the state of psychiatric and it is thought author. Literature and Psychological analysis have closely related. According to Endraswara in Devilito (2016) Psychology and Literature have tied indirectly and functional. In indirect relation, due either Literature and Psychology having the same object that is human life, while the functional relation is because Psychology and Literature equally to study the state of psychiatric others, the difference in psychology symptoms the real, while in literature is imaginative. Human characters and traits in psychology and literature often show similarities, so literary psychology is worth. Even though literary works are creative fantasies, authors often use psychological laws to see the characters of their characters.

The first three have been classified under imaginative literature; whereas, nonfiction is factual writing including feature articles, historical, biographical works, diary, memoir, etc. Berhanu in Gebeyehu and Detebo (2019) says that Literature can be classified into four categories: prose fiction, poetry, drama and nonfiction. Prose fiction is a narrative story created from the author's imagination. It includes short stories and novellas. A novel is a long fictional narrative process that deals with characters, events, and settings that imitate those found in real life. Characters, especially the main characters are important element in the novel.

The main characters describe what actions to do, how and why to feel, and decides something, for example social problems, abuse of power, and individual deviation are added as additional elements that may influence the main character in the novel. This is the basic element that might cause conflict in the main characters.

Pane in Ginting (2021) states that Conflict in Literature refers to the different drives of the characters or forces involved. Conflict can be described as struggle or opposition. Conflict comes from Latin which means to attack, but does not always mean violence. Conflict can arise from opposing ideas. In the course of their lives, humans will face conflict as part of their life process. For example, if you and your best friend are both in love with the same person, you have to find a way to resolve the conflict.

The author has a strong reason for choosing the novel *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn because the story in this novel is very interesting. That Amy disappears and is declared dead creates a mystery that increases the suspense for readers. Then, the conflict between the husband and wife in this novel is a problem that occurs within the community environment. Husband and wife often experience issues such as feeling bored with their partner, lacking self-confidence, jealousy, wanting genuine love, and betrayal. Not to mention economic problems, which become the biggest source of issues in married life.

The explanation of conflict is broader in terms of its type, namely internal or external, it can occur in a character's mind or between a character and external forces. Conflict in literature aims to convey the feelings, sacrifices and tension

that occur in the story. Conflict has a negative impact on individuals or groups, but there is also a positive impact, depending on the characteristics of the conflict. Rahim in Hussein and Al-Mamary (2019) suggests that whether the conflict's effects are positive or negative, they depend on the strategy utilized to handle them. Based on lexical meaning of "impact" according to United Nations in Hearn and Buffardi (2016) says Impact implies changes in people's lives. This might include changes in knowledge, skill, behaviour, health or living conditions for children, adults, families or communities. Such changes are positive or negative long term effects on identifiable population groups produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. This impact can be in the form of economic, socio-cultural, institutional, professional, social status, environmental, technological or other types of impacts. In this case, this research focuses on analyzing only the negative impact of the conflict faced by the protagonist which is revealed in the novel *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn, because from the story in the novel the protagonist experiences several changes in his life such as changes in character, behavior and changes in life and unhealthy physically, mentally and socially. All these changes are associated with negative impacts.

Amy as a difficult perfectionist, antisocial, controlling, and an unwanted liability, but she is concerned about the disappearance of Amy, her husband Nick. Ami disappeared because of revenge for her husband's behavior in having an affair with his female student. She created a story that the cause of death was her own husband. Nick becomes a suspect in an investigation led by Detectives

Rhonda Boney and Jim Gilpin, and Nick downplays their relationship problems to the point that they are on the verge of divorce. During the investigation, Nick faces intense media scrutiny, exacerbated by his lack of clear emotion and brash attitude. It is also revealed by Amy's friend from the neighborhood, Noelle Hawthorne, that Amy is pregnant, which Nick is unaware of. There are many conflicts present in this story. Nick has serious credit card debt, which he claims he was unaware of, and Amy's life insurance was recently increased by Nick, which he claims was his idea. It becomes clear to Nick that his wife is hiding a secret from him.

Gillian Flynn is an American author and television critic for Entertainment Weekly. She has so far written three novels, *Sharp Objects*, for which she won the 2007 Ian Fleming Steel Dagger for the best thriller; *Dark Places*; and her best-selling third novel *Gone Girl*. Her book has received wide praise, including from authors such as Stephen King.

The conflict began after Ami disappeared and Nick was accused of killing her, until Nick was imprisoned and released awaiting trial forty days after Amy's disappearance. One afternoon, the doorbell rang—a disheveled, bloodied Amy was at the door. She hugs Nick as the camera flashes, and he hugs her—but whispers “you bitch” in her ear before pulling her in. In the privacy of their home, Amy smiled maniacally and told Nick the elaborate story of how, forty days ago, Desi showed up at the house, hitting him with a Punch and a Judy hold that he had tried to fix in time. for her birthday, and kidnapped her. He admitted that he had been Desi's prisoner for more than a month. Nick doesn't believe

Amy's lies. The conflict continues and has a negative impact on the protagonist in the novel *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn.

In Literature, conflict constitutes the central issue that becomes the core elements seen by the readers. The conflict happens because Literature depicts the problems indirectly in social life. The social problems usually happen due to abuse of power and social deviances. According to Cascio (2005) conflict in the narrative is divided into two types: internal and external conflict. Internal Conflict consists of Man vs Self. Meanwhile, External Conflict consists of Man vs Man, Man vs Society, Man vs Nature, Man vs Machine, and Man vs Fate or Supernatural element.

Gone Girl is an example of the mystery, suspense, and crime genre. A Reader's Digest review noted that the book is "more than a crime novel"; reviewers described it as a "masterful psychological thriller" that offers a "stunning and thought-provoking look at two complex personalities". *Gone Girl* uses many common devices as suspects, revealing secrets. The novel does more with this device than the thriller genre requires: While it works as usual, it also does more, taking us into a harrowing dissection of the impact of a failed dream. In that era, the novel was also being a very important work in literature contributions that had made by women acceptable.

Gillian Flynn's novel 'Gone Girl' has been number 1 on the New York Times Hardcover Fiction Bestseller list for eight weeks. It was also twenty-six weeks on National Public Radio's hardcover fiction bestseller list. It was the biggest literary phenomenon of 2012. By the end of its first year of publication,

Gone Girl had sold more than two million copies. As of 2016, the book has sold more than 15 million copies. In 2019, it was reported that the book had sold 20 million copies. In that era, readers were entertained by the mystery that emerged in each of the main characters, which was so prominent that it made readers guess the plot of the story and what the solution to the conflicts that occurred repeatedly.

Within a few years, the novel was being adapted for the stage, and in the 20th Century there were many memorable film versions that took the work in different directions (Geoghegan, 2011). This study focuses to analyze the types of internal and external conflicts by using the conflict theory proposed by Cascio. The conflict theory consists of internal and external conflict. Then, this study also applies the supporting theory proposed by Kevin Senider to analyze how the internal and external conflict are revealed in Gillian Flynn' Gone Girl. In addition, in analyzing the negative impact of internal and external conflicts faced by the protagonist this study is conducted with the theory of negative impact. This study is conducted by means descriptive qualitative method, and source of data is Gillian Flynn's nove Gone Girl that comprehensive reading and noting instrument as procedures of data collection in this study. Then, the last procedure is to analyze the data, especially quotations and utterances that related to the conflicts.

1.2 Problem Identification

Based on the description of background above, there are 2 questions are formulated:

1. What types of internal and external conflicts are faced by the main characters Gillian Flynn's Novel *Gone Girl* ?
2. How are the negative impacts of internal and external conflicts faced by the main characters in Gillian Flynn's Novel *Gone Girl* ?

1.3 Objectives

Based on the problem identifications above, there are 2 objectives of this study:

1. To find out the types of internal and external conflicts faced by the protagonist in Gillian Flynn's Novel *Gone Girl*.
2. To analyze how the negative impacts of internal and external conflicts are faced by the protagonist in Gillian Flynn's novel *Gone Girl*.

1.4 Scope

This study is conducted the theory proposed by Cascio as the grand theory and the supporting theories are proposed by Kevin Senider and (Amason). In addition this study has limitation to analyze into 2 points: First, the types of Main Characters's internal conflict (man vs self) and external conflict (man vs man, man vs Social , and man vs fate). Second the negative impact of internal and external conflicts including changes in live such a change of character, behavior and unhealthy in physical, mental, and social are faced by the main characters in the novel. Then, this study is conducted by means descriptive qualitative method and the data in this study are utterances and quotations from all chapters in Gillian Flynn's novel *Gone Girl*.

1.5 Significance

After analyzing the conflict in Mary Shelley's novel *Gone Girl*, there are two points of significance in this study. They are :

1. Theoretically, this study applies the conflict theory proposed by Cascio (2005) that conflict in a narrative is created when the main character wants something. When something else gets into the main character's way, a conflict arises. There are two categories of conflict, namely external conflict and internal conflict. Internal Conflict consist of Man vs Self and External Conflict consist of Man vs Man, Man vs Society, and Man vs Fate. So, this study is expected to increase and enrich literary studies, then, it is also expected useful for the other researcher to analyze the conflict in literary works especially in novel.
2. Practically, this study is expected to give additional information for thereaders in understanding the content of Gillian Flynn's novel *Gone Girl*, especially about the main characters, internal and external conflict through Psychology of Literature, so that it can help them in analyzing another literary works. Then, to give information to reader who want to know about the causes and effects of conflict happen in main character in Gillian Flynn's novel *Gone Girl*. Besides, the result of this study is expected to give contribution in enhancement the knowledge of undergraduate students of Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara (UISU) as the reference of literary studies.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Related Theory

This chapter contains several theories which are used as the guidance of the analysis. Then this study applies Psychology of Literature approach. A theory provides the framework to make the data simpler and describe it into a meaningful way (Schultz in Safitri, 2018).

2. 1.1 Psychology of Literature

Literature as a work of art is created by the author's imagination. They are arranged in the author's style because authors are allowed to write their works in their style. This makes literary works have artistic value and uniqueness. That is why literary works are always appreciated by people all over the world who look at their artistic side and look for interesting issues. There are many messages that can be found from these works, but these messages can usually be known by reading and understanding the works. He cannot be caught easily and directly. Even the author's own writing style must be understood so that the main themes and important information can be found by readers. Regarding the author's background as well as the place and time that need to be known to support understanding of a particular work.

Basically Psychology of Literature pays attention to the psychological elements of the fictional characters contained in the work. A literary work always includes various aspects of humanity which is the main object of literary psychology. According to Ratna in Afifulloh (2019) "Psychology of Literature is

understanding aspects of the spirituality contained in a literature". The focus is on the characters, inner conflicts can be analyzed. In this connection, researchers must find symptoms that are hidden or deliberately concealed by the author, namely by using psychological theories that are considered relevant. With the connection between psychological aspects and characters and characterization, literary works that are relevant for psychological analysis are works that give intensity to psychological aspects. In line with Suhendi in Alfarisi, Manugeran and Purwarno (2022) states that Literary Psychology is a study of literature that views work as a manifestation of psychological structure. Literary works which are psychological phenomena displaying psychological elements through their characters. Through understanding the characters, the community can understand changes, contradictions, and other deviations that occur in society, especially those related to the soul.

Research that applies a Psychological approach to Literature, always relates aspects of the work in psychological events. Symptoms of psychological events experienced by characters in a literary work are things that can be investigated by using psychology. Figures in the work experience various events that are strung together in the flow, these events show psychological symptoms. The more lively the story in a literary work, the more clearly visible the use of psychological aspects.

Psychology can influence the literary work through the text that the author used in writing the story. Wellek and Warren in Afifulloh (2019) argue that the study of the influence of psychology on centralization can be done through four

aspects. The four aspects are (1) Research on the soul of the author as a type or individual, (2) Research on creative processes in relation to psychology, (3) Psychological laws applied in literary works, and (4) Research on the psychological impact of texts Literature to the reader. People are familiar with a work of drama, poetry, novel and short story, etc. One of the interesting forms of literature is novel. In the novel gives the readers many experiences that can be a reflections of human life. So, based on the explanation, novel is chosen to be analyzed in this study entitle *Gone Girl* is written by Gillian Flynn.

2.1.2 Novel

Novels as a type of literary work are a model of life in the form of stories that are enjoyed by readers. Novel comes from the Latin word *novellus* which is then derived from *novel* which means new. It is said to be new because when compared to other types of literature such as poetry, drama, and so on, this novel has appeared the latest. According to Tarigan in Afifulloh (2019) a novel is an exploration or chronicle of livelihood, contemplation, and depiction in a certain form, the influence of bonds, destruction, or the achievement of human desires.

A novel is a long story written in the form of prose and the story is usually about the conflict of main character with another character or against culture or society. Novel is a lengthy fictional narrative prose dealing with character, incidents and setting that imitate those found in real life. In Literature, there are many things that can be analysed both intrinsically and extrinsically, there are elements to study such as theme, setting, character, plot, point of view, style and tone, structure and technique, and so forth. Extrinsically it can be concerned with

author biography; social and cultural status, personal experience with life and language, moral values, and so forth.

A novel can be understood in depth by paying attention to the elements of the novel itself. It is important for them to understand the meaning of the story. Elements such as plot, setting, characters, conflict, and point of view help us understand the story in detail. A character is someone who appears in a story, for example in a short story, novel, drama or film. Abrams in Rahma, Mustofah and Nisa (2021) revealed that the people who appear in narrative or drama where the readers interpret is having certain moral qualities and inclinations which delivered in a speech and action that we called it as 'character'. The characters that appear in the story have different characteristics. It's supported by Nurgiyantoro in Rahma, Mustofah and Nisa (2021) that there are some characteristics that the characters have, namely protagonist and antagonist. This study is only focuses on the protagonist character revealed in *Gone Girl* novel.

2.1.3 Main Character

The protagonist is a character with a good personality who always appears throughout the story. However, sometimes the protagonist can also exude negative qualities, this can be seen in the main character in the novel *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn, played by Amy as a protagonist whose behavior is very far from a good personality. The protagonist can be called a hero whose character can give feelings of sympathy and empathy. This makes us think that the problems he faces are also the problems we experience. Meanwhile, the antagonist is a character who is in conflict with the protagonist. This character

can create conflict and tension between the protagonist and antagonist (Nurgiyantoro in Rahma, Mustofah and Nisa : 2021). Similarly, Koesnosubroto in Sumiati (2000) says that a protagonist character in traditional fiction is also the hero or heroin, and admirable character who embodies widely accepted strengths and virtues and who is morally.

The protagonist plays an important role in a story in a novel, film, etc. which is one of the main building blocks of a narrative, so that most stories have at least one character and can be more than two characters. Some of the reasons why the protagonist is very important in a story is that when a story has one central character for the audience to follow, the story will feel more cohesive. This character tends to tie all the elements of the story together.

A protagonist tends to make a story more interesting, because the protagonist is the character the audience connects with and supports through the plot's conflict. Because the story revolves around the protagonist, it is usually through this character that the audience discovers the central theme of the story.

2.1.4 Conflict

According to Cascio (2005) conflict in a narrative is created when the main character wants something. Life is a full of conflict, Conflict is universal phenomenon in human life. A human being as a social creature should ever face any conflict in order to pass their life with another. In this case, When something else gets into the protagonist's way, a conflict arises. the conflict is realized through characters. Someone wants something or is unhappy or unfulfilled in some way, take action, and meets with conflict.

In other word, Wilmot and Hocker in Permana (2017) states Conflict is known to be a fact of life and it truly exists and happens in our lives. It means that conflict must be there in every individual or group as the flavor of our life. if there is no conflict in our life, it will make our life so boring. Because of conflict will make our life to be colorful. Conflict experienced by human being may different from another reason. A person in a true conflict experiences anxiety, uncertainty, and usually uncomfortable. Generally conflicts arise from clashing motives or desire. Similarly, Melakneh in Gebeyehu and Detebo (2019) says that conflict is a clash of action, idea, desire or will a person against person or person against environment, external force, physical nature, and society of fate.

Conflict is a form of clash or dispute; contrary, different, or conflicting; clash. It can be interpreted that the conflict that occurs in the play is between the actors in the storyline, namely between Amy and her husband Nick. His statement contradicts the facts. discord, discord, conflict, discord, discord, difference means a state or condition characterized by a lack of agreement or harmony.

Discord implies a lack of true or essential harmony resulting in discord, division, or antagonism. Personal conflict is a struggle that occurs in the mind of a character. For example, a character may have to decide between right and wrong or between two solutions to a problem. Oktavianus Janggur, et all (2022) Birhanu in Gebeyehu and Detebo (2019) asserts that conflict is the struggle that takes place between opposing characters in the work of fiction. Fictional characters are created as having moral and dispositional qualities like real people

that we know. Moreover, a protagonist struggles to achieve a certain motive. The story also develops another character, an antagonist, who opposed to the realization of the motives by the protagonist. The struggle between these two opposing forces can create the story's conflict. As a result, conflict can be considered as an essential element of novel because it moves the story forward. In line with Luken in Siswanti (2020) a conflict is a struggle against opposing forces, occurring when a protagonist is against an antagonist, or opponent's strength. In addition, Wellek and Warren in Bulu (2018) says that the conflict is something dramatic, referring to a fight between the two forces are balanced and implies the existence and action of an action in return. This conflict occurs within the person himself, it arises within.

Conflict is an essential part of any story, without conflict, a story be a series of static events with no forward momentum. Nuriadi (2016:69) states that the conflict is developed continually which makes the story to be complex. It means that the creation of conflict is phased until the conflicts reach the top of complication or called as climax, then it goes down to be found the solution or denouement. So that, the conflict becomes the soul of story which makes it attractive. Jones in Riyanti (2018) is divided conflict into three parts, they are:

1. Physical conflict: the conflict that happened when the character tries to overcome the obstacles to reach the character's goal. This conflict signed by physical contact (fight).
2. Social conflict: the conflict that happened between someone or group with other persons and other groups without causing physical contact just only

derides or argues each other.

3. **Psychic conflict:** the conflict that happened in her or him selves, example the confrontation between human wishes and his awareness, or between his wishes and his feeling to decide what he really wants. This conflict happens when the character faces the alternatives and he has chosen one of the alternatives.

2.1.4.1 Types of Conflict

Conflict has several types that need to be released. According to Stanton in Nasution, Manugeran and Purwarno (2020), there are two categories of conflict, namely external conflict and internal conflict. External conflict is a conflict occurring between a character and something outside himself /herself. It could be the environment and also human being or other characters. While internal conflict is a conflict that occurs in the heart or soul of characters. Personal conflicts that occur between individuals with individuals or with community groups. The cause of personal conflict itself is due to differences in perspectives between individuals regarding the same issue. Oktavianus Janggur, et all (2022). Further, these two kinds of conflicts can be further described as follows:

2.1.4.1.1 Internal Conflicts

Internal conflict is conflict within the household, and can be caused by political, economic or religious reasons. It is not just about wanting to eat cake and needing to diet. In storytelling, internal conflicts are often deeper and more complex. This could be a moral dilemma, a need for self-expression versus a fear of rejection, or a struggle between love and duty.

According to Cascio (2005) Man vs Self is the only correct version of internal conflict you will find in Literature. In line with Kenney in Nasution, Manugeran and Purwarno (2020) the conflict happening within the single man is called 'internal conflict'. Furthermore, Staton in Panjaitan and Suhendi (2020) says that internal conflicts are conflicts or dispute that occurs in the heart or soul of a character. In other words, this internal conflict is a conflict experienced by humans with him.

Chand in Hussein, and Al-Mamary (2019) an individual when his motives or drives are block or when a person faces two different decisions and cannot take the appropriate decision as he faces competing objectives and roles. Usually conflict within an individual is related to several things, such as related to values, where there is no match between his role and his values and beliefs.

Internal conflict is also described as a psychological struggle in the mind of a literary or dramatic character, the resolution of which creates plot tension. an example can be seen in internal conflict used in a sentence. Internal conflict is also defined as an emotional battle that occurs within the main character or protagonist. That is their main character flaw. In essence, internal conflict is an emotional battle that occurs within your main character or protagonist.

Man vs Self

According to Cascio (2005) Man vs Self is the only correct version of internal conflict you will find in Literature. In this mode, the conflict takes place within the mind of the main character and often involves the character making a

decision between right and wrong, or other mixed emotions. However, this struggle also exists in the form of a character battling mental illness. Similarly, Thompson (2018) *Man vs. Self* is the only example of internal conflict you'll see in literary works and involves a character experiencing conflict within his or her own mind. In line with Coser in Alfarisi, Manugeran, and Purwarno (2022), internal conflict within the larger social system—such as that between various groups within a nation—produces rules and norms.

Man versus Himself is the kind of conflict that arises within a character in a novel is known as internal conflict in literature. “Conflict is an event focused on the struggle between two balanced forces, meaning action and retaliation.” Wellek & Warren (1994: 122), I Wayan Adhya Utama, Ni Wayan Suastini, I Putu Andri Permana (2023). The character may be battling their emotions, a difficult option, or a moral choice. Man against self is a common term for this kind of conflict because the protagonist is at odds with oneself. A character will experience internal conflict as their desires and emotions clash.

Amy Dunne as a wife who prioritizes the desire of her property that is out of control to understand the meaning of a struggle to maintain love. “signifies women who live in a close relationship with society putting aside all small and outmoded social norms and customs.” B. Pavithra, et al (2018). “The notion of conflict is a state of the emergence of two or more needs simultaneously” (Irwanto, 1997). Valen Kingkin Adishapsa, et al (2023).

2.1.4.1.2 External Conflicts

According to Cascio (2005) In line with Staton in Panjaitan and Suhendi (2020) External conflict is a conflict or dispute that occurs between a character and something that exists outside itself. It can be divided into two categories, namely physical conflict and social conflict. Physical conflict is a conflict that occurs because of a clash between a character and nature. Social conflict is conflicts that occur because of a dispute or conflict between characters with other characters in the story. Similarly, William Kenney in Wijayanti and Laba (2020).

External conflict is a form of fighting, contention, or just opposition where two sides are present. Conflict is expressed as an example between humans between humans, between humans and nature, humans and society. External conflicts shown through actions (struggles, squabbles, and physical struggles), characters where there are good and bad characters, dialogues, descriptions and so on. External conflict is a problem that occurs with factors outside the human self. External conflict is a form of fighting, contention, or just opposition where two sides are present, I Gusti Ayu Nila Wijayanti, et all (2020).

Coser in Nasution, Manugeran, and Purwarno (2020) states that external conflict is the different groups involved in conflict also experience functional . especially, when the conflict is more violent. As a group experiences external conflict, the boundaries surrounding the group become stronger, the members of the group experience greater solidarity, power is exercised more efficiently, and the group tends to form coalitions with other groups the more violent the conflict is, the more intensified are these effects. In order for any group to exist, it must

include some people and exclude others. This inclusion or exclusion process involves producing, and regulating different behaviors, ways of feeling and thinking, cultural symbols, and so forth.

1. Man vs Man

Defining the meaning of human vs human conflict is very clear, this type of conflict that brings together two conflicting characters can also be interpreted as one of the most common conflicts that occur in literary works because most stories have protagonists and main characters. antagonist masterclass (2021) In a character vs character conflict, two characters have motivations, desires, needs, or beliefs that place them in opposition with each other. This type of literary conflict places characters in a situation where these motivations and beliefs are tested. While the conflict may be resolved with one character defeating another, it can also be resolved through persuasion or conversion. Because of course humans will have differences of opinion and perception as well as feelings of dissatisfaction with each other, triggering feelings of resentment, anger and dislike which are often expressed in a negative form.

According to Cascio (2005) Man vs Man is probably the most common form of external conflict and is also known as interpersonal conflict. This model According to Cascio (2005) Man vs Man is probably the most common form of external conflict and is also known as interpersonal conflict. This model lies at the heart of all dramatic arts and places the struggle directly between the protagonist and the antagonist; otherwise, it is known as the good guy and the bad guy. In a man vs man conflict, the protagonist wants something, and the antagonist

obstructs the protagonist from getting what he wants. In line with Thompson (2018) Man vs. Man is commonly seen in Literature and modern storytelling and is a type of external conflict. This conflict will most often play out between a protagonist and his or her antagonist, although it can also appear between friends or acquaintances, as well.

2. Man vs Society

Often, the main character of a novel struggles with some kind of person vs. person conflict. yourself to challenge society. Moreover, society is not a real concept. However, since society is something greater than one person and beyond the individual, man vs. society is a type of external conflict.

Man vs. society is a conflict that writers often use to explore society and culture. Conflict in this literature explores how an individual's desires, beliefs, and desires conflict with the social mores around them. Person vs. Person Conflict Society is also known as character vs. society, it has aspects of society as a whole as the root of all other conflicts in the story. There may be a conflict of fate, a conflict of character, or an internal conflict that drives the plot of the story. However, these elements are caused by society or represent society. The messages that authors try to convey through the human vs. society conflict in literary works often center on themes such as individualism, freedom, morality, and justice.

This mode of external conflict occurs when the protagonist is placed at odds with a government or cultural tradition. This type of conflict applies to societal norms, as well. For example, if a child gets in trouble with his parents for

sneaking out of the house at night, he is in conflict with the societal tradition that children are expected to obey their parents (Casio, 2005). In addition, Thompson (2018) This type of conflict is often seen in Science Fiction and is an external conflict that involves a protagonist at odds with a ruling body (which could be one's family), or social or cultural norms. For example, if the protagonist is fighting his or her government, or is accused of a crime he or she didn't commit, these would be examples of Man vs. Society as conflict. If a protagonist is going against the grain of what his or her society and people expect, this is also an example of Man vs. Society conflict.

3. Man vs Fate

Man vs Fate or Man vs. is a conflict that occurs when the protagonist finds himself pitted against a vengeful god or powerful supernatural force. You'll often see this conflict combined with Human vs. Human combat is a fight between two people or things) . Man. Self. People vs. people conflict destiny of people is also known as man vs. fate or character vs. destiny refers to the protagonist's struggle against his own destiny. Through man vs fate, the characters challenge human limitations and reality. The author has an external conflict that challenges the protagonist to confront his character and emotions. Readers question the power of free will and their own beliefs about fate and destiny. and as an external conflict This makes it a type of external conflict. The fate of human vs human conflict is different from human vs human conflict. God as destiny does not necessarily have anything to do with organized religion. "Destiny" can be something dramatic and fantastical like a pantheon of gods or a prophetic prediction.

Man vs Fate exists in any story in which the protagonist is struggling against a God or Gods. It is sometimes considered as part of Man vs Self when focuses on an internal, moral struggle, but should be considered separate in the context of epics (Cascio, 2005). Similarly, Thompson (2018) Man vs. Fate conflict often throughout ancient Literature, particularly Greek myth and Arthurian lore. You'll even see it a lot in Shakespearean plays. Man vs. Fate or Man vs. the Supernatural is a conflict that occurs when the protagonist finds himself or herself pitted against a vengeful God or powerful supernatural force. As with other types of conflict, particularly Man vs. Nature, you'll often see this one combined with the Man vs. Self struggle. This is because the protagonist must come to terms with his or her own humanity and limitations when involved in a Man vs. Fate conflict. Person vs. fate conflict (also known as man vs. fate or character vs. fate) refers to a protagonist's battle against their own destiny.

2.1.5 The Conflict Effect

Conflicts in the minds of individuals are considered as a negative influence or source of resistance which hinders the successful accomplishment of their goals. Conflicts have negative impacts on individuals or groups but it also has some positive impacts as well and it depends upon the characteristic of the conflicts. Sometimes organization utilizes conflicts to achieve highest level of performance and efficient decision making. Positive conflicts result in effective decision making particularly in task-oriented conflicts and enhance the group performance because of useful criticism. And the employees which are engage in promoting the positive conflicts help to increase the interchange of ideas among

individuals and groups, which helps in improving the overall performance of individuals as well as groups as states by Kehinde in Khan (2016).

It is a general observation that conflicts usually results in negative for both the parties to a conflict and organization. And individual is likely to experience some of psychological situation which decreases its work performance like, decline in work interest, job dissatisfaction, work stress, frustration. He becomes air-headed, isolated from social groups. Similarly, an individual to a conflict is most likely to deal with some of behavioral effects as well like, chain smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, aggression which deliberately cause damage to others, lack of communication with others, counter behaviour attempts and change in eating habits.

Conflict also causes physiological damage to a person to conflict and is usually ignored. When conflict occurs, it increases the heart rate of a person to conflict which increases the adrenaline level in blood and causes high blood pressure, due to secretion of hydrochloric acid in stomach and individual becomes prone to peptic ulcers, asthma, hypertension, headaches and serious chronic problems. Hence, it can be said that conflict affects an employee performance and also lead him to psychosomatic disruption, which affects an individual health as well. Conflicts somehow also helps in releasing positive energy and acts as a catalyst sometime to encourage employee towards work and serves as a motivational factor to motivate employee for competition of performance and also helps an individual in dealing with the conflicts as states by Omisore and Abiodun in Khan (2016).

Rahim in Hussein and Al-Mamary (2019) who suggests that whether the conflict's effects are positive or negative, they depend on the strategy utilized to handle them. Based on the above –mentioned views, conflicts negatively affect organizations in respect with wastages of scarce resources and performances. Similarly, conflicts do not positively affect organizations particularly in elevating and developing the innovativeness the decisions' quality in the organizations. In addition, when employees come together to resolve these conflicts, this builds spirits of cooperation and teamwork among members in the organizations (Rahim in Hussein and Al-Mamary, 2019). Employees and management should work together in order to accomplish positive effects instead of negative ones in spite that conflicts have both of them.

2.5.1.1 Negative Effects of Conflict

According to Amason in Hussein and Al-Mamary (2019) The following is a shortlist of the negative effects of a conflict within individuals. Conflict can be described as beneficial or detrimental depending on the intention and execution of the argument. Bad conflicts arise from negative intentions. This serves to create more problems, magnify concerns, or reinforce one's point of view and vision to others. Some people want to impose their point of view on those around them, others may just try to win an argument to satisfy their ego, and some may simply want to create drama and more issues. Arguments that arise because of such negative intentions can never be positive, because the person started them with bad intentions. They do not intend to solve a problem, but instead want to create problems or even enlarge existing problems.

Conflict is not always negative. It will be very beneficial if you do it with good intentions and do it the right way. These brief struggles are usually necessary to solve problems, prevent escalating difficulties, and gain a better understanding of each other. In this novel the author focuses on discussing negative conflicts that have negative impacts.

A. Negative Impact of Internal Conflict

Change of Mental Healthy

A mental health is a fluid element of life. It includes our emotional well-being, our social relationships and our inner life, our sense of self. We come into the world with a brain more or less ready for the world then our experiences, both prenatal and upon delivery, begin to leave their marks on it. Less than optimal genes may lay dormant under optimal conditions but may rage into action when stress reaches critical proportions. So, let's examine optimal mental health first. This way, when our mental health or the mental health of our loved ones takes a detour, we will be able to recognize the warning signs and can provide the support needed for recovery.

Optimal mental health means that the individual participates in the world fully and to the best of their ability. Each of us is so unique. When our mental health is serving us, we can offer the world our best. That best may demonstrate as any variety of skills and characteristics: planning, loving, creating, building, thinking, organizing, listening, supporting, guiding, patience, cooperating, optimism, clarity, and on and on. The work and service we deliver benefit ourselves, our loved ones, and the community at large. To go a little deeper: our

emotional well-being reflects our circumstances. We are responsive to the events around us but not overwhelmed by them. Our emotions are adequately controlled but not so controlled as to be invisible to ourselves and trusted others. We express our emotions in accurate ways and in ways that bring trusted others into our emotional lives. We recognize when we need the comfort and connection to those trusted others to maintain our stability, our emotional well-being. When the inevitable challenges of life enter our path, the mentally healthy person rises to the occasion, rallies any needed resources, and comes out the other side possibly changed but still intact. This is resilience: the ability to bounce back from adversity. Notice, it isn't done in isolation; resources include others with unique skills and knowledge.

When our mental health is optimal our psychological well-being reflects it. We recognize our unique strengths and weaknesses. We are free to ask for the help and support we need so our problem-solving abilities are sufficient to meet any challenge we take on. Our sense of security and confidence can withstand challenge and hardship. We remain optimistic in the face of adversity. We are satisfied with our lot in life, even as we enjoy pursuing new goals.

When a major life change happens, your brain automatically sees it as negative. This can influence your decision-making process and increase feelings of anxiety and depression. Learning the right techniques to deal with new or unexpected situations will benefit your mental health. Healthy coping mechanisms will allow your mental health to thrive.

B. Negative Impact of External Conflict

1. Change of Character

Conflict, involves two characters struggling against each other. The conflict can manifest in different ways, from a physical altercation to irreconcilable differences in morals or beliefs.

Conflict is a term that refers to situations in which two or more sides appear to be pulling or pushing in opposing directions.. If the participants stay calm and friendly, we might refer to their way of dealing with the conflict as shared problem-solving. If tensions emerge or anger escalates, the terms arguments or fights may be a better fit.

Changes in humans will occur as a result of them having gone through experiences in conflict, negative conflicts will provide lessons for humans to be able to go through a conflict in a way that is either negative or positive.

2. Change of Behavior

The author argues that the effects of a conflict lead to the essential qualities and main features of human social behavior, which involve the politicization of interests, cooperation with others, and the management of social conflicts to pursue common goals. This includes individual choices and actions as a response to conflict stimuli, as well as group dynamics that influence the interest in working, motivation for socializing in the context of society.

Conflict can force individuals to behave in unusual ways such as excessive smoking, drinking alcohol, becoming hostile towards others, reducing communication with others, and rejecting attempts at influence. Like the

following behavior:

- **Wasted time:** Conflicts affect individual and organizational performance, management spends a lot of time and energy resolving conflicts; this time should be used for greater productivity.
- **Employees leaving the organization:** Organization members who are dissatisfied with the level of conflict in their organization may decide to leave their jobs. Specifically, this is dangerous for members who are part of the committee head or executive board. Recruiting new members and appointing interim board members are two organizational tasks when these members begin to end their membership. The organization risks being dissolved in extreme cases, where an executive board member leaves or many members resign.
- **Sabotage, theft, and damage:** Conflict can lead to sabotage in the workplace, moral issues among employees, a decline in service/product market share, and consequently, loss of productivity. Moreover, if an organization spends a lot of time handling conflicts, employees may not focus on the important goals they need to achieve. Conflicts cause members to express frustration, concentrate more on gossip about the conflict, and less on the projects they are handling.
- **Health costs:** Conflicts can lead to a sense of collective trauma, which causes the Trauma of choice to give rise to group identity and fuels the fire of conflict; furthermore, individuals may be emotionally and physically affected by intense conflicts over long periods, and such conflicts can lead

to psychosomatic disorders.

- In a conflict situation, an individual may tend to achieve and promote his self-interest or personal gain at the cost of the organization or others..
- Taking bad decisions and tending to unnecessary restructuring.
- lack of job motivation or low motivation

3. Change of Society

Perception of conflict Change occurs through conflict between competing interests, not through consensus or adaptation. Therefore, conflict theory provides a framework for sociologists to explain social change, thereby addressing one of the problems with the functionalist perspective. Societies constantly experience conflict over resources, and these conflicts drive social change. For example, conflict theorists might explain the civil rights movement of the 1960s by studying how activists challenged the racially unequal distribution of political power and economic resources. Social change refers to the transformation of culture, behavior, social institutions, and social structures over time. From Chapter 5 "Social Structure and Social Interaction" we know the basic types of society: hunting and gathering, horticultural and pastoral, agricultural, industrial and post-industrial.