CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is an expression of the human person in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, and the spirit of belief in a concrete image that evokes a fascination with language tools. Literature can also be called a product of a human culture that contains values that live and apply in society. The values that exist in society as a result of the soul processing of the author are produced through a long process of contemplation regarding the nature of life. Literature is written with deep appreciation and soul touch which is packaged in deep imagination about life. Thus, through literary works, a person can convey his view on the life around him.

Literary work is a product of an author's psychology and thoughts who are in a subconscious situation (Endraswara, 2008: 96). When it is clear, then it will be poured into a conscious form. Between consciousness and unconsciousness, always color in the author's imagination process. Therefore, literature cannot be separated from psychology. One form of literary work that is very popular in society until now is a novel.

A novel is a literary work by narrating writing into a story that brings the reader in and becomes a witness to the stories that are told in the novel. Novel are a form of fiction that convey complex life problems. An author is able to compose a literary work of fiction, including a novel. On that basis, knowledge of the elements that make up a novel is very important in the effort to understand the novel itself. The novel is characterized as a fictional attempt to exert a realist effect by representing complex characters with mixed motives rooted in social class, operating in a highly

developed social structure, interacting with many other characters, and living a very sensible life and mode of everyday experience day (Abrams, 1998: 119).

According to Sayuti, 2000: 41-42 (in Rika, riana 2016:10), Conflict is part of a story that originates in life. Therefore, readers can become emotionally involved with what happens in the story. In literary works, conflict is needed and even important to support the content of the story. If there is no conflict in a story, it is certain that the story will not live and attract reader to read it because there are no events that can be felt. It's not even an exaggeration if writing a literary work is to build and develop conflict because the more and more interesting the conflicts, the more interesting the story will be to read. Take for example in the novel The Little Princess by Frances Hodgson Burnett, the conflicts in this novel occur between the main character and several other characters.

The literary work chosen in this research is the novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett entitled "A Little Princess" because according to the researcher the conflict that occurs in this novel is very interesting. The researcher will focus on social conflict and also the personality of the main character in the novel using a literary psychology approach. This research uses a literary psychology approach to conduct research on one of the novels by Frances Hodgson Burnett. A scientific discipline that views literary works as a work that contains events of human life played by imaginary characters in it or perhaps factual figures. Therefore, the novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett was chosen to be analyzed as research. In this study, the researcher discuss the social conflicts depicted in the novel.

1.2 Statement of problems

Based on the background that has been described above, the problem statement of the research :

1.2.1 How are the social conflicts depicted in the novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett?

1.2.2 How does the main character's personality in dealing with social conflicts in the novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett?

1.3 Scope of study

Based on the formulation of the problem mentioned before, this research is focused on the social conflicts and the main character personality in the novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

1.4 Objective of study

Based on both the statement of the problem and the scope of the study objective of research is :

1.4.1 To analyze the social conflicts depicted in the novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett

1.4.2 To analyze the main character's personality in dealing with social conflicts in the novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett

1.5 Significances of the study

This research is expected to provide significances to the reader, both terms of theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

Theoretically, this research is expected to provide the knowledge for the reader about literature that is novel especially how to analyze the novel using the literary psychological approach related to describe in this novel.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

The researcher hopes that this study will provide some practical significance. This research is expected to motivate the readers to analyze literary work more, to help the English Literature students understand the novel, and increase the research collection of literary work at the faculty of Cultural Science in Khairun University. It also expected to give or provides knowledge to the reader about how Literally psychological approach in Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel.

1.6 Review of Related literature

In supporting this study, the researcher tried to find out about several studies related to this research. Some of the previous studies are as follows:

The first is the Journal of Ema Kartina (2019) entitled ***"The Self-Actualization of Sara Crewe in "A Little Princess" Novel By Frances Hodgson Burnett".*** The research was conducted to analyze the characterof Sara Crewe in A Little Princess novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. "A Little Princess" was chosen as the novel in this research because the main character, Sara, was described as a brave and tough young girl who could deal with the difficulties in her lives. The objective of this research was to find out the characteristics of self-actualizing person and the imperfection of self-actualizing person in Sara's character by Sara's feeling, behavior, thought and all the factors and events. Therefore, the researcher found the characterization of Sara through the aspect of psychological and moral, the narration and the conversations in the story.

The second is a thesis of Indrazid (2017) entitled ***"A Psychoanalysis of Kitty's Decision Towards A Better in The Painted Veil by W. Somerset Maugham".*** Kitty Fane is the main character in the painted veil novel that has a optimistic, and caring nature. The nature is clearly demonstrated from every action that Kitty does, and changing Kitty's life feels better than ever. This thesis uses Psychoanalysis theory to analyze the action of main character Kitty Fane in novel The Painted Veil. The result of this analysis is that with caring, optimistic, courageous and good people, Kitty Fane defend her marriage because she knew the truth that her affair did not love her, and Kitty Fane followed her husband to go to China to live a better life.

Meanwhile, the third is an undergraduate thesis by Romadhon (2015) entitled ***"perilaku tokoh utama novel saksi mata karya Suparto Brata: kajian psikologi sastra."*** This novel talk about how the main character's behavior in uncovering the Rum Bulik murder case and attempts to get revenge. The purpose of this study is to describe the behavior that occurs in the main character and to describe the type of behavior of the main character after receiving stimuli from other characters in the novel "Mata Mata" by Suparto Brata. The approach in this journal is the same as the approach used by researchers in this study, namely the literary psychology approach: the textual approach, which examines the psychological aspects of the main character in the contents of the novel.

The similarity between the journal Sugiharto indrazid and Romadon in this research is that it uses a literary psychology approach, this research also uses a literary psychology approach. The difference is in the object of study, this study discusses the social conflicts depicted in the novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The similarity between Ema Kartina and this research is studying

the same novel, but the object of study is different. In Ema Kartina's research, she discusses the self-actualization of Sara Crewe using Abraham Maslow's theory, while in this study, the researcher will discuss the social conflicts depicted in the novel and Sara Crewe's personality is the main character deals with that conflict using a literary psychological approach.

1.7 Theoretical Base

In this study, the researcher used a literary psychological approach: a textual approach that explains that this approach analyzes the characters who play a role in literature.

1.7.1 Literary Psychological Approach

Psychology and literature have a deep connection to human life. Both deal with human behaviors, expression, thought, and motivation. Psychology can be used to explore and explain things and phenomena of human life by applying the principle of psychology in literary work.

According to Semi, 1993: 76 (in Afita Rosadi, 2014:17), Literary psychology is a discipline that views literary works as a work that contains events of human life played by imaginary characters in it or perhaps factual figures. Definitively, the purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a work. however, it does not mean that the psychological analysis of literature is completely independent of the needs of society. In accordance with its essence, literary works provide an understanding of society indirectly through understanding the characters, for example, the community can understand changes, contradictions, and other deviations that occur in society, especially in relation to psychology.

The psychological approach in literary research is based on personality psychology. That is, the application of literary psychology to literary works is often

applied based on the characters, behavior, and actions of these characters. This can be studied when looking at the psychology of characters in a literary work. So, the literary psychology approach can be interpreted as a way of analysis based on a psychological point of view. The point of view starts from the assumption that literary works always discuss the events of human life which are a reflection of living and responding to life. However, studying literary works can also be seen from the psychological aspects of the characters, such as mentality, moral standards, desires, personality, and level of intelligence. Such as According to Roekhan, in Endraswara, 2011: 97-98 (in Wahyuni 2015:3) the psychological approach to literature is supported by three approaches, namely: (1) the textual approach, which examines the psychological aspects of characters in literary works, (2) the receptive-pragmatic approach, examines the psychological aspects of the reader as connoisseurs of literary works as a result of the work they read, and (3) the expressive approach, examines the psychological aspects of the writer when writing his work.

In this study, the researcher used a literary psychology approach: a textual approach to examine how the main character's personality in dealing with social conflicts in the novel and the social conflicts in the novel. The textual approach is one of the approach method studied in literary psychology where this approach originates from the foundation of the deep psychological approach proposed by Sigmund Freud, C. Gustav Jung, and other teams. The main point of this textual approach is to analyze the characters who play a role in literature from a psychological perspective.

The theory of textual approaches in literary works has been discussed by Roekhan (1990: 88-105). He revealed that the textual approach in literary psychology is an approach from the psychological point of view of the characters in

the literary work. This approach arises as a result of literary reviewers who are not satisfied with the expressive and receptive pragmatic approach. This is what makes the expressive approach and the receptive pragmatic approach less audible than the textual approach. In literary research, the textual approach examines the psychological or personality aspect of the main character in the novel's content.

1.7.2 Social conflicts

According to Sayuti, 2000: 42-43 (in Rika riana 2016:11) Social conflict is a conflict that occurs between one character with another character or one character with society. This conflict arises from the individual's attitude towards the social environment regarding various problems that occur in society. In general, social conflict is a form of social interaction between one party and another in society that is threatening and destructive. Social conflict is also a conflict or problem that arises as a result of human relationships. For example, the problem of torture, oppression, fights.

Social conflict is a conflict between two or more people when one party tries to get rid of the other by destroying or making him powerless. A social conflict usually starts from a problem in society. Conflict can arise because of two equally strong desires. The form of conflict is usually in the form of character conflicts about social problems. Social problems are complex problems. Therefore, if humans do not immediately find a way out, it can lead to conflict. Conflicts arise from individual attitudes towards the social environment regarding various issues, such as ideological conflicts, rape of rights, and others. Nurgiyantoro (2000:179) states that the character causing the conflict is called the antagonist. The antagonist character is opposed to the protagonist, directly or indirectly, physically and mentally. Thus, it

can be said that the relationship between characters who have different characters, attitudes, interests, ideals, and expectations is the cause of conflict in the story.

Conflict is part of a story that comes from life. Therefore, the reader can be emotionally involved with what is happening in the story (Sayuti, 2000: 41-42). Readers as connoisseurs of stories do not just read, but feel deeply each story and relate it to the events that occur around it. Events in a literary work are closely related to conflict. Events can create conflict and conflict can trigger other events. The form of events in a story can be in the form of physical or mental events. Physical events that involve physical activity, there is an interaction between the character of the story and a character outside himself, other characters or the environment. An inner event is something that happens in the mind, heart, of a character (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 123-124).

Sayuti, 2000: 42-43 (in RIKA RIANA 2016:10-12) divides conflict into three types. First, the conflict within a person (character). This conflict is often referred to as psychological conflict or psychological conflict. This type of conflict usually occurs in the form of a character's struggle against himself, so that he can overcome and determine what will happen. Second, the conflict between people or a person and society. This type of conflict is often referred to as social conflict or social conflict. Conflicts like this usually occur between characters and their surroundings. This conflict arises from the individual's attitude towards the social environment regarding various problems that occur in society. Third, the conflict between humans and nature. Conflicts like this are often referred to as physical conflicts or elements of natural conflict. This conflict usually occurs when the character cannot control and utilize and cultivate nature as it is.

The three types of conflict above can be grouped into two groups of types of conflict, namely external conflict and internal conflict. External conflict is a conflict that occurs between a character and something outside himself. Thus it can be said that external conflict includes two categories of conflict, namely conflict between humans and social (social conflict) and conflict between humans and nature (physical or element conflict). Internal conflict is a conflict that occurs in the heart or soul of a character in the story. Conflicts like this are usually experienced by humans with themselves. The type of conflict that is included in the internal conflict is the conflict within a character (psychological conflict). According to Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 124 (in RIKA RIANA, 2016:10-12) Conflicts like the above can occur simultaneously because they are closely related to humans who are called characters in literary works.

1.7.3 Personality

In general, personality refers to how individuals appear and make an impression on other individuals. Personality can also be interpreted as the influence of a person on others. The influence of a person on others is often motivated by the power or strength he has. Personality embraces moods, attitudes, and opinions and is most clearly expressed in interactions with other people. It includes behavioral characteristics, both inherent and acquired, that distinguish one person from another and that can be observed in people's relations to the environment and to the social group.

According to Alwisol, 2004 (in Asterina, 2012:12), Personality is an impression about oneself that is desired to be captured from the social environment. So, personality is the whole attitude, feeling, expression and temperament of a person.

Attitudes, feelings, expressions, and temperaments will manifest in one's actions when faced with certain situations.

1. **Attitude**

Attitude is a tendency to act, react, perceive, think and feel in dealing with a situation or object that involves emotional problems. According to Gerungan, 2010:151 (in Aziza Hairani, 2017:8) Attitude is an understanding that has a major role in social psychology that specifically describes human behavior in social situations.

Attitude is the attitude and willingness to react to something. Attitude is always directed to something, an object. Attitude can also mean a concept that includes the evaluation of people, problems, objects, or events. Attitudes can change as one's experience and knowledge develops. Attitude is the part that has a strong influence on behavior. There is no attitude without an object. Attitudes are formed into the feelings, thoughts, and tendencies of a person who are more or less permanent in recognizing aspects in their environment. Attitude components are knowledge, feelings, and behavior. The attitude that is reflected in a literary work in the form of a novel can be seen from the characters of the main characters. These characters are usually represented in the form of feelings, thoughts, and actions taken by the main character according to the theme raised by the author.

2. **Feeling**

Feeling is a spiritual state or psychological event experienced by a person with pleasure or displeasure in relation to subjective recognition events. According to Salahuddin, 1990: 114 (in Simplisius. 2010:1), Feeling is one of the psychological functions that can be formulated as a person's psychological color or atmosphere

that accompanies, accompanies an activity in a special situation and relates to the impression after the activity, in other words. Feelings can be characterized as a state of the soul as a result of events that generally cause shocks to the individual concerned. In psychology the word is often defined for the conscious subjective experience of emotion. Emotions will be displayed if the character feels happy, angry, sad, depressed or crying. The feelings that Sara shows in dealing with conflict are crying, likes to imagine when she is feeling pressured by the situation she is living and angry.

1.7.3.1 Character and Characterization

The characters and characterizations contained in literary works display various characters and behaviors related to psychology and psychological experiences or conflicts experienced by the characters.

1. Character

In literary work there are character which is one of the intrinsic elements. According to Minderop (2005:2) Character can also be a person, community, race, mental and moral attitude, the quality of reasoning, famous people and characters in literature. There are few kinds of characters, but the main character is a character that takes the most attention from the audience and becomes the center of attention of the viewer. This character also has the most scenes. The supporting characters are the ones who created the situation and provoke conflict for the main character.
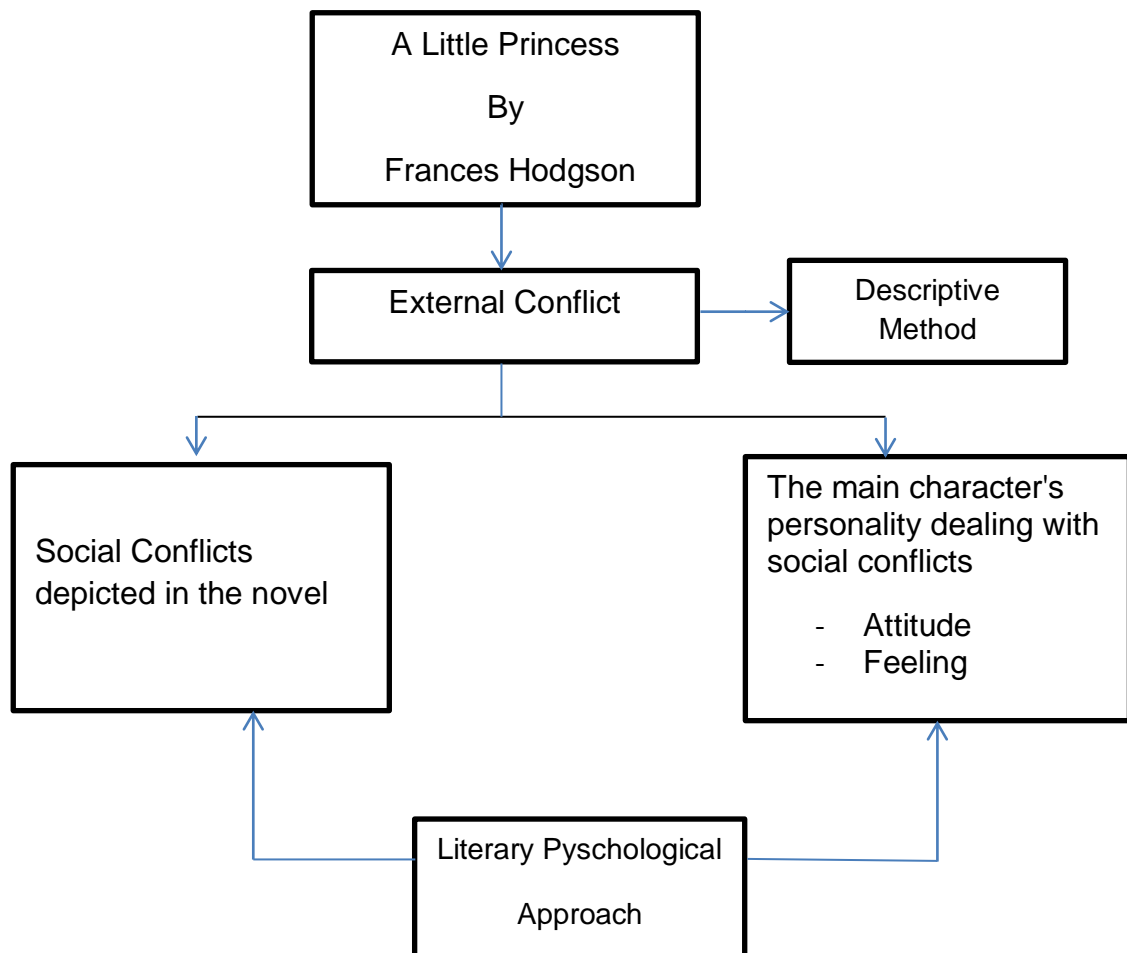
2. Characterization

Characterization is the representation of persons in narrative and dramatic works. The term character development is sometimes used as a synonym. This

representation may include direct methods like the attribution of qualities in description or commentary, and indirect methods inviting readers to infer qualities from characters' actions, dialogue, or appearance.

Characterization is also attempt to show the characters or the personalities of the played character. According to Jacob Sumardjo in Fenanie (2001:87) characterization is an important part of building astory. These characters not only play stories but also play a role in conveying ideas, themes, plots, and motives. In presenting and determining the characterizations of the characters, the authors generally use two methods. The first method is the directmethod (telling) and the second is the indirect method (showing).

1.8 Conceptual Scheme

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              ┌────────────────────┐
              │   A Little Princess │
              │         By          │
              │   Frances Hodgson   │
              └──────────┬─────────┘
                         │
                         ▼
       ┌────────────────────┐        ┌────────────────┐
       │  External Conflict  │──────▶│   Descriptive   │
       └─────────┬──────────┘        │     Method      │
           │           │             └────────────────┘
           ▼           ▼
┌──────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────────────┐
│                  │  │  The main character's     │
│  Social Conflicts │  │  personality dealing with │
│  depicted in the  │  │  social conflicts         │
│  novel            │  │                           │
│                  │  │    -   Attitude           │
│                  │  │    -   Feeling            │
└──────────▲───────┘  └──────────▲───────────────┘
           │                     │
           │   ┌──────────────────┐   │
           └───│ Literary          │───┘
               │ Pyschological     │
               │                   │
               │ Approach          │
               └──────────────────┘
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The schematic above explain some of the researcher steps in this study. All analyzes begin with the novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. This research is entitled Social Conflicts in the novel "A Little Princess" with two problems that need to be studied, first is social conflict depicted in the novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett and the main character's personality dealing with social conflict in the novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. This research use descriptive analysis methods and literary psychology approaches to support this analysis.

1.9 Method and Technique of Research

In this part, the researcher explains the method and technique of the research to answer the statements of the problem.

1.9.1 Descriptive Analysis Method

Descriptive method is a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by describing the state of the subject or object in research which can be a person, institution or community. According to Ratna, 2004: 53, The descriptive analysis method is carried out by describing the facts and then continuing the analysis. Ethismolgically, descriptive analysis means describing.

This method is used because in this study the researcher will describe how the writer represents and analyzes the conflicts in the story. The use of descriptive analysis method is very helpful for researchers to better understand the study material by describing the substance of the research itself.

1.9.2 Technique of Collecting Data

In this section, the study uses data collection techniques to collect data related to analysis. There are four data collection techniques, as follows:

1.9.2.1   Reading Comprehension

The researcher took data collection techniques to gain an understanding of the research topic to be analyzed. This technique, as proposed by Barry (1995) in Harni's script (2015: 16), talks about three kinds of reading comprehension, namely as follows: First, heuristics is reading based or grammatical structures in it.

Researchers try to gain understanding by reading the novel from beginning to end than making a summary. The second technique is hermeneutics, where the researcher reads sentence by sentence to better understand the research topic to be analyzed. The third is Retroactive, where this technique is applied by actively reading the entire story and trying to understand the hidden meaning of the story.

1.9.2.2 Literary Research

In this technique, the researcher browses the similar object and subject that related to this study, and find the books that contain the useful information to write this research for the selected novels, Those are *"Perilaku tokoh utama novel saksi "mata karya" Suparto Brata : kajian psikologi sastra"* by Romadhon, *"The Self-Actualization of Sara Crewe in "A LITTLE PRINCESS" Novel By Frances Hodgson Burnett" by* Ema Kartina, M. Natsir, Nita Mayan Vallianten, and *"A Psychoanalysis of Kitty's Decision Towards A Better in "The Painted Veil" by W. Somerset Maugham"* by Sugiharto Indrazid.

1.9.2.3 Internet Browsing

In this study, the researcher use the internet or the wide web to find useful information that can help to analyze this research.

1.9.3 Technique of Analyzing Data

In this part, the researcher uses techniques of analyzing data, such as classification, interpretation, explanation and conclusion, as follow:

1.9.3.1 Reading Comprehension

In this part, the researcher tries to comprehend the content of the novel by reading it from beginning to end to find problems that will occur in the novel..

1.9.3.2 Classification

In this section, the researcher need to classify the content of the novel which is closely related to the title. Therefore, the researcher can see the conflicts that occur between the main character and other characters and the main character's personality in dealing with the conflicts that occur

1.9.3.3　　Interpretation

In this section, the researcher interprets the story from the novel then looks for problems to be analyzed and given the title.

1.9.3.4　　Explanation

This research describes all parts of this research study, from the introduction to the methods and techniques in detail and completely. After being classified, the researcher provides an explanation so that the reader can understand the meaning of the classified statement.