

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background of the research, research statements, research objective, research significance, clarifications of terms, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of the Research

Literature is a concept or idea of the author expressed through the language as like texts called media. According to Barnet and Breman (1977: 1), literature is ‘performance in words.’ Words mean language as the main media that involved in making a literary work. Literary work are divided into drama, poetry, short stories, and novel.

Novel is one of the genres in prose, and it is used as an object in this research. Basically, it can be concluded that literary work is the reflection of real life. Despite being fictional, the issue offered by the author is inseparable from the real-life experience of everyday life. Only in its delivery, the author is often packing the different styles and moral requirements for human life.

In addition, novel also has its own characteristics to distinguish itself from other forms of prose such as short stories, essays and so on. Wardani argues that:

“Novel is a work of fiction that reveals a story about the life of a character with its problems and values, who seek authentic value in his world. As a literary work, novel also means to manifest the imagination, the obsession and the entire outpouring of the author's soul in the form of narrative, dialogue, or description of events expressed through written language.” (2009: 15)

Based on the quotation above, novel is literary work that illustrated or reflected social condition. Novel are divided into two elements, namely extrinsic and intrinsic elements. According to Semi (1988: 35), the intrinsic elements in the novel include character and characterization, themes, plots, settings, conflicts, and figurative languages, they are elements that build novels as literary works. But in this research, the researchers focus only on character, characterization and conflicts as part of the intrinsic elements in the novel. There are different meanings in terms of character and characterizations, although some are identical. Concerning the character, Sumardjo argues that:

“In the novel is often distinguished between static characters and dynamic characters. The static character is a character that does not change as the story progresses to completion, while the dynamic character is a changed character, either in the beginning, middle, or the end of story. In addition, the characters in a novel can be divided into two characters, protagonists and antagonists” (1984: 66).

While the characterization, according to Abrams (1999: 33-34), there are two methods of characterization; *showing* and *telling*. There is a term that refers to the character of the story, and to the “technique” of its development in a story, but the method of storytelling is a characterization method which the authors declare directly about the person or character; cunning, innocence, and so on. Then that’s can be interpreted that, character is the nature of the character itself, while characterization is how the character is characterized in a novel.

In addition to character and characterization, conflict is also the most important element to be critiqued in a novel. Conflict is what makes the story become more interesting, and it is one of the most important elements in building

a story. According to Perrine (1983: 56), conflict occurs because of differences in perceptions, arguments, and pretensions. Conflict means conflict of action, idea, desire, or will. This clash may be physical, mental, or emotional. This was revealed when characters began to develop during the story-making process.

Regarding the conflict characters in a novel, Madden argues that:

“Conflict characters are divided into two types namely, inner conflict and outer conflict.” The inner conflict is a struggle against the forces within the character itself. The best stories contain elements of both types of conflict, but the emphasis is usually on the inner conflict. The outer conflict has much to do with the increase in character in the story. Consider the personality of each character. What provokes one's inner conflict can escape the attention of others (2002: 90-91).

In this research, *The Picture of Dorian Gray* novel by Oscar Wilde's was chosen because Dorian Gray as the main character in the novel has unique character and characterization, in addition the inner and outer conflicts he experienced influence his behavior which make the story become more interesting, dramatic and tragic, to be critiqued.

“‘How sad it is!’ murmured Dorian Gray, with his eyes still fixed upon his own portrait. ‘How sad it is! I shall grow old, and horrible, and dreadful. But this picture will remain always young. It will never be older than this particular day of June. . . . If I were only the other way ! If it were I who was to be always young, and the picture that was to grow old ! For that—for that—I would give everything ! Yes, there is nothing in the whole world I would not give ! I would give my soul for that !’ (Wilde, 1994: 34)”

In the quotation above, that is the beginning of the inner and outer conflicts experienced by Dorian Gray, in other hand that quotation explains that, the personality of Dorian Gray as the main character in that novels is changing. At that time he had embraced the idea of “A new hedonism” promoted by Lord

Henry, after he knew and understood about the meaning of aesthetic, beauty and youth values, making him think that growing old is unpleasant or sad, so for him the beauty it's important. These changed of attitude, behavior and personality is influenced of the inner and outer conflicts that he has experienced during the story. This is what makes the researcher interested to analyze that novel, because at the end of the story was Dorian Gray portrayed killing himself for not being able to withstand the burden of his actions are full of mistakes and sins.

The previous studies related to this research are; the first was researched by Wardana (2015), by the title "A study on characterization of the main characters in the 'Sherlock Holmes' movie". The result of characterization is about the main characters' physical appearance, personality, social status, and social relationship. 1) The main characters' physical appearance the first is Sherlock Holmes, he is a man whose a body is a tall, thin man appearing no more than in his late thirties, with pale skin and dark, curly hair. 2) The main characters' personality, finding in the Sherlock is someone who does not have a personality as being a romantic, then behaved to his brother, like to respect a brother, a brother to obey the command, etc. 3) The main characters' social status, Sherlock Holmes have highly educated. He is a consulting detective. And John Watson is a medical doctor, formerly in the British Army. And John is a Doctor who is a genius, and related to education Sherlock can no doubt. 4) The last is about social relationship, they have a closed relationship, it is because they are a hard worker so that the time spent by job only. Even though to his family they never or sometimes to meet them.

The second was done by Yuniwati (2004), with the title “Analyzes The Picture of Dorian Gray”. Based on the analysis, the writer conclude that the novel is a literary work, which has close relation with the background of the society at the late of nineteenth century, especially in Victorian period. Oscar Wilde reflects the social condition in his literary work. The sociological analysis shows that the moral value influences by society.

1.2 Research Statements

Inner and outer conflict experienced by Dorian Gray as the main character in *The Picture of Dorian Gray* has become an interesting point in this research. Because through inner and outer conflict the researcher is able to know the cause of the main character as a unique character to suicide in the end of story, which makes the story becomes increasingly tragic and dramatic. Here then the researcher attempts to analyze the cause of the main character kills himself through inner and outer conflicts experienced by the main character in the novel. Based on the explanation above, there are three questions that can be formulated:

1. How is Dorian Gray characterized in Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*?
2. What are the inner and outer conflicts experienced by Dorian Gray in Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*?
3. How are the inner and outer conflicts influence Dorian Gray behavior in Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*?

1.3 Research Objective

Dealing with the research statements, this research has three objectives as follows:

1. To describe Dorian Gray characterized in Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.
2. To know the inner and outer conflicts experienced by Dorian Gray in Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.
3. To describe the inner and outer conflicts influence Dorian Gray behavior in Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.

1.4 Research Significance

There are some significances that are expected by conducting this research. The benefits of the research are as follows:

1. Theoretical

This research can give contribution and foundation of literary studies especially to the students who study about literature and eager to investigate deeply and specifically about intrinsic elements of novel.

2. Practical

This research can help the other researchers to enrich their knowledge dealing with the inner and outer conflicts of main character. This research also can give deeper understanding in literary field as the reference to another researcher in analyzing novel with a different perspective and more evolve than the research did.

1.5 Clarification of Terms

There are the clarifications of the key terms used in this research. The researcher clarify the key point, as follow:

1. Characterization is the way an author or an actor describes or shows what a character is like (Collins, 2018).
2. Conflict is serious disagreement and argument about something important (Collins, 2018).
3. Inner conflicts is ideas, feelings, etc., that disagree with one another (Merriam Webster, 2018).
4. Outer conflict is struggle between a literary or dramatic character and an outside force such as nature or another character, which drives the dramatic action of the plot (Dictionary, 2018).

1.6 Organization of Writing

The first chapter discuss about background of research, research statement, research objectives, research significance, clarification of terms and organization of the paper. The second chapter discuss about the review of the literature. It serve as a base for investigating the research and explains about some literature terms that are used as the concept of the research including the theories of structuralism, character and characterization, Madden theory of inner and outer conflict.

The third chapter discusses about the methodology of the research. On this chapter, research statement and research methods are explained. Besides that, this chapter includes an explanation of how to gather the data, classify and analyze the data. Chapter four discusses the result of the research from what the researcher

has found. It presents the inner and outer conflict and its interpretation. Finally, the last chapter that consists of the interpretation toward the result is discussed as the conclusion with some suggestions.

