

**AN ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER'S CONFLICT
IN "THE JUNGLE BOOK" NOVEL BY RUDYARD
KIPLING; PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

THESIS



By:
Aris Tirta Wijaya
131210158

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2017**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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2017**

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Aris Tirta Wijaya
131210158

DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Aris Tirta Wijaya, NPM No. 131210158

Here with declare that the thesis entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER'S CONFLICT IN "THE JUNGLE BOOK" NOVEL BY RUDYARD KIPLING; PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 20th March 2017

Aris Tirta Wijaya

(131210158)

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This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicate below

Batam, 20th March 2017

Afriana, S.S., M.Pd

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini adalah mengenai konflik terhadap tokoh utama dalam novel *The Jungle Book*, yang ditulis oleh Rudyard Kipling dengan menggunakan analisa pendekatan psikologis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa kondisi psikologis tokoh utama, terutama mengenai konflik yang dia hadapi yaitu konflik eksternal. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan teori utama oleh Sigmund Freud yang dikenal sebagai '*Id, Ego and Superego*'. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif, dimana penulis akan mengumpulkan data dari novel itu sendiri, beberapa jurnal dan artikel dari internet, dan juga beberapa sumber buku. Penelitian ini membahas mengenai konflik eksternal tokoh utama di novel *The Jungle Book*, cara karakter utama menghadapi konfliknya, bagaimana karakter utama menyelesaikan konfliknya. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah tokoh utama menghadapi beberapa konflik eksternal yang muncul dari lingkungan sekitarnya terutama tokoh atau karakter lainnya yaitu konflik antara Mowgli si tokoh utama dengan Shere Khan si Harimau yang tidak menginginkan dia berada di kawanan hutan, konfliknya dengan penduduk desa yang tidak menginginkannya tinggal didesa karena berasal dari hutan dan dibesarkan oleh binatang, lalu konfliknya dengan Bandar Log si raja kera yang menculiknya dengan tujuan untuk mendapatkan ilmu mengenai cara menciptakan api. Cara tokoh utama menghadapi konfliknya dengan berusaha mencari api untuk mengalahkan Shere Khan, Mowgli dalam menghadapi konflik mendapat bantuan dari Bagheera dan Baloo yang mengajarkannya berbagai hal mengenai hukum rimba. Tokoh utama berusaha memecahkan konfliknya dengan bantuan dari Ayah Serigala dan Ibu Serigala untuk menghadapi Shere Khan. Di akhir penelitian, penulis akan mempresentasikan data dalam bentuk tulisan atau teks.

Kata kunci : Pendekatan Psikologis, Konflik Eksternal

ABSTRACT

This study is about the conflicts of the main character in the novel The Jungle Book, written by Rudyard Kipling using psychological approach analysis. The purpose of this study is to analyze the psychological condition of the main character, especially regarding the conflict that he faced that is external conflict. In this study, the author uses the major theories by Sigmund Freud, known as the 'Id, Ego and Superego'. This thesis uses descriptive qualitative method, where the writer collects data from the novel itself, a number of journals and articles from the Internet, and also some source books. This study, the writer presents the data in written form or text. This study discusses about what are the main character's external conflicts in The Jungle Book novel, what do the main character face his conflicts, How he solves the conflict in The Jungle Book novel. The results of this study are the main character faces some external conflicts that emerged from the surrounding environment, especially from other characters, namely the conflict between Mowgli with Shere Khan the tiger that did not want him to be in a herd of forest, the conflict with the villagers who does not want he living in village because he comes from the jungle and raised by animals, and his conflict with the Bandar Log the king of monkeys who kidnapped him in order to gain knowledge about how to create a fire. How he faces conflict is trying to find the fire to beat Shere Khan, Mowgli faces the conflict gets assistance of Bagheera and Baloo taught various things about the jungle law. Mowgli attempts to solve the conflict with the help of father wolf and mother wolf to confront Shere Khan. This study, the writer present the data in written form or text.

Key words : Psychological Approach, External Conflict

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE, IF WE KEEP TRYING AND PRAYING

DEDICATION

THIS THESIS PROUDLY DEDICATED TO MY BELOVED FAMILY AND
FRIENDS

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131210158

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Literature is a kind of arts, in the form of writing that expresses many aspects of human life. It has relation to the writers, readers, and human life. Literature has three general genre, they are drama, poetry, and prose. Those are often considered as the oldest form of literature. Prose is classified into two, fiction and nonfiction. The category of prose is divided into 2 types, novel and short story. The writer chooses novel as the main subject of this research. Novel is a long narrative, normally in prose, which describes fictional character and events, usually in the form of sequential story. A novel describes literally about the author imagination and it is not hard to be understood, but it gets interesting when a novel described itself in figuratively. The effect of this detail is the readers can recognize the complex reality of character or event in the story.

By using a children classic novel entitled as *The Jungle Book*, which is written by an English author named Rudyard Kipling in 1893–1894. The writer interests to analyze about the conflicts in this novel, because a story without conflict will become flat. In a novel conflict is a crucial thing, by the conflict the author can make the story become more interesting. Conflict in novel can be as a trigger before the problems in the novel appears. The author not only creates a story with several conflicts in a novel, he should show the way out and the problem solving about the main character should do to finish his conflict. Conflict

and plot are connected each other, it can say that conflict is a part of plot. Plot is include in intrinsic element. Beside intrinsic elements there are also extrinsic elements, it is elements outside the literary works, but it does not directly affect the structure system in literature. Extrinsic element can be classified as the external factor that can influence the study in literary world. Extrinsic elements consist of individual subjectivity authors state that have attitudes, beliefs, and worldviews that all it affects to the work. In addition, the extrinsic elements related to psychology author and author of circumstances in terms of both economic, political, religious, cultural, and social. In this novel there are several conflicts which is happened by the main character, that can be show in the explanation below.

The first story is about the tale of Mowgli first being taken to the pack. He is taken in by Wolf Mother as her own cub, although Sere Khan makes a claim that the cub, Mowgli, is his kill and should not be interfered with the pack. In the first story the conflict is appear from the main character, Mowgli and the pack also the most significant conflict is with Shere Khan who does not want Mowgli accepted in the pack. According to that conflict the writer found that Shere Khan has a bad desire in his mind to fulfill his goal to kill Mowgli and that is related to the Freud's psychological theory named as *id*.

In the second story the main character faces the second external conflict which is happen between him with the leader of the monkeys. It begin when Mowgli being kicked out of the jungle by his wolf pack and about his adventure with the Bander-Log, or the leader of the monkeys until he is kidnapped by them

and taken to where they live, the ruins of an old temple. The king of the monkeys has a motivation and desire to control the jungle. That is related to *id* theory by Freud. To fulfill his desire the monkey king must kidnaped Mowgli so he can learn about create the fire.

The third story is Mowgli back in human village and he does not fit in with them, he feels they do not accept him to live among them. The human village thinks that he does not deserve to stay in the human world, they saw him as a stranger because he does not understand their language so he start to compromise by using his ego to learn the human language and their daily life.

The writer interests to use psychological approach to analyze the main character's conflicts in this novel. Psychological approach is the approach that used to analyze of behavior and mind, embracing all aspects of conscious and unconscious experience as well as thought. The writer explains how those needs motivate us to achieve ever-more knowledge, think and reason more wisely, acquire ever-better skills, creating better conditions in which to live with more grace, because the motivations from internal and external inspire readers to use their senses, think and reason also suggest and show where to look and remind them about what to appreciate and respect.

Based on the explanation above, the writer examine and analyze the main character from the psychological studies that happened in this novel with title **“An Analysis of the Main Character's Conflict in “The Jungle Book” Novel by Rudyard Kipling; Psychological Approach”**.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the writer has found some problems that appear on the novel *The Jungle Book*. The writer identifies as follow :

1. The main character's internal conflict in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling.
2. The main character's external conflict in *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling.
3. The ways of the main character facing his external conflicts.
4. The main character solves the conflicts in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling.
5. The conflict between Mowgli and Shere Khan in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the writer limit the problems that want to discuss which appear on the novel *The Jungle Book*. The limitation of the problems are :

1. The main character's external conflicts in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling.
2. The ways of the main character facing his conflicts.

3. The main character solves the conflicts in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the introduction and identification above, the formulations of this research are:

1. What are the main character's external conflicts in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling?
2. What do the main character facing his conflicts?
3. How he solves the conflict in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling?

1.5 Objective of the Study

Based on the formulation of this research, this research is done in order to describe the problems which are appeared in the formulation of research, such as:

1. To find out the main character's external conflicts in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling.
2. To find out the ways of the main character facing his conflicts.
3. To describe how he solves the conflicts in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling.

1.6 Significance of the Research

This significance of this study can be viewed from both theoretical and practical aspects, as describe below :

1. Theoretically

The study is expected as reference to literary work and complement on the study of analysis “The Jungle Book” novel by Rudyard Kipling by using psychological approach.

2. Practically

the writer hopes this study can contribute to the development of literary study, particularly among the people who interested in the literary study. The writer also expects that the readers of Rudyard Kipling’s novel “Jungle Book” can take the psychological dimension which is contained in this novel.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

In order to make some key term clearly to avoid some misunderstanding of the readers, it is important to interpret and define the meaning of some key terms dealing with this research :

1. **Psychological Approach** : is defined through the analysis of the aspect of the main character which is influenced by psychological background such as mentality, temperament, ambition,

attitude, etc.

2. **Conflict**

: refers to some form of friction, disagreement, or discord arising within a group when the beliefs or actions of one or more members of the group are either resisted by or unacceptable to one or more members of another group.

CHAPTER II REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Approach Used

In literary criticism, there are several approaches which can be used to analyze literary works. The approaches are, psychological approach, sociological approach, historical approach, feminism approach, and archetypal approach.

In this research, the writer choose psychological approach, which is to analyze the psychological aspect of the main character in the novel which has title The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling. Psychology approach use if we want to analyze psychological aspect in the literary work like murder, revenge, fear and other personality aspects. Definitively purpose of literature is to understand the psychological aspects of psychiatric contained in a literary work through an understanding of the figure by explaining some principles of Freud psychology that have been applied to literary interpretation and by providing some cautionary remarks. It hope to introduce the reader to a balanced critical perspective that will enable him or her to appreciate the instructive possibilities of the psychological approach. Psychological interpretation can afford many profound clues toward solving a work's thematic and symbolic mysteries but it can seldom account for the beautiful symmetry of a fictional masterpiece. Though the psychological approach is an excellent tool for treading the beneath the lines.

2.1.1 Psychoanalysis

This research is aimed to analyze the conflict that faced by Mowgli as the main character in The Jungle Book novel. In this research the writer uses psychoanalysis theory and conflict in literature. Psychoanalysis was popularized by Sigmund Freud through his work. Freud developed ideas which became a base of psychoanalysis and he reached a climax in his work “The Interpretation of Dream 1900” (Parsons, 1974). Then Freud (1905) had classic theory psychoanalysis with concept: conscious, preconscious and unconscious. Where is unconscious pictured larger than conscious and in the large unconscious found motivate, desire, idea and feeling that pressured.

Freud (1923) also divided structure of personality into three main systems: *id, ego and superego*. Each of them has different function, characteristic, component, and work principle but, they have strong connection so that their influence to human behavior cannot be separated, because when there is conflict between the goal of id and superego, the ego must act as a referee and mediate this conflict. According to Freud (1923), there are frequent conflicts among the id, ego, and superego. Most commonly, conflicts involve the id and the superego. The id wants to satisfy its basic motivational urges but the superego conscience is opposite to that, and the ego tries to resolve the conflict. The ego protects itself by using various defense mechanisms (strategies designed to reduce anxiety) (Jacobs, Cahill, & Gold, 2005.p 22) . The three main system can be conclude as follows :

2.1.1.1 Id

As stated by Freud that “The *id* wants to satisfy its basic motivational urges but the superego or conscience is opposed to that and the ego tries to resolve the conflict” (Jacobs et al., 2005). From the statement above, it can be classified that *id*’s characteristic: it is derivative since human born, the origin system personality, tight connected with physical process, *Id* work’s characteristic is based on pleasure principle, only recognizes subjective reality and only distinguish happiness and unhappiness.

According to Hansen, Stevic, & Warner in Theories and Strategies in Counseling and Psychotherapy fifth edition by Richard K. James (2002) “The *id* is newborn’s reservoir of emotional energy. A basic function of the *id* is to maintain the organism in a state of tension-free comfort. When the infant is hungry, the *id* seeks immediate gratification to restore the infant to a state of comfort.” (James & Gilliland, p 5.). From that statement it can be conclude that *id* is the basic instinct which human being has since they child and it follows in naturally till they grown up. Thus the *id* is the energizer and the starting point of the organism’s personality.

2.1.1.2 Ego

Another part of personality is *Ego*. It is as medium to compromise between *id* and *superego*. The conflict between *id* and *superego* makes the ego plays its rule. As cited in Psychoanalytic Therapy by Richard K. James about *Ego* :

The ego is a complex psychological organization that acts as an intermediary between the id and the external world. It has both defensive and autonomous functions. It is not present at birth but is developed as the person interacts with

the environment. To function as this intermediary, the ego operates by the reality principle. The reality principle postpones the discharge of energy until an object that will satisfy the need, or reduce tension, is found. Unlike the id, the ego is able to tolerate tension and thus delay gratification. The reality principle is served by the secondary process, which consists of discovering or producing reality through a plan developed by thought and reason. The secondary process interacts with the environment and develops the ego.(James & Gilliland, p.6.)

It can be explained that the ego is governed by the reality principle. In addition the ego serves as intermediary between the world within and the world without. The ego goal is to satisfy the demands of the id in a safe socially acceptable way. In contrast to the id the ego follows the reality principle as it operates in both the conscious and unconscious mind. While the ego appears because of transaction requirements related with real world, ego is secondary principle which think realistic, ego controls all functions of intellectual and cognitive.

2.1.1.3 Superego

The superego is “internal realization of values and ambition of traditional society, moral authority of personality, reflected idea not real, prioritize perfectness not pleasure (James & Gilliland, 2002). The superego develops due to the moral and ethical restraints placed on human. It drives human mind based on the experience of guilt, perfectionism, indecision of what is the right or wrong thing to do, and it has an important role in the emergence of depression, obsession disorders and sexual problems.

As a result, the superego has its main function in order to release its moral value. First, it controls impulse energy of id and replaces it to the right thing that can be accepted by the society. Second, it guides ego’s decision to the moral value than

the reality. It means that superego tends to oppose both id and ego and it creates its own ideal world.

Generally *Id* is seen as the biological component of personality, *Ego* is seen as psychological component, and Superego is seen as social component. Whereas the id is dominated by the pleasure principle and ego by the reality principle, the superego is dominated by the morality principles. It might say that the id would make people as devils or bad person, that superego would have people behave as angels, and that it remains for the ego keep people healthy human beings by maintaining a balance between these two opposing forces.

2.1.2 Psychoanalysis and Literature

Psychoanalysis is one of the literary criticisms which observe a literary work as psychological activity. It means that a literary work has its same function as the psychology in case of describing a life within the human personality structure. Ratna (as cited in Minderop, 2010:54) argues that using psychology as the branch of literary analysis is expected to find out the unconsciousness aspects which is believed as the sources of psychological deviation and therapies. She believes that the main factor which emerges the psychological deviation is happened.

Many people believe that psychology in literature has a role to solve the psychology problems. However, the main purpose of psychology in literature is to understood the psychological aspect in literary work. There is a relation between psychology and literature. Psychology learns about the human psychic, so that the human itself is the object of the psychology analysis, while literature is written by a

human whom lived among the society. He also creates many characters based on his imagination. The characters, which are created by a human under his unconsciousness, have the psychological contents that emerge when the author tries to project his own imagination based on what he sees in his society. Psychology in literature observes the fictional characters in the story based on the psychological aspects and its problems(Minderop, 2010). The focus of analysis can be between the literary work and its author, the literary work's content, or the literary work and its audience.

Freud (as cited in Ivan Smith, 2010) states that the creative writer is motivated by his unsatisfied wishes to create a phantasm on his work. It means that an author creates his imaginative world through his creative writing. This relation can be identified by analyzing the author's psychosexual development. The writer can analyze how the character's behavior in a story reflects the author's personal life.

On the other side, the writer can analyze the literary work focusing on content. This kind of analysis is commonly used to analyze a literary work since it does not need to relate to external aspect. The writer can analyze a literary work through its intrinsic aspects, such as theme analysis, conflict in the story, or psychological analysis on the main character.

Meanwhile, the writer is also able to analyze between the literary work and its audience. Selden (Quinlan, Selden, Scholes, & Norris, 1987) states that the reader applies the code in which the message is written and actualizes the potentially meaningful code. It means that every reader can have different viewpoints on the literary work. The reader interprets the literary text based on his background

knowledge. Psychoanalysis can be used, in this case, to identify the reader's interpretation within his psychological background.

2.1.3 The Unconsciousness Theory

Freud (1900), in his work of *Creative Writers and Day-Dreaming*, states that a creative writer involves his imaginative activity to create a literary work. There is a relationship between the children's play and poetic creation in language. The creative writer invests his emotion while separating it sharply from reality. The unrealistic world of the writers' imaginative activity has a significant role to his technique of art. The creative writer is motivated by his unsatisfied wishes to create a *phantasy* on his work (Ivan Smith, 2010).

There is a correlation between *phantasies* which are created on the unconscious mind with the literary work as the product of *phantasy*. Linked with the concept of *repression* that Freud uses to express the ignoring of unresolved conflicts, admitted desires, or traumatic past events, so that they are forced out of conscious awareness and into the unconscious mind. He states that human mind is controlled by the *unconscious mind*. He demonstrates the human mind as an iceberg which the biggest part lies under the surface. It means that the *unconscious mind* has significant role to control the human mind. Freud (Minderop, 2016) states that the *unconscious mind* is always active and it has an important role to influence the consciousness. The unconsciousness which is repressed by the consciousness comes from the humans' childhood.

Freud states that the concept of unconsciousness comes from the repression theory. He divides the unconsciousness into two parts, the one which is latent but capable of becoming *conscious*, it is called *preconscious*, and the one which is repressed and which is not capable of becoming *conscious*(Ivan Smith, 2010.p3949). Freud classifies the concept of awareness into three parts, they are:

2.1.3.1 Consciousness

According to Freud as cited in (Ivan Smith, 2010.p 2994), only minor from mental life (mind, perception, feeling, and thought) that enter become consciousness. This is the aspect of human can think and talk about rationally. The content of consciousness is only can keep ground in short time and will move to preconscious and unconsciousness.

2.1.3.2 Preconscious

Freud (as cited in Smith,2010:2997) states that preconscious contains thoughts and feelings that a person is not currently aware of. It is called by available memory because it became a bridge between consciousness and unconsciousness, it also can be called as memory recall. For example, dream, daydream, misspoken and mechanism self-ordering.

2.1.3.3 Unconsciousness

Freud (as cited in Smith, 2010:2996) states that the unconsciousness is the deeply structure of consciousness and it very important of human's soul. Unconsciousness contains of behavior, attitude, or conduct from born and the trauma

experiences. Among three of these parts, the unconsciousness is the mayor that influence human's behavior. Freud compare it like iceberg phenomena in the sea, which at up section that look above the sea level is the consciousness, preconscious is a part which up and down of water surface. Whereas, a big part is under water surface, that is unconsciousness.

2.1.4 Intrinsic Elements in Novel

In analyzing a novel, we should apply a series of steps in order to get better understanding about the novel itself, they are theme, plot, characters, setting, point of view.

2.1.4.1 Theme

Theme is the main idea or the main point of the story. It must represent the whole part of the story, because theme is a basic development of a whole story. Staton(Staton, 2007) stated that theme gives a strong explanation about the unity of what is happening in the story, and tell about the story of life in a common context. The purpose of theme is to give a shape and effect in our mind, so make the story easy to remember. A good theme has to represent the entire story in the novel. Sometimes the theme shapes into the fact that comes from the human experience. It refers to the abstract concept that is made concrete through the images, characterizations, and actions of the text. The theme gives the novel greater deeper than it would have if it is simple recitation of a series of actions. The theme of The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling is about family, it is the story about how the main character protect his family from the threaten of Shere Khan, the tiger who hates the

main character. The other theme is revenge, it is can be describe when the father wolf was killed by Shere Khan and then Mowgli try to find the way to beat down Shere Khan.

2.1.4.2 Plot

Plot is anything that happens in a story which reveals the cause effect. The explanation of plot guides us to understand occurrence orders in the novel. Besides, it helps us to see the cause effect connection between events to another which influence the characterization. Plot is a selection and arrangement of incidents by the author in a novel, short story or drama to form the actions and give the story a particular focus. According to Mario Klarer(Klarer, 2004) plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of text which lead to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative. Mario Klarer divides plot into four parts namely; exposition, complication, climax or turning point and resolution. Exposition is the part in which the author introduces the characters, scene, time, and situation. The climax is followed by a resolution of the complication, with which text usually ends. Climax is where the rising action (complication and conflict) come to further development and to a moment of crisis. Falling action is the problem or conflict proceeds toward resolution.

2.1.4.3 Character

Character is figure of person in literature. A story is created by through existences of character. Characters can be described by how characters speak, the appearance of characters, the social study of characters, the names of characters, the

company of characters, and what characters do . He adds that it is important to distinguish between character and characterization. Characters in a text can be rendered either as types or as individuals. A typified character in literature is dominated by one specific trait and is referred to as a flat character. The term round character usually denotes a persona with more complex and differentiated features (Klarer, 2004). The characters make up central interest of many novel and drama, as well as biographies and autobiographies. Actually there are some character in The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling, but the writer only focus on the main character Mowgli as protagonist and Shere Khan as antagonist, and the other character who connected with the main character like Baloo, the big brown bear; Bagheera, the black panther; Mother wolf and Akela (Father wolf) and etc.

2.1.4.4 Setting

Setting is not only relates to place, time, and event, but it also relates with tradition, characters, social behaves, and people perspective by the time when the story is written. According Mario Klarer the term setting denotes the location, historical period, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops (Klarer, 2004). Setting is the important element that makes the story became real, it build the story. The setting of The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling is in the jungle in India on 1890.

2.1.4.5 Point of View

Point of view is who is telling the story. The term point of view, or narrative perspective, characterizes the way in which a text presents person, event, and setting

(Klarer, 2004). This can be done by several ways. In first person, one character is speaking in the “I” voice. Second person, which uses “you”, is the least common point of view. Third person, which can be handled in a variety of ways, is the most often method. In third person limited, the narrator can only go inside the head of the character telling story. This requires the character to be in every scene which must be told through their eyes. Third person omniscient gives the author the most freedom. Using this, the author can have different point of view characters for different scenes.

2.1.5 Conflict in Literature

Conflict is pervasive element in our society. There is a possibility that it could occur at any time in our society. It can occur between persons, group, organizations, and nations. The roots of modern theories of conflict can be traced back to Max Weber, Karl Max and Sigmund Freud. There have been different theoretical approaches to understanding conflict. Those psychologists have focused on intrapersonal conflicts. As social psychologists, they have concentrated on inter-personal and inter-group conflicts.

The word ‘conflict’ has many meaning in everyday life. In broad sense the term ‘conflict’ includes disagreement, debates, disputes, and active efforts to prevent someone from obtaining what he wants to secure. Some thinkers define conflict as a state of mutual antagonism or hostility between two or more parties.

Conflict is one of the plot’s structures. In literature, conflict is the central issue that makes the story more vivid. The act of conflict involves the protagonist and the antagonist. It is also regarded as the hero and villain.

In a plot of story, conflict is created through a series of complications that lead to a moment of great tension. It may reach a climax that fixes the outcome, then it is resolved and sorted out. However, the conflict is not always resolved in some stories, it is called as ‘open ending’ story. The creation of tension in the story makes readers more interested by leaving them uncertain which of the characters or forces will prevail. It will make them presume about the ending of the story, though some stories which end without resolved conflict will make readers feel dissatisfaction.

Conflict has been defined as “a situation in which actors use conflict behavior against each other to attain incompatible goal and/or to express their hostility”(Bartos & Wehr, 2013). For most of us, this term evokes image of fighting, violence, coercion, and force. But that definition of conflict suggests that conflict behavior is any behavior that helps the party to achieve its goal that is incompatible with that of the opponent or that expresses its hostility toward him or her.

According to Galtung in *Theories of Conflict*(as cited in Jeong & Michael, 2010) there are some elements that can be analyze in conflict theories, these are the elements in the conceptualization in conflict :

1. The actors, Jeong and Michael assume that they are, for good or for bad, relevant to each other so that they form a system actors.
2. The goals, that the actors try to achieve, forming a system of goal. Jeong and Michael do not assume that all actors try to achieve all goals, but they need information on where they stand on all of them.

3. The acceptability-region, which is defined as the set of position in the many-dimensional goal space acceptable actors. This point of bliss is the point where all actors enjoying the goal-states on all dimensions.
4. The incompatibility-region, which is defined as the set of points that cannot be realized because one or more goal-states, points on the goal-dimensions, are incompatible with one or more others.
5. The conflict, which is defined as a property of the action-system which obtains when there is no overlap between acceptability-region and compatibility-region.
6. Conflict attitude, which Jeong and Michael identify with mental states of the actors, and
7. Conflict behavior, which they identify with somatic states of the actors in the action-system. Thus attitude and behavior are uses to describe completely the states of the actors in the system; using the age-old body-soul division between the somatic and the mental states.
8. Conflict negation, it is a process that includes the disappearance of the conflict. In the other words, it is a succession of states of the conflict system where the end state has one definitely characteristic: an overlap between acceptability and compatibility has been found. Conflict negation is a process where the final state may be referred to as conflict termination.

Conflict is classified into two types, internal and external conflict. These conflicts can appear both individually and together with one another, but one of them must exist in a story to make it more vivid. The external conflict deals with the

external world, such as character against another characters, character against nature, character against society, and character against fate. It means that the character will face his conflict through his interaction toward surrounding. It is not as simple as internal conflict; the external conflict has varied problem solving depending on what conflict that character faces. Man vs. man conflict may has struggle from moral, religious or social differences and it can be emotional, verbal, or physical conflicts.

On the other side, man vs. nature conflict emerges when a character struggles against any nature phenomenon. While, man vs. society conflict happens when a character struggles against the deviation of their culture and government. Last, man vs. fate conflict occurs when a character is forced to follow his unknown destiny. This conflict is believed as the breeding of internal conflict.

The internal conflict, also called as man vs. self-conflict, is a conflict between major character and his own mind. The debates occur in character's mind about what to do or think. In a story, the internal conflict occurs within a character's emotion, whether his inner need, desire, belief, or turmoil. This conflict is central to the character and must be resolved by the character himself.

A story without conflict is flat, because the conflict will bring the story from the event to the next event. According to Wellek and Warren conflict is "dramatic", suggests some matching of approximately equal forces, suggest action and counteraction (Wellek & Warren, 1949). It means that conflict is important thing to start up the story. External conflict is the conflict that occurs between the characters and something outside, perhaps conflict between person and nature or person and person. So it is external conflict can be differentiated into two category, they are

physical and social conflict (Nurgiyantoro, 2009). As stated above, in this analysis the writer has found some conflicts of main character related to the internal and external conflicts. Whereas the writer focus to analyze only the external conflict in this novel which is faces by the main character.

2.2 Review of Previous Study

This study takes some previous studies that have similarities on the object of analysis or the approach. The first research is by Hermina Napitupulu with title “An Analysis of the main Character Conflicts in Nathaniel Hawthornes Novel “The Scarlet Letter” from North Sumatera University 2009. This research about the main character inner and outer conflicts portrayed in “ Nathaniel Hawthornes novel “The Scarlet Letter”. The writer has applied library research to get information and to collect the data by selecting books. The result is first the writer explain how the main character’s inner conflict portrayed in Nathaniel Hawthorne’s novel “The Scarlet Letter”. Second the writer explain how are the main characters’ outer conflict portrayed in Nathaniel Hawthorne’s novel “The Scarlet Letter”. This study has a similar topic with this research to discuss about the conflict of the character, but actually it is different object which is that study discuss about conflict in Scarlet Letter, but this research discuss about the conflict in The Jungle Book novel.

Second thesis from Rosita Valeria Ratna with title “ A Psychological Analysis of the Main Character in the *Just the Sexiest Man Alive* by Julie James” from English Department Training and Education Faculty of Mahasaraswati University in 2013.

This study about the present *ex post facto* research was dealing with the analysis of the main character in the novel entitled *Just the Sexiest Man Alive* written by Julie James. Two major theories were applied, such as introduction to literature and the theory of psychology. The research was done by analyzing the first character of the novel in terms of psychological aspect. There were 9 personalities psychology aspects found based on the analysis toward statements in the novel. There were: Taylor was a flexible person; Taylor was an optimistic person; Taylor was a person who could keep a promise; Taylor was a hard worker; Taylor was a discipline worker; Taylor was a professional person; and Taylor did not want to show off that she was with a popular actor, Taylor was tough person; Taylor was a punctual person; Taylor was a stubborn, Taylor felt unconfident about her relationship with Jason; Taylor was proud to herself for being a talented lawyer; and Taylor was not easily interested in any men. In terms of its implication with English language teaching, two activities could be done in the class. The psychological aspect of feelings and attitude could be taught by asking the students to analyze the quotation from the novel and finding the moral value. Meanwhile, a simple conversation about introducing others could be done by the students in order to learn about psychological aspect of social motivates. This study has similar area to discuss about the psychological aspect of the main character but in this study the writer use 9 personalities psychology to analyze it, the different from this research is the writer use 3 basic psychology principle by Freud.

The third research is by RohmatAnangFakhrudin with title “ The Internal Conflict Faced by Victor Frankenstein in Mary Shelley’s *Frankenstein*” from English Language and Letters Department Faculty of Humanities Maulana Malik Ibrahim

State Islamic University in 2015. This thesis discusses the main character Victor Frankenstein in Mary Shelley's novel Frankenstein. The writer concerns on the interaction and reaction of the main character while he faces some internal conflicts. The writer assumes that each personality structure influences the development of internal conflicts. In this thesis, the writer formulates two question that appear to discuss : 1)What kinds of internal conflict faced by victor? 2)How are victor's internal conflicts influenced by his personality structure? The writer chooses personality structure theory by Sigmund Freud for discovering the kinds of internal conflict and the influence of Victor's personality structures toward his internal conflicts. This study uses Sigmund Freud's personality theory to analyze Mary Shelley's Frankenstein. This study only discusses the kinds of internal conflict happening in the story and the influence of Victor's personality toward his internal conflicts. Having collected and analyzed the data, the writer classifies the internal conflict into four types based on Lewin's concept of approach and avoidance, the writer also finds that every internal conflict which is faced by Victor has various terms depending on Victor's personality structure. Each internal conflict makes different decision in facing a problem and it automatically changes the result of problem solving. This study has similar topic which is discuss about the conflict but different with this research, this study discuss about the internal conflict and this research discuss the external conflict. This study use Lewin's concept whereas this research use Bartos's concept.

The last research is by Graham S. Danzer entitled "From Ego Psychology to Strengths, From Victim to Survivor (2011). This research explain Jena's healing

process and to provide implication for theory and practice. Jena is a victim of rape and gang violence, and his research Graham tells about how he healing Jena from her trauma, but he willing to follow up the therapy that was offered to her. By her obedient and willingness, then she can be healed and she lost her trauma. This research is said that the ego is really able to discover someone's id or as in this research, trauma. This study also analyze using psychological approach, but actually different with this study it can be seen on the explanation above that this study analyze about the trauma of the main character, whereas this research discuss about the external conflict of the main character toward his psychological condition.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

Research design is the conceptual and methodology used in conducting the analysis. It help to limit the analysis of the subject. The writer of this thesis applied the psychological approach to personality was created and articulated by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). Freud's was the first major theory of psychological development; he attempted not only to account for the origins of traits and other behavior but also to provide a complete explanation of psychological functioning. This approach actually had its beginning as a theory of mental illness based on Freud's analysis of his patient's cases.

In conducting research, a research design shall deemed necessary to be considered in advance due to its important role as a plan on how to collect and process data that can be implemented to achieve the objectives of the study. Creswell (Creswell, 2009) said that there are three types of research which reflect the data collection and process, namely: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method. According to Creswell qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Quantitative research is an approach for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables. In the alternative research designs, Creswell explained about a number of researches that are able to be conducted by

using qualitative design, namely narrative research, phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, and case study. Therefore, referring to the objectives of this research, then the researcher decides to use qualitative method in conducting this study.

A qualitative approach is a process of research and understanding based on a methodology that investigates a phenomenon of social and human problems. In this approach, researchers created a complex picture, studying words, a detailed report of the views of respondents, and conducted a study on the situation of natural (Creswell, 2009). Bogdan and Taylor (Taylor, 1975) argues that qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the people and observed behavior.

This research is using qualitative research. Qualitative research is often called naturalistic research methods for research conducted on natural conditions (natural setting) because the data collected and analysis is more qualitative.

3.2. Object of the Research

The writer chooses *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling as the object of the research. Published in 1894, because the author of this novel use the language that easy to understand. He use the simple words and sentences, because he dedicated this novel for the classical children at that time. Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book* proved to be hit with young and old alike. *The Jungle Book's* stories of a human boy named Mowgli raised by animals in the wild made for riveting reading. In these

tales, the animals proved to be both Mowgli's allies and adversaries. Baloo the bear, Bagheerathe panther and Shere Khan the tiger have all become famous characters in children's literature. They even appeared in Kipling's sequel, *The Second Jungle Book*, which debuted in 1895.

A new adaptation of *The Jungle Book*, directed by Jon Favreau, makes its debut today with a dazzling array of celebrity stars voicing its animal characters. As *The Jungle Book* hits movie screens, now is the perfect time to take a look at the original classic and its creator Rudyard Kipling. He wrote *The Jungle Book* while living in the United States.

3.3. Method of Collecting Data

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in the research. This is because the main purpose of the study itself is to obtain data. Thus, without knowing the techniques of data collection, the writer might obtain the wrong or irrelevant data. Literature study is an important step in which after the writer establish research topic, the next step is to conduct studies relating to theories related to the research topic. In search of the theory, the writer use observation method to gathers as much information from the literature source which is related with object of this research. Sources of literature can be obtained from: books, journals, magazines, the results of research (thesis and dissertation), and other sources as appropriate (journals, articles, books etc.). When the writer has obtained the relevant literature, it is soon to be arranged on a regular basis to be used in research. Therefore, the study of literature

includes common processes such as: identifying a systematic theory, the discovery of literature and analysis of documents containing information related to the research topic.

Based on the above explanation, the researcher decide to use observation method in collecting data from the discussing novel, theory and the related books as the references. The researcher choose observation method because in general observations are relatively cheap to carry out. Observational method in psychological research entail the observation and description of a subject's behavior. According to Kothari ((Kothari, 2004), there are two kinds of data that were used in this study:

3.3.1 The Primary Source

The primary source of this study is the novel *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling.

3.3.2 The Secondary Source

The secondary source of this study reference such as books, articles, and journals either from hard copy or online ones which related to support the analysis of the novel.

3.4. Method of Analyzing Data

Data analysis is the process whereby existing data is simplified into a form that is much easier to read and interpret the data finalists with data interpretation is an attempt to gain more meaning and significance depth and breadth of the research that will be done. By using observation method is very popular of qualitative analysis and

involves a careful and complete observation of a social unit, be that unit a person, a family, an institution, a cultural group or even the entire community. The case study places more emphasis on the full analysis of a limited number of events or conditions and their interrelations. The case study deals with the processes that take place and their interrelationship. Thus, case study is essentially an intensive investigation of the particular unit under consideration. The object of the case study method is to locate the factors that can account for the behavior-patterns of the given unit as an integrated totality. (Kothari, 2004)

Interpretation of the data is very important in the process of analyzing data. In order to get a qualified analysis depends on the quality of the data interpretation. According to Sukmadinata(Sukmadinata, 2009) suggests several techniques to interpret the results of analysis of qualitative data. The following are a numbers of techniques used in this research. Firstly, connecting the results of the analysis of the literature to the external factors which have the power in interpreting data, or it might be the professional view of the experts or related literature. Secondly, return to the theory. Another way to interpret the results of data analysis is to connect or review the theory that is relevant to the discussing problems.

As soon as the significant and important data are collected, the writer comes to start analyzing the data by two steps. Firstly, the writer explains the intrinsic elements of the novel namely the plot, setting, characters, theme, and the point of view. Further, the writer discuss the intrinsic element specially the plot of the story which is plot is connected with the conflict on a novel and how the main character solves his

external conflict by using psychological approach that refer to the theory Sigmund Freud named as id, ego, and superego.

3.5. Method of Presenting Result Analysis

The writer of this thesis presenting the data result use descriptive qualitative research methods. Qualitative method means that the writer of this thesis will explain the result of the analysis in the form of words and sentences since the result is not numeral data. Qualitative methods is taken due to this thesis is discussing a literary work so there is no variable or number to be conducted in statistical procedures.

Descriptive research is designed to provide a picture of situation as it naturally happens (Burns N and Grove K 2003). It may be used to justify current practice and make judgment and also to develop theories. For the purpose of this study, descriptive research in this research was used to obtain a conflict in *The Jungle Book* novel.

The research was done by analyzing the first character in the novel entitled *The Jungle Book* in term of psychological aspect. The analysis was done by studying the sentences or statements in the novel, either the direct or indirect sentence, which could indicate the personality of the main character.

The method of presenting research result in this thesis is informal way, by using qualitative descriptive which is only use words and paragraphs.