CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Problem

Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation, such as traditional literary devices as a symbolism and meter are social in their nature, they are convections and norms. The literature is also called literature, a work containing the beauty or aesthetic values it is the result of the creativity of people who live in one area, certain environments. Everyone can make a literary work according to his ability, in the literature , it will be tucked or contained various meanings offered by the author.

The writer's purpose of creating his work is to improve his skill and ability in describing the ideas or the reality of the environment. The literary work produced by the writer can reflect moral attitudes of certain people or other things related to the people's life. The literary works which also reflect these things are novels, for example Sidney criminal andcruel in the story. Like other narrative works, novel also describes life which occurs in a society. This narrative work is also a picture of real life and manners and of time in which it is written. The story of this narrative work has a structure. Its structure is principally built up by two main literary components the literary components which also create its structure are, for example intrinsic components. One of the intrinsic elements that builds up the structure of the story of this fictional work is conflicts. Any story of the narrative work must have conflict. Without this component, the writer can not tell the story

of his literary work. The story ofSidney criminal andcruel also has conflict. However, the elements of the story which are referred to as the conflicts of the story of this novel are not fully known yet by many readers of this novel, especially by the English Department students, Faculty of Letters, Warmadewa University. Besides, they themselves to do event occur in the novel, for example the characteristics of its development. It is due to this reason that I would like further to analyze about the conflict of this novel. It is hoped very much that this analysis can help the readers of this novel, especially those English Department students, give more understanding about the conflicts of this novel.

1.2 Scope of Discussion

The title of this paper is "The Conflict of protagonist's in Sidney's Sheldon "If tomorrow come" seems to show a general problem. That is why the problem which is going to be examined in this paper still seems unclear. It is said to show a general problem because similar to the conflicts of the other prose fictions, the conflicts of the "Sidney can also be examined from many sides, because the problem which the title of this paper shows is still very general or not clear at all, so the problems which are going to be examined in this paper are limited of the problems. therefore, scope of problem in this paper will be limited to.

1. What kinds of protagonist conflicts are found in Sidney Sheldon's "if tomorrow come"?

2. What are the causes and effects of the protagonist's conflicts?

1.3 Aims

As we know going to discuss the aims, aim is one process of the study to practice our ability in learning. There are three categories of aims in writing this paper. Those aims are: The general aims, the specific aims and the academic aims which are described respectively below.

Generally, the aims ofthis paper is to practice myself in maling reserveand to increase the knowledge that has been gained on campus as well as attract the interest of the reader in this paper. We can get more knowledge to improve our professionalism.

Specifically, the aims of the paper is to analyze detail about kinds of protagonist conflict and causes and effect of protagonist conflictwhich is entitled " if tomorrow come in Sidney Sheldon's which is many event occur of the plot in this story.

Academically, the aim of this writing is to fulfil one of the requirements needed in order to get S1 degree at the English Department Faculty of Letters WarmadewaUniversity.

1.4 Theoretical Basis

In every process of writing a paper we have been own is guided by theory that is very important to the topic in this paper. The main theory which is used in writing this paper is primarily inthis below.

Theory is a very important means to use whenever we examine a problem scientifically. Without this means, the problem cannot be analyzed at all in a scientific way. According to Bill Wither and Keami (2003:11-12), the conflicts happen between two people which is desire change either of conflict for all the way away of them.

According to Wither and Keami(2003:21), the conflicts happen between two people and the conflicts occurring among different of communication process. According to Kenney (1966:19), the conflicts with which fiction concerns itself are of many kinds of conflict. A story may deal with a conflict within a single man a conflict between men and society, it is also between man, nature and so on.

Except that is there are, also some theories of many sources to support the protagonist character. Further information and all data of those books can to see in the list ofbibliography.

1.5 Method of Research

Every process of a scientific in this paper is very important in doing a research. It can give us the guidelines and steps that must be done for conducting the research. The method which will be used for us how to do the research, the research of methods that used for writing in this paper. Those are: the data source, the data collection, and the data analysis of this below.

The data research is all data that is used to write this paper and the data that will be used is of a novel titled "If TomorrowCome". In this novel I will explore what happens conflict of protagonist characters.The data collection is the data that we get of the library. With the collecting data ofhandbook or theories related to the selected title we can get good science. Then we can understand the contens of the collection of the data in this paper.

The data analysis is data that analyzed of various sources such as novel and the data collection of the library.There are two step to analysis in this data, the first step of reading the novel every one chapters and understand the contents of the novel. For second step write cores and meaning in data collection of the library.

CHAPTER II

RELATED STUDIES

The works which a human being person is able to produce are, for instance, imaginative works. This kind of work is a manifestation of fact created as the result of the creativity of the human being himself, those included as the form of the imaginative works are, for instance, prose fictions. This imaginative work form is a type of writing that employs basic storytelling techniques that include dialogue, narrative, exposition, and so on. Fiction is any work that is not a narrative of reality.The story is, instead, conceived by the author while prose fiction may be based on the real events and people, the actual characters and plot of the story are made up. Which can open up possibilities for fantastic events that could not take place in reality.

The works which are categorized as the parts of the prose fictions are novels, for instance. Novel is a long narrative, normally in prose, which describes fictional characters and events, usually in the form of a sequential story. Like other prose fictions, the story of the novel is developed by using astructure inother words, in developing a story the novel has a structure. The structure of story of the novel is developed by using is elements. The elements used create its structure are, for instance, intrinsic elements. Those categorized as intrinsic elements of the story are characters.Character is the representation of a person in a narrative or dramaticwork of artsuch as: a novel or play.

The second intrinsic elements also used in a fiction are 'plots.Thisintrinsic element is also a part of the body structure of the story of a fiction.

According to Patricia Meyer (2006:21), plot in realistic fiction also strikes the reader as believable as a sequence of events that could conceivably take place. The problems that characters face in such fiction resonate with readers who know of or have experienced comparable problems.The resulting sense of recognition often obviates awareness of the strong element of fantasy also operative in plotting.

The element building the structure of a story regarded as well as an intrinsic element is "setting". According to Kenney (1966:38),this element refers to everything that happens somewhere at some time.This element of fiction reveals to us the point in time and space at which the events of the plot occur. Often the setting in a work of fiction is little more than reflection of the truth that things have to happen somewhere.

The very important part of the intrinsic elements used to form the body structure of the story of a fiction is also "style." The role of style in a work of fiction is an important and complex one. According to Kenney (1966:57), style is regarded as the means, tone as the end. The term "style" has a number of meanings. When we speak of the attic style, for instance, we are speaking of a literary tendency that has flourished especially in some periods.

The following intrinsic element of the story of a fiction is "theme". According to Kenney (1966:88), theme is the meaning of the story, less experienced reader upon thinking it over may begin to wonder in what sense a story can mean anything.

Theme is very important in a story it is often termed as a subject matter. In a literary work, including in a novel, themeis the central and dominating idea and the message or moral implicit in any work of art. Every story must have a theme. Its theme can be about war, love, social transformation, or other matters. The idea in a fiction story is only part of the total experience it communicates. In a fiction story, the subject by which the theme is created is not a single subject but more than one subject.

The next intrinsic elements by which the structure of the story of a fiction is built up is called'point of view'.This literary element tells us about who the narrator of the action or story is, or from what sides the events or the action are seen or told. In literature, according to McMahan and Day (1984:241), point of view identifies who narrates the story and how. Besides, according to Abrams (1971:133), point of view is a technically strategy or tactic chosen intentionally by the author to expose his idea and story. In a narrative work, the incidents which are presented by the author are usually told from a particular point of view. The events of a character can be narrated by the character him/herself or by the other character(s). The narration of the character's events by the character him/herself is usually by the use of the word *I* or *we*. However, if the character's event arenarrated by the other character(s), the word *he/she* is usually used in the narrative work.

Besides, according to Muller (1982:661), point of view is the angle from which a writer tells a story. Similar to the other intrinsic elements, the use of this

intrinsic element in the fictional story is also principally to make the imaginative world of the fiction alive, and also to make the fiction itself have an artistic value.

The narrative view point, according to McMahan and Day (1984:241), is categorized into two criteria, the first is referred to as 'omniscient (or shifting) point of view. In this kind point of view,the author is all knowing, can move at will into any character's mind, and can comment on the action freely.

The last intrinsic elements of the structure of the story of a novel are events or incidents. In reality, incidents which are described in the imaginative story occur in some cases. The incident can occur in the work place, family, or somewhere. The types of incident occurring in a community, and is reflected in a story of literary work, for instance in the story of a novel, are man versus society, male versus female and man versus nature. The incidents by which the story of a novel is created is made up or developed by conflicts.

As described above, it is the conflicts, especially the conflict of the protagonist of Sydney Sheldon's 'If Tomorrow Comes, which is discussed in this paper. Further the conceptual explanation about the conflict are shown below.

2.1 Definition of Conflict

The conflicts of a character either those of a protagonist orof other rules of character are a part of the ingredients by the story is made up. The character's conflicts reflected or narrated in a fictional story are usually as a reflection of the

conflict of real human being persons in the real word. In the story of a novel, the conflicts develop into incidents by which the story is created.If there is not conflict, there is no then any incident which develops the story.

In the real world, According to Bill Wither and Keami (2003:11-12), the conflicts happen between two people which is desire change either of conflict for all the way away of them.

According to Wither and Keami(2003:21), the conflicts happen between two people and the conflicts occurring among different of communication process. According to Robbins (2005:423), conflicts can be classified into two five stages: incompatibility, perception of conflicts, intentions, behavior, and the outcomes. Incompatibility is usually caused by first factors. The first is poor communication skill, the way in which communication is worded is important for smooth exchange of information.

According to Kenney (1966:19), the conflicts which a fiction concerns itself involve many kinds of conflict. The incidents of conflict which happen in the real world, and which are narrated in a fictional story are classified into some kinds, among those: the conflicts based on the kinds of their originsfrom which they come and on the kinds of the dimensions of the human's conflicts. Further, the explanation about the conflicts either based on the sources from which they come and the kinds of the dimensions of the human's conflicts are shown below.

2.2 Kinds of Conflicts Based on Their Origins

In a real life, conflicts based on their sources or origins are common things to happen. In an imaginative work, the real conflicts of the real human being persons' are reflected through its characters, mostly through the main characters either as a protagonist or antagonist. The kinds of conflict based on their origins or sources can be characterized into two parts, among those: internal conflicts and external conflicts. Further, these two kinds of conflicts are each described in the following subs.

2.2.1 Internal Conflicts

A conflict within a single man is a common thing to happen to every individual in a real life. The conflict within the single individual is reflected as well in a story. Those, A story may also deal with a conflict within a single man. According to Kenney(1966:19), the conflict happening within the single man is called 'internal conflict.

According to Coser (1913:218), who sees conflict as instinctual for humans, says that internal conflictin the larger social system, as between different groups within the United States, releases hostilities, and creates norms. For dealing withthe conflict, and develops lines of authority and judiciary systems,a society must always contend with the psychological need of individuals to engage in conflict. This need can build up over time and become explosive. Low level, frequent conflict tends to release hostilities. Those, hostilities keep conflict from building and becoming disintegrative for the system, the goals in this internal conflict is usually called 'psychological conflict.

The examples of the internal conflict are: man versus himself and man versus man. Internal conflict is often referred to as man versus himself since the struggle is inside one's head.

2.2.2 External Conflicts

According to Kenney (1966:19), the conflicts which fiction concerns itself are many kinds of conflict. In addition to internal conflict, conflicts between men, conflicts between society and men, between men and nature are also reflected in a work of literature, for instance in a novel. This kind of conflict is called external conflict. The conflict is described more profoundly in terms of external conflict. The tragic vision presented is man in conflict with other forces greater than himself. The other forces operating in these plays are described as fate, destiny, chance and necessity.

External conflict is a struggle between a character and an outside force is an external conflict. For examples of external conflict is Characters may face several types of outside forces. Types of external conflict is such as: man versus man, man versus nature, man versus society, and man versus technology.

According to Coser (1913:219), External conflict is The different groups involved in conflict also experience functional results 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.

2.3 Kind of Conflicts Based on the Life Dimensions

As known, the characters acted in a work of literature, for instance in a novel, are commonly as a representation of real human being persons. In reality, the life dimensions of the human consist of three aspects. The three aspects of thehuman's dimension life are related to each other. In a work of literature, all the aspects of the real human's dimension life are presented or described through the characters. There are three life dimension of the real human being persons narrated through the characters are, physical dimensions, social dimensions, and psychological dimensions.

According to Sukada (1967: 62), the human's life dimensions described in a literature through the characters include sociology, psychology, and physiology, in the real life, conflicts in each of the three human's life dimensions are common to happen. The conflicts of each human's dimension life are presented in a work of literature through the characters. It is the conflicts of the three kinds of the dimension life which further develop into a story. Further, the conflicts of the three dimensions of the human life are each described in the subs below.

2.3.1 Social Conflict

According to De Bono (1986:13), That is one of the recent writers on social conflict who equate conflict resolution with total elimination of conflict. He uses a new word, "confliction," to mean generating or creating conflict. He invented another word, the confliction, which is the opposite of confliction. The confliction does not refer to negotiation or bargaining or even to the resolution of conflicts. The confliction is the effort required to evaporate a conflict. Just as confliction is the setting up of a conflict so de-confliction is the opposite process the demolition of the conflict.

According to Afzalur Rahim(2001:13), conflict is an important social concept that we so can then look into the special case of organizational conflict. Conflict is certainly one of the major organizational phenomena.

According to Pondy (1967:7), observed that the theories of organizations that do not recognize the conflict provide assistance to the poor in dealing with organizational. The efficiency, stability, governance, and change, in the conflict between closely related organizations as both symptoms and causes, or effects, for each problem.

According to Clarry (2004: 24), said that Social conflict is about the hostility between ethnic national boiling in the colonies, but when the departure of the British state to be near the usual mechanism refrain dissolved and violent ethnic nationalist conflict inevitable. Differences Manichean between ethnic nationalism, and civic described stating that some people have developed nationalism civilian tolerant others openly declared to have failed to conduct the affairs of public. The property in the State of British especially, the conflict of nationalities in the State

of South Africa, and the countries of Canada, and there is information a student of the partition settlement in the country of the Ireland there are conflicts over nationality.

According to Coser and Larsen (1976: 3), said that the study of conflict in society is the main stimulus to the improvement, and development of knowledge of social structure and action though conflict is the object of study is important. Reflective knowledge of the conflict, as far as social scientists involved, is the wrong problem ignored in contemporary social research.

For examples, of social conflict is said by Cleary (2004: 8), by Marx, Engels and Lenin from the standpoint of activists this theory, it is important to understand the cause of national conflicts, and to distinguish between the contents of the different social, of various nationalist movements,to decide who is generally progressive and emancipator.The authoritarian and repressive which contributes to advancing orretardation of the class struggle domestic, and internationally.

2.3.2 Conflict of Relationship

According to Marc Howard Ross (2007: 12), The conflict of relationship is a part of social conflict in Ethnic conflict, often focusing on cultural content and ritual symbols that evoke strong emotions from all sides. Marc Howard Ross examines the battle over the expression of diverse cultures and enactments. Including the headscarf in France, parades in Northern Ireland, the holy places in Jerusalem and the Confederate flag in South America, to propose a framework psychocultural to understand the ethnic conflict, as well as barriers, and

opportunities for, mitigation. The analysis explores how cultural frame of interest, the demand structure and manufacture shapes how adversaries can find common ground to produce a constructive outcome for the long-term dispute.

According to Marc Howard (2007:12),said that in the run up to the game, conflicts arise by continuing on the appointment of an official language. The flag will be displayed, and the national anthem to be played, neither of these, responses or lack thereof contradict public offering real explanation as to why, and how the differences on some issues bitter and violent cultural change and others are managed constructively. They also failed to acknowledge that two decades ago few observers, would have predicted either that the question of culture Northern Ireland as the parade will move to the center of the conflict, or that the country's. The post Franco will effectively negotiate language area, and cultural rights, and the level of meaningful political autonomy nationality of the country's history.

According to Marc Howard Ross (2007: 38), said that the conflict situation when there is assumed to be higher in the group agreement on the meaning of events, high solidarity groups, intensive flavor associated fate that hinder social and political dissent. The blame for the conflict directed outside the group symbolic actions, including verbal statements, taken many forms and their significance lies in the capacity of symbols, or rituals to evoke narratives about the past to understand the present.

According to Marc Howard Ross (2007: 85), said that cultural identity from this perspective, both the obstacles and opportunities for, mitigate ethnic conflict.

The argument developed here is that the movement toward constructive conflict management in the long-term intergroup.

The conflict be facilitated through the development of an inclusive narratives, symbols, rituals, and other cultural expressions in the context. In which claims are, mutually exclusive previously dominated. agreement signed between the long-standing opponent, such as Protestantism and Catholicism in the state of Northern Ireland.

According to Kriesberg (2003: 26), said that the polarization, and escalating approximately contested cultural expression is common in ethnic conflict. However, this is not the only possible outcome of the group in the conflict also draws on culture to redefine old conflicts in a more constructive direction.

According to Gopin (2000: 26), said that as a result, the conflict is articulated around issues of culture offers the opportunity to reduce the intense. The emotions associated with the identity of the contested, and can serve as a powerful mechanism to bring former opponents to the new institutional arrangements.

For examples, conflict of relationship is said by Marc Howard (2007: 26), in the South American country, the conflict over the Confederate battle flag and the civil war monument was often harsh and unyielding.

2.3.3 Psychological Conflict

According Groeben (1999: 24), said that psychology is the evaluation of literature may also benefit from cooperation with the empirical psychology of creativity of substantially expanding, its domain to include the collection of data

related to the evaluation process and the concept of the literary system. It should be said, however, that this time both these perspectives regarding a potential interdisciplinary cooperation only with the status perspective that goal may be realized in future research.

According to Daniel (2006:192), said that psychology is often one size fits all and psychology focuses on the universal principles of the search for universal principles of human behavior and information processing and should be one of theprimary goals of psychological science.

For example, of psychological conflict is said by Daniel (2006:192), all people within a culture is usually described as the pick of the goals, draw conclusions from their experience and set the price themselves in the same way. They are also often seen as evolving in the same way with everyone continuing along the road generally some will only farther, faster, or more skilled.

2.3.4 Psyche conflict

According to toKraus and Morsella (1991: 8),Said that psyche conflict is such as the conflict in mind that does not feel the quiet of some social problems in conflict situations is even more problematic. than the lack of similarity may misperceptions of wrong assumptions made about the similarity communicators know what their partner. It is well established that the estimates of what other people know, believe, or unusual values tend toward their own beliefs what they themselves know. Consequently, understanding the real intention of the utterance

may require knowledge far beyond what one has, and this may be particularly prevalent when the parties involved in the cultural situation is very different.

According to Kraus and Marsella (1991: 12), said that a reconciliation to submit a bid that is unreasonable, acceptable, and defuse a tense situation, given a sincere desire to resolve the conflict, communication can facilitate the achievement of this goal. But although we can influence others, and be influenced of them through communication, we can influence them and be influenced of them only so much.

The fruit of communication is the establishment of an understanding but beyond this, the communication can beto do little directly to changethe situation or say how the results of theconflict based on, irreconcilable objectives. Good communication can not guarantee that the conflict will be resolved, or evenimproved, but poor communication greatly increases the likelihood that the conflict will be exacerbated.

According to Kraus and Marsella(1991: 13), says that problems can be much more problematic when the parties to the conflict use different language to communicate, as the furore caused by the other person's statement describes the translator has provided a literal translation in English of the phrase Russian State. That the context makes it clear meant to be taken figuratively. Nonliteral use is a pervasive feature of language use, he adds greatly to our ability to formulate messages are colorful and nuanced, but it was not pose a particular problem for translators. In the first place, truly captures the intended meaning of the expression nonliteral often requires.

According to Kraus and Marsella (1991:15), says that the serious complications of perspective taking in situations of conflict comes from what is to simultaneously deliver different messaging called the problem a few spectators. It is not uncommon for the communication to be designed.

For examples, of psyche conflict is said by Kraus and Morsella, (1911: 15), says that a mayor negotiating salary increases with the teachers union because they felt it was necessary to send a message to other city unions he is willing to risk a strike. Or union leaders must make every effort to ensure that reasonable concessions, part of the normal give, and take of negotiations, not seen of members as a sign of weakness. The number of different perspectives and sometimes contradictory of the speaker must take into account to make public or open negotiations difficult. Other things being equal, participants will be advised to reduce the number of spectators where their messages are handled of the others.

2.3.5 Physical conflict

As social conflicts and the psychological, physical conflict is also common in people in their daily life. According to Robert B Talisse (2007: 18), said that a physical conflict is action abortion stem cell the research, of euthanasia public displays of religious symbols, under god phrase in the Pledge of Allegiance. The Catholic bishops to deny Holy Communion ofthe Catholic politicians selection pro, the confirmation process and so called the litmus test for Supreme Court nominees, and government interventions at the end of life decisions, this problem in a comprehensive way or final. The raising them is not for the purpose of

showing the pervasiveness of the justification democratic paradox. To be sure, there are many important things in which the case is different.

According to Robert B Talisse (2007: 19), said that the contraceptive according to the proponents in terms of public policy, justice always beats the moral code of sectarian and opponents argue that there may be no justice beyond moral code right, and that since morality is right prohibiting abortion. As well as justice, demanded that it be banned or at least discouraged. Once again,the conflict is hard without compromise. But for those, involved in this conflict and to understand them in this way, there is no resolution does not fully reflect the values of their own morally acceptable or tolerable, and hence no moral compromise positions available for them.

For example, of physical conflict is said by Robert Talisse (2009: 18), said that some deal directly with legal issues, others focused on public policy, and some concern the private sphere of the individual relationships. Conflict is intractable unless at least one party is willing to compromise fundamental commitments.The situation is similar in the case of gay marriage and emergency contraception.

2.3.6 The Causal Effect

The causal and effect is the crux of the problem that occurred from the protagonist, without a problem then conflicts can not occur. Conflicts are created because of the dispute between the two men.

The causal of conflict of the protagonist is originated from the death of his mother Tracy considered unnatural by Tracy so she felt sad and disappointed after

he knows his mother died because of the incidence of accidents. She tried to calm herself and then she contacted someone to tell that she is can't came to the workplace for a few days. After that she phone Charles for give know that his mother had died of unnatural incidence of accidents.

Tracy said stuck in his throat and Charles was also surprised to hear the news from Tracy. Charles was sad because he could not accompany Tracy when he was shaken by the incident. And Tracy met Otto to askedthe event which is has been occur on that day until made his mother's death.

Otto blinked and began to tell him what happened to Tracy and Otto said that Romano was involved with the accident that left her mother died and Tracy felt very angry. But he tried to hold back his emotions.

The effect of conflict of the protagonist is Tracy and Romano feuding and hostility that continues constantly until Tracy decides plan revenge for his mother. Then she met Romano to hear the confessions which have been involved in incidents of accidents his mother, because Romano has been made his mother death. But Romano lie he told was not involved with the incidence of accidents that made his mother died and Tracy become very angry with his eyes wild, so he lost control and become involved in the murder were made Romano supine on the floor and was unconscious. Tracy finally had ended imprisoned and not were freed.