

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the discussion of research context where the researcher explores her reason why she discuss this phenomenon by combining some literatures related to the study. Research focus consists of the researcher's focus, significance of study is mentioning the benefit of the study for some people, the key term consists of some clues related to the research focus, and some literatures that contain of the underlying theories which closely related to this study.

A. Research Context

Literature is a branch of science. In the Oxford dictionary, it is explained briefly that the word "literature" has two meanings, namely "writing valued of as works of art, especially novels, plays, and poetry" and "pieces of writing on a particular subject".¹ Literary works are divided into two types, namely prose and poetry. "Prose is an independent literary work, for example novels, short stories and dramas. Poetry is a literary work that is bound by certain rules and regulations, for example poetry and rhymes".²

In other words, as an imaginative work, fiction also belongs to a form of literary work. "Fiction is an artificial or fabricated work, while literary works

¹ *Oxford: Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, fourth edition, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), 258.

² Surastina, *Pengantar Teori Sastra* (Yogyakarta: Elmatara, 2018), 4.

which include fiction is novels and short stories".³ Novel tells about human life with a complex plot and includes some elements, such as theme, setting, character, characterization, setting, etc. One of the elements that cannot be separated from the novel is conflict. Conflict is the spirit in every novel story. Quoted by Nurgiyantoro that Meredith state "Conflict refers to the notion of something unpleasant that happens and is experienced by the characters in the story, who if the character is free to choose, they would not choose that event happen to them".⁴ Therefore, conflict can be said as obstacles faced by the main character in achieving his desires.

Fangirl is a novel with fan fiction's genre. Widaningsih said that "Fan fiction is a story created as a tribute to something that has a copy right, aka something that already exists. Fanfiction means "fan's imagination". Therefore, if you make a story based on our favorite boyband, girlband or animated film, and still use the world, concepts, characters, and several other aspects, it is called fanfiction".⁵

Besides that, "Fangirl is a young-adult and fanfiction novel by Rainbow Rowell that published in 2013. Fangirl is Rowell's second book, following *Eleanor & Park*".⁶ It published by St. Martin's Press, first printing in 2013 and have 445 pages thick (includes cover, content, acknowledgment, and synopsis). In this novel, Rowell's reimagining of the story's character, such as the reclusive

³ Andri Wicaksono, *Pengkajian Prosa Fiksi* (Yogyakarta: Garudhawaca, 2014), 112.

⁴ Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2015), 179.

⁵ Ida Widaningsih, *Strategi Dan Inovasi Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di Era Revolusi Industri 4.0* (Ponorogo: Uwais Inspirasi Indonesia, 2019), 87.

⁶ "Fangirl (Novel)", Wikipedia, accessed from [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fangirl_\(Novel\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fangirl_(Novel)), retrieved on 09th April 2021 at 13.07.

writer, the tough talking friend, and the sweet potential boyfriend as dynamic and temperamental individuals. Rowell's challenges readers to love characters who are loyal, vulnerable and funny, but also realistically flawed. This novel tells the story of an introverted girl who is hesitant to enter a new life, friendship, lectures, and also love. This novel also has complete conflicts and complete characters. Cather Avery (Cath) is main character of this novel, she is an introverted girl (who always doubts, worries, and even hurts the other people's feelings because of her fear of the new world) who loves to stay in her comfort zone, do not like to make friends with a lot of people and feels blessed to have a twin sister to accompany her through life's twists and turns. But one twist of life, splits them into two apart college. Cath's sister (Wren Avery, in contrast to Cath, she is a girl who is with an extroverted personality, expressive and interested in doing new things) wants to discover new people and lead a life separate from her twin. She chooses a completely new dorm, a different degree and a completely new extremely extroverted life style which does not match Cath liking. Cath finds it difficult to find her away around this entire 'new' environment and chooses to stay away from real world by sticking to her Simon Snow Fan Fiction where she is an author under username "Magicath".

Beside Cath and her twin sister, there is also other character as additional character. Reagan is Cath's roommate in the campus dorm (initially feared by Cath, but later becomes a close friend) and her friend_Levi (a loveable character who always cares for and gives protection to the people he loves) are the ones who help Cath to induct her into college life. The first year is a tremendous swirl

for Cath, dealing with a failed relationship with Nick (a boy playing with Cath's feelings), an estranged mother wanting to reconcile after a decade, her sick father (Arthur Avery will tell you how difficult it is to be a single parent), her alcoholic twin and her grades. This novel is very fun to read because we can learn how to accept ourselves, get out of our comfort zone, dare to express opinions and feelings to others, as well as learn to accept what other people do to us sincerely.

In short, Fangirl's novel tells about the struggle of Cather Avery (Cath) as main character with her introvert personality. Someone who has an introverted personality is often considered to have a mental disorder, so that not a few people think of it as a negative thing. In fact, there is nothing wrong with this personality. An introvert is a personal character that is individual, who is more quiet, talks less and prefers to be a good listener in a group, who likes to be alone and is often introspective and busy with their own lives. However, this is not a disease. There are also many positive things that can be obtained from this personality. One of them is that they do not talk nonsense much. As contained in the Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Mu'minun verses 1-3, which reads:

قد افلح المؤمنون. الذين هم في صلاتهم خاشعون. والذين هم عن اللغو معرضون.⁷

Which means: "Successful indeed are the believers, who are humble in their prayers and who shun what is vain".⁸ This verse explains that people who keep away from useless things both in deeds and in speech are fortunate. Therefore, introvert personality is not always bad.

⁷ Al-Qur'an, al-Mu'minun (23): 1-3.

⁸ Maulana Muhammad Ali, *English Translation of The Holy Qur'an* (U.K: A Lahore Ahmadiya Publication, 2010), 423.

As explained above, that someone with an introverted personality tends to be seen as a person who has a mental disorder, because they tend to be self-isolating and anti-social. In Islam, this can also be considered something bad because as Muslims, we are encouraged to maintain friendship (*silaturrahim*) with fellow humans. This opinion is also supported by the *hadith* of the prophet number 1657, which reads:

حديث أنس ابن مالك رضي الله عنه قال: سمعت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يقول:

من سره أن يبسط له في رزقه و ينسأله في أثره فليصل رحمه

Which means "Anas bin Malik RA said:" I heard Rasulullah SAW say: 'Whoever wants to expand his rizq and lengthen his age, he should connect the ties of friendship (*silaturrahim*)" (HR Bukhari).⁹ This hadith is one of the recommendations or orders to *silaturrahim*. From this hadith, we can conclude that in addition to positive values, introverted personalities can also cause negative views from the other side.

From the explanation above, the researcher decided to choose Rainbow Rowell's novel 'Fangirl' as the subject in this research because it presents a very interesting conflict faced by Cath Avery that important for our lives. Apart from being interested in literature especially novels, researcher also interested in examining the influence of the internal conflict of Cather Avery's character.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher would like to study about the internal conflict faced by the main character in Rainbow Rowell's novel "Fangirl" and the influence of the internal conflict itself. Therefore, the researcher conduct

⁹ Muhammad Fu'ad Abdul Baqi, *Shahih Bukhari – Muslim* (Jakarta: Pramedia, 2017), 970.

an analysis a novel, entitled “*The Analysis of Main Character’s Internal Conflict in Fangirl’s Novel by Rainbow Rowell*”

B. Research Focuses

The research problem is an attempt to explicitly ask the questions for which the answer is to be sought. The formulation of the problem is a complete and detailed statement regarding the scope of the problem to be studied.¹⁰ In this research, the researcher would like to focus on the following problems:

1. What is the main character's internal conflict in “Fangirl’s novel by Rainbow Rowell?
2. How are the influences of the main character's internal conflicts in Fangirl’s novel by Rainbow Rowell into the main character’s characteristics?

C. Research Objectives

The research objective is to solve the problem. Therefore, this section contains a description of what objectives to be achieved in the research. It is content is closely related to the research focus that has been formulated.¹¹ Based on the research focuses stated above, the researcher has goal, these are:

1. To find out the main character's internal conflicts in “Fangirl” novel by Rainbow Rowell

¹⁰ Akademik 2020, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah* (Pamekasan: Institut Agama Islam Negeri Madura, 2020), 38.

¹¹ Ibid, 38.

2. To describe the influence of the main character's internal conflicts in “Fangirl” novel by Rainbow Rowell into the main character’s characteristics

D. Significance of Study

This section describes the use or importance of the research, both scientific use and social use. Scientific use is in the development of science, while social use is directed as an effort and stage in solving social problems.¹² It means that the research hopes that in this research have two advantages, they are:

1. Theoretically

Theoretically, this research is useful for developing knowledge related to literature, especially regarding the internal conflicts of the main character in the novel.

2. Practically

- a. For the readers: this research can be used as a reference or reading material by students of the English Teaching Learning Program to develop knowledge in the field of literature, especially in novel.
- b. For the further researchers: other researcher can use this research as a reference, comparison or complementary material in discussing, researching or analyzing related to the main character internal conflict.

¹² Akademik 2020, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah* (Pamekasan: Institut Agama Islam Negeri Madura, 2020), 39.

E. Definition of Terms

This section explains the terms used, so that there are similarities in interpretation and avoid confusion of meaning. The terms that need to be explained are terms related to the main concepts contained in the thesis.¹³ To make the reader understand this case, the researcher will present some definitions of the terms.

1. Novel: an essay in the form of long prose containing a series of stories of someone's life.
2. Main character: the central character whose experiences the story and usually influenced by the main conflict of the plot.
3. Internal conflict: also called as psychological conflict is a conflict that occurs within a character. This is better known as character versus self.
4. Influence: it can be positive influence that can provide a benefit or negative influence that can have a bad impact.
5. Rainbow Rowell: the author of the novel "Fangirl".
6. Fangirl: a novel that published by St. Martin's Press on 10th September 2013.

F. Previous Study

Previous studies are the results of previous research, which can serve as material for analysis based on the theoretical framework built and as a

¹³ Akademik 2020, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*, 39.

differentiator from previous research.¹⁴ This previous research has become one of the researcher's references in conducting research, so that the researcher can enrich the theory used in examining the research undertaken. From previous study, the researcher found research with almost the same title and was related to the researcher's research title. Therefore, the researcher takes this study as a reference in enriching the study material in the researcher's research. The following is previous research in the form of a thesis related to the research conducted by the researcher.

Research conducted by Fina Izzatul Kamilah "The Analysis of Main Character's Conflicts in Wonder's Novels by RJ Palacio".¹⁵ The result on her research shows that the main character (Auggie) was faced external and internal conflict. As the external conflict is bullying in his school environment, while the internal conflict is coming from him, Auggie feel that he is so ugly with face he has. The difference between this research and the research above is about the subject. In her research, there is only explain about the basic of internal and external conflict, while on this research it is focuses on the internal (psychological) conflict in novel "Fangirl".

Other previous study conducted by Hersi Intan Tarsila "The Struggle of Cath Avery against Her Introvert Personality on Fangirl by Rainbow Rowell".¹⁶ The result on her research shows that people who have the introvert personality tend to enjoy being alone, only have a few close friends, and feel uncomfortable

¹⁴ Akademik 2020, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*, 31.

¹⁵ Fina Izzatul Kamilah, "The Analysis of Main Character's Internal and External conflicts in Wonder's Novels by RJ Palacio" (Thesis: IAIN Madura, 2019).

¹⁶ Hersi Intan Tarsila "The Struggle of Cath Avery Against Her Introvert Personality on Fangirl by Rainbow Rowell (Thesis: Diponegoro University, t.t.).

socializing with other people. It can be showed by the main character of Fangirl (Cath Avery) has these traits of being an introvert. This personality can be found from her attitudes and activities in her daily life. Introvert personality can be caused by the leaving of someone important. In Cath's case, she was left by her mother when she was still so young. After Cath's mother left her, Cath became not only more insecure about everything, but also became shy and felt anxious almost all the time. Thus, her introvert personality causes by the lack of attention from a mother figure.

The differences between this research and the research above is her research explain about all of intrinsic element of the novel and more about the struggle that has been faced by the main character both in internal and external, while on this research focuses only in the internal conflict element in the novel.

G. Review of Related Literature

Literature review in any research is needed in order to find theories, concepts, and generalizations that can be used as a theoretical basis for the research to be carried out. Literature review contains theoretical descriptions of the object under study in the form of in-depth theoretical studies.¹⁷ The researcher aims to review literatures that contain of the some theories which closely related to this research. They are as follow:

¹⁷ Akademik 2020, *Pedoman Penulisan*, 32.

1. Novel

a. The Definition of Novel

"Novel is a story in the form of prose in a broad size, namely a cherry with a complex plot and theme, many characters and various story settings. Novels contemplate and describe the reality that is seen, felt, in a certain form with certain influences or ties associated with the achievement of human desires".¹⁸ Another opinion that supports this opinion comes from Surastina, who said that "a novel is a story in the form of prose, the length is not less than 50,000 words that tell an imaginative human life, and has an intrinsic element, namely the title, character, characterization, setting, plot, point of view, and theme"¹⁹ Therefore, the novel is a long story that is fictional and depicts the life story of the main character through a complex series of events, usually consisting of 50.000 words.

The difference between short stories and novels can be seen from the length of the work. As the name implies, a short story is a work with a story that relatively short. There is also a literary work called novelette, which is a work that is longer than a short story and shorter than a novel. Because it has a length that is much different from a short story, a novel usually presents something that is more detailed, more numerous, and involves more complex problems.²⁰ Therefore, it can be concluded that the novel is a story that is longer and more detailed than short stories and novelettes

¹⁸ Wicaksono, *Pengkajian Prosa Fiksi*, 116.

¹⁹ Surastina, *Pengantar Teori Sastra*, 30.

²⁰ Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, 12-13.

b. The Elements of Novel

Novel has two elements, namely intrinsic and extrinsic. Burhan Nurgiyantoro stated that the intrinsic element is the element that builds a work that the reader will factually discover. The intrinsic elements in the novel are those that directly build the story, such as theme, plot, character, characterization, point of view, setting, message, conflict, etc. While, extrinsic elements are elements that indirectly influence the story, but are not part of the work itself.²¹

The intrinsic elements of the novel include:

1) Themes.

“Themes are general basic ideas (meanings) that support a literary work as a semantic and abstract structure that is repeatedly raised through motives and is usually carried out implicitly.”²² Usually, the theme is closely related to the author's experience, so that an author often offers the meaning of life from his personal experience and invites readers to see, feel, and live the life lessons.²³

Theme is intrinsic element in novel that show about the main ideas or thoughts that underlie a literary work, it can be something that is the basis of the story, something that animates the story, or something that is the main problem in the story.

2) Plot

Usually, the plot is defined as a various events in the story. Besides that, Wicaksono state that the plot is not just a series of events, but a combination of elements that build a story where one event to another has causality (cause and

²¹ Ibid, 30.

²²Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, 115.

²³ Wicaksono, *Pengkajian Prosa Fiksi*, 141.

effect).²⁴ In other word, plot is known as a narrative structure that contains a storyline, namely events that follow each other.²⁵ From this explanation, the plot can be said to be the most important element in a literary work because the plot makes a story continuous (one event is related to another). The stages of the plot include:

- a) Situation: the initial painting of an event
- b) Generating circumstance: events started to move and caused conflict.
- c) Rising action: the situation and conflict began to peak
- d) Climax: events and conflicts reach their peak
- e) Resolution: events and conflicts subside and solutions emerge.²⁶

3) Point of View

“The point of view is the way or view used by the author as a means of presenting the characters, actions, settings and events that make up the story in a work of fiction to the reader.”²⁷ Similar opinion was also expressed by Meity Mudikawaty, she said "The point of view is the author's point of view as a means of presenting characters, actions, settings and various events that make up the story".²⁸

²⁴ Ibid, 172.

²⁵ Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, 165.

²⁶ Idda Ayu Kusriani, *Bahasa Indonesia 3* (t.t.: Quadra, 2008), 40.

²⁷ Satinem, *Apresiasi Prosa Fiksi* (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2019), 73-74.

²⁸ Meity Mudikawaty, Melli Meisawati, and Ari Nurdiana, *Super Complete SD/MI 4,5,6* (Depok: Magenta Media, 2018), 164.

4) Setting

"The setting is the place and time of the occurrence of an event and social condition (environment) described in the story".²⁹ In short, all of information regarding time, place, atmosphere and social environment contained in the story is setting itself. The setting is useful for strengthening the theme, plot, character and building a story atmosphere. For example:

- a) Setting of time: 2001, during WWII (Second world war), today.
- b) Setting of place: Egypt, in the garden, a prep school.
- c) Setting of Atmosphere: a cold and gloomy night

5) Message

"The message is an element of advice or morals to be conveyed in literary work".³⁰ In addition, "a message is a message or wisdom that can be taken from a story to be used as a mirror or a guide for life".³¹ The mandate in the story can be in the form of advice, suggestions, or prohibitions for doing or not doing something. And the message in a story must be positive.

6) Character

"Characters can be described as actors or people in a story."³² Burhan Nurgiyantoro argues that story characters are a means to provide educational goals or moral messages in a story.³³ Characters can be divided into the following types:

²⁹ Wicaksono, *Pengkajian Prosa Fiksi*, 251.

³⁰ Mudikawaty, *Super Complete*, 164.

³¹ Satinem, *Apresiasi Prosa*, 75.

³² Mudikawaty, *Super Complete*, 164.

³³ Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Sastra Anak* (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2018), 224.

- a) Fictional character: a character created by the author's imagination, it means that this character is not a figure that can be found in the real world or in history
- b) Historical character: who are the opposite of fictional character, namely a character whose model is taken from the real world (within the author's social and cultural background).
- c) Protagonist character: a character whose carries moral values in a story. That can be a character with good character, often used as a hero who carries the values of truth, and readers tend to side with this character.
- d) Antagonist character: a character that is treated antipathically by the reader because he tends to have bad character and is in conflict with the protagonist character.
- e) Flat character: a character that only has one character, a certain character and is similar to a formula. In general, this character functions as a peripheral figure for a round character
- f) Round character: a character that has many characters and is sometimes unpredictable, so the character cannot be formulated as a flat character. It can be a protagonist and it can be an antagonist.
- g) Static characters: characters that do not experience development and change. That is, if from the beginning of his appearance he is good character, then he will continue to be good until the end of the story, and vice versa.

h) Developing or dynamic character: a character that experiences development and changes in line with the story line.³⁴

Apart from some of the types already mentioned above, there are 3 levels in the character, includes:

- a) Primary character: also called as main character is the major players in a story, appearing in numerous scenes throughout the script, and the focal point of the plotline and/or key subplots.
- b) Secondary character: the characters that are of lesser importance, but supporting roles, generally appearing in fewer scenes and with a narrower narrative function.
- c) Tertiary character: characters that appear only in one or two scenes for a specific and limited purpose. Bit players who appear in one scene to perform a single function in relation to the plot.³⁵

Nurgiyantoro also stated about the differences in the characters. He argues that the characters in terms of their role in a story are divided into two types. The first type is main character (central character), which is a character who dominates most of the story and prioritizes storytelling.³⁶ The main character is always present as the subject of conflict in a story. The existence of the main character also greatly influences the development of the plot. In a novel, the main plot is usually a story about the main character.

³⁴ Nurgiyantoro, *Sastra Anak*, 224-230.

³⁵ Scott Myers "Go Into The Story," Medium, accessed from <http://gointothestory.blcklst.com/primary-secondary-and-tertiary-characters-d5b78daf30d0>, retrieved on 15th May 2021 at 22.02; Idem, "Three Levels of Characters: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary," Scottdistillery, accessed from <http://scottdistillery.medium.com/three-levels-of-characters-primary-secondary-tertiary-379b6fa05706>, retrieved on 15th May 2021 at 22.16.

³⁶ Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian*, 258-259.

Then, the second type is additional character (peripheral character). Nurgiyantoro said that “the appearance of additional characters is usually ignored or gets less attention”.³⁷ In other words, additional characters are characters who are not the center of attention in a story but only as characters that appear to complete the story. Their appearance is usually relatively short.

7) Characterization

“Characterization is a technique or way of presenting a character in a story”.³⁸ Nurgiyantoro said that "a strong characterization in a story among other things is that there is a harmonious relationship between physical and non-physical conditions and qualities."³⁹ It can be said that characterization is the process by which the author reveals the personality of a character. There are two types of personality that are usually used by the author to be characterization of a character, it can be description of physical behavior or psychological background, namely personality (extrovert and introvert).

Quoted in Tarsila, According to Sommers-Flanagan on the book ‘Counseling and Psychotherapy Theories in Context and Practice (2nd ed.)’, he said that extraversion (extrovert) is an orientation to the outer world of people, things, and activities and introversion (introvert) is an orientation to the inner world of concepts, ideas, and internal experience.”⁴⁰ Safrudin states that someone with an extroverted personality has the characteristics of more outgoing, fluent in,

³⁷ Ibid, 259

³⁸ Mudikawaty, *Super Complete*, 164.

³⁹ Nurgiyantoro, *Sastra Anak*, 224.

⁴⁰ Hersi Intan Tarsila “The Struggle of Cath Avery Against Her Introvert Personality on Fangirl by Rainbow Rowell (Thesis: Diponegoro University, t.t.), 7

sociability, friendly, and cheerful. While, introverted personality is less sociable, quiet, likes to be alone and is often afraid of the things around him.⁴¹

8) Conflict

“Conflict refers to the notion of something unpleasant that happens and is experienced by the characters in the story, who if the character has the freedom to choose, he (they) will not choose the event to befall him”.⁴² Conflict is also an attraction in a literary work in the form of contradictions between the characters that are told.⁴³

A conflict will occur when there is no agreement or regular arrangement between one desire and another. Conflict can also occur if there is no agreement between one ego and another. This usually happens in real life which most people often avoid. However, in the world of literature, conflict is needed and can even be said to be important in order to support the content of the story. If there is no conflict in a story, then it is certain that the story will not live and attract readers to read it because there are no events that can be felt. It is not even an exaggeration to write literary works to build and develop conflict because the more and more interesting the conflicts that occur, the more interesting the story will be to read.

There are two types of conflict, includes:

⁴¹ Safrudin, Sri Mulyati, and Rosni Lubis, *Pengembangan Kepribadian dan Profesionalisme Bidan* (Malang: Wineka Media, 2018), 13.

⁴² Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, 179.

⁴³ Mudikawaty, *Super Complete*, 164.

a) External Conflict

External conflict is a conflict that occurs between a character and something outside himself. It can be either the natural or human environment.

External conflicts are divided into 3, namely:

- (1) Physical conflict. It can be a conflict between a character and other as a social human, and it can be the tension between the characters in the story involving members of the human body, such as punching, hitting, fighting, and so on.
- (2) Social conflict, namely conflict between humans. It can be a conflict between humans and humans or humans and society.
- (3) Elemental conflicts, namely conflicts that occur between humans or characters and the nature around them.⁴⁴

b) Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is a conflict between a character and himself, for example a conflict that occurs in the heart or soul of a character in the story.⁴⁵

This opinion is also similar to Staton that quoted by Yustina Rini and several other researchers. He stated that “Internal conflict is a psychological conflict where the problems arise due to conflicts between humans and themselves. For example conflict between two desires, different choices, hopes or other problems.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Wicaksono, *Pengkajian Prosa Fiksi*, 175-178.

⁴⁵ Ibid, 136-139.

⁴⁶Yustina Rini, Totok Priyadi, and Laurensius Salem, “Analisis Konflik Eksternal Dan Internal Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Macan Kertas Karya Budi Anggoro,” *Jurnal Untan* (Pontianak): 3, <http://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jdpdp/article/view/9125>.

This opinion is also supported by the opinion of Burhan Nurgiyantoro who states that internal conflict is an internal problem of a human being, such as problems that occur within the characters themselves (in their hearts, minds, and souls).⁴⁷ That way, internal conflicts are usually related to psychological background, personality and others.

Internal conflict is known as psychological conflict. Psychological conflict exists when we are faced to difficult choices to choose. Quoted in Rahmah, according to Lewin, psychological conflict is divided into three different types, they are:

- (1) Approach-approach Conflict: this occurs when a person has to choose two alternative choices and both those competing alternative choices have positive valences. This conflict is easier to resolve than any other type, because they always result in something pleasant. For example, when someone has to choose between studying in a college or start to work.
- (2) Approach-avoidance Conflict: it occurs when a person has to deal with a situation that possesses both desirable as well as undesirable aspect, when a person feels similar degrees of attraction towards and repulsion from a goal.
- (3) Avoidance-avoidance Conflict: it occurs when each of the competing alternatives possesses negative consequence.⁴⁸ For

⁴⁷ Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, 181.

⁴⁸ Nor Rahmah, Singgih Daru Kuncara, and Nita Maya Valiantien, "The Influence Of Psychological Conflict Toward Elsa's Character Development In Frozen Film", *Jurnal Ilmu*

example, when a person has to choose between dropping out of college or moving to another college that is not in accordance with their wishes (bad).

Quoted by Sella Damayanti, Davidoff stated that approach-avoidance conflict is also divided into two types, namely: single and double approach-avoidance conflict.

(1) A single approach-avoidance conflict is when person is attracted to and repelled by the goal. This is a single option with a bittersweet quality. For example, when a person has to choose between studying abroad and leaving their family.

(2) Double approach-avoidance conflicts have two goals, each with good and bad points. The only available job is dull but will provide income.⁴⁹ For example, when a person has to choose between studying at a high-quality campus but does not like their friends and lecturers or studying at a low-quality campus but likes their friends and lecturers.

2. Influences of Internal Conflict

According to Wirawan in Kamilah, “Every conflict has the influence for the human being, for individual or community, and created modification to be

Budaya 1, no. 2 (April, 2017): 63. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/240560/the-influence-of-psychological-conflict-toward-elsas-character-development-in-frozen-film>.

⁴⁹ Sella Damayanti, “A Study Of Psychological Conflict As A Lesbian In Annie On My Mind Novel By Nancy Garden”, *Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra* 3, no. 1 (Juni, 2016): 38. <https://ejournal.unikama.ac.id/index.php/JIBS/article/view/1154>

better for human.”⁵⁰ Conflict has positive and negative influence for human, they are below:

a. Positive Influence

Sudarmanto state that not all conflicts will have negative influences.⁵¹ That is, the conflicts that occur within a character do not all have a bad effect but there are also those that have a good influence and bring benefits. He also mentioned some of the positive influence of conflicts, including the motivation, creativity and growth, making better decision, finding alternative and appropriate solutions to improve individual or group performance, and finding new approaches.⁵²

b. Negative Influence

Beside the positive influence, there is also the influence of conflict that is negative. This theory was also explained by Sudarmanto. The negative influences of conflict are able to make the character stress, fatigue, and dissatisfaction, impaired communication between individuals and groups, decreased individual or group performance, resistance to change, and low commitment and loyalty.⁵³

⁵⁰ Fina Izzatul Kamilah, *The Analysis of Main Character's Conflicts in Wonder's Novel* by R.J Palacio (Thesis: IAIN Madura, 2019), 25

⁵¹ Eko Sudarmanto, dkk., *Manajemen Konflik* (t.t: Yayasan Kita Menulis, 2021), 97.

⁵² Sudarmanto, *Manajemen Konflik*, 97.

⁵³ *Ibid*, 98.

3. Author Biographies

Rainbow Rowell was born on 24th February, 1973 (Age: 48). Now, Rowell lives in Omaha, Nebraska, United States with her husband and two sons.⁵⁴

a. Career

She is an American author known for novels with young adult and new adult fiction, and contemporary fiction genre. Rowell was a columnist and ad copywriter at the Omaha World-Herald from 1995 to 2012. After leaving her position as a columnist, Rowell began working for an ad agency and writing what would become her first published novel, *Attachments*, as a pastime. Rowell gave birth to her first son during this period and paused work on the manuscript for two years. She is the writer of the 2017 revival of Marvel Comics' *Runaways*.

In 2011, Rowell published a contemporary romantic comedy's novel about a company's IT guy who falls in love with a woman whose email he has been monitoring. Kirkus Reviews listed it as one of the outstanding debuts that year. In 2012, Rowell completed the first draft of her young adult novel entitled "Fangirl" for National Novel Writing Month. In 2013, Rowell published *Fangirl* and *Eleanor & Park*, another young adult novel. Both were named by The New York Times as among the best young adult fiction of the year.

In January 2014, Rowell signed a two-book deal with First Second to author two young adult graphic novels, the first of which will be illustrated by Faith Erin Hicks (a Canadian cartoonist and animator). Rowell's fourth novel,

⁵⁴ "*Rainbow Rowell*", Wikipedia, accessed from https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainbow_Rowell, retrieved on 17th April 2021 at 05.15.

Landline, a contemporary adult novel about a marriage in trouble, was released on July 8, 2014. Rowell announced in December 2014 that her fifth book, Carry On, would be published in October 2015. It was published on October 6, 2015. Carry On is based on the book series central to the plot of Fangirl. Although it exists in a fantasy world and within Fangirl was part of a series, the novel is the first in a three part series.

On June 3, 2018, Rowell announced via Twitter that she was working on her sixth novel, Wayward Son, a sequel to Carry On. The novel was published on September 24, 2019. In October 2019, Rowell announced her next book, "Anyway the Wind Blows." This book is the third and final novel in the Simon Snow series, and will be released in July 2021.

b. Her Works

- 1) Young adult: Eleanor & Park (2012), Fangirl (2013), Carry On (2015-Simon Snow Series), Wayward Son (2019-Simon Snow Series), and Any Way the Wind Blows (2021-Simon Snow Series).
- 2) Adult: Attachments (2011) and Landline (2014).
- 3) Short fiction: "Midnights", My True Love Gave to Me: Twelve Holiday Stories, ed. Stephanie Perkins (2014), Kindred Spirits (World Book Day Edition-2016), and The Prince and the Troll (2020).
- 4) Comic books: Runaways, illustrated by Kris Anka (2017) and Pumpkin heads, illustrated by Faith Erin Hicks (2019).

c. Inspiration for Fangirl

In the last part of “Fangirl” novel (greeting page), Rowell said “*I decided to write this book after reading a lot (I mean, a lot) of fanfiction*”.⁵⁵ She also said that reading a lot of fanfiction was an experience that changed his life, changed the way she thought about writing, and helped her better understand her own intense relationships with the characters and world of fiction in the stories she wrote. From this statement, it can be concluded that Rowell developed her role as a writer and the correlation between herself and the readers' feelings.

Rowell is a master at third person limited narration. Just enough of her authorial voice is present while allowing the flavor of the novel’s story and characters to shine. ‘*Fangirl*’ is introspective and quirky. Rowell’s voice is immediately identifiable but always harmonious with the individual novel. In *Fangirl*, voice is particularly important because there are three separate authorial voices: Rowell’s, Gemma T. Leslie’s, and Cath’s. Between chapters of the book about Cath, there are passages from Cath’s fanfiction and the Simon Snow series that inspires it.

The most impressive of the three is Rowell’s writing as Gemma T. Leslie, the author of Cath’s beloved books. Leslie is a J.K. Rowling-esque writer, so Rowell infuses Leslie’s voice with some of the Harry Potter author’s style. Rowling’s habit of qualifying dialogue with adverbs is also Leslie’s, and characters do not just talk, they stammer, grumble, and whisper. As one would expect, Cath’s writing shares this trait in her Simon Snow fanfiction. The excerpts

⁵⁵ Rainbow Rowell, “*Fangirl*” (New York: St. Martin’s Press, 2013), 324.

from her fanfiction demonstrate that she is just as good as has been implied, but that she is most definitely mimicking Gemma T. Leslie, with bits of her own voice peeking through. There are moments when Rowell's authorial voice merges with Cath's. These three voices (four, if you count Rowling's invisible influence) are a wonderful example of how intertextuality manifests in an author's use of language.

What motivates a writer to tell stories? Rowell writes 'Cather Avery' to escape herself, yet she feels responsibility to her fans. She is very much conscious of her audience, but the extrinsic is not her main motivator; it's simply a validation of everything that she values in herself. "*When I'm writing my own stuff, it's like swimming upstream. Or ... falling down a cliff and grabbing at branches, trying to invent the branches as I fall.*"⁵⁶ Her journey throughout the novel is learning to value herself outside of her escape into Simon and Baz's world where she feels comfortable and knows she can feel success. Rowell's proven herself as a writer who gets how people think in pop culture. She's a native speaker, not a mere observer, which is why these references and her style is always pitch perfect and authentic.

Apart from the things mentioned above, in writing this novel Rowell is also grateful to many parties or friends who always help him. Like when he thank to Forest (his friend) who always talked about the characters Rowell wrote as if they were real. From this we can see that even a warm support and

⁵⁶ Rowell, "*Fangirl*", 198.

constructive imagination from a friend was able to get Rowell to engage her feelings when writing Fangirl.

d. Relations Between Author and Main Character's Internal Conflict

As we know that every literary works usually has a relation with the author's real life, as well as this novel "Fangirl". Through several interviews and reviews, Rainbow Rowell expresses how difficult her real life because she has a personality and environment tht gates her into the trouble, it also almost the same as the character she wrote, namely Cather Avery.

This statement summarized from the results of her interview with Fiel Estrella which is attached to her personal blog at www.rainbowrowell.com. She said that she started writing at a very young age. This stems from her childhood when her mother restricted to watch television and certain movies but allowed Rowell to read any book she wanted.⁵⁷

Therefore, Rowell is only interested in thing that related to book, both reading and writing them. She was even good at writing papers since high school, she also studied about journalism, then worked as a columnist. From that statement, it can be seen that Rowell shows her character by expressing herself as the character of Cather Avery where she also likes to spend his time doing work that requires more free in expressing her ideas by not involving many people in her personal work as the personality of Cath as the main character in her novel "Fangirl".

⁵⁷ Fiel Estrella, "*The Rainbow rowell Fandom.*" Elision, accessed from <http://thisiselision.tumblr.com/post/420121117/the-rainbow-rowell-fandom> retrieved on 27th December 2021 at 23.02

Another thing that also shows the factor of the emergence of internal conflict in Rainbow Rowell is her family environment and where she lives. She also puts Cath as girl who lives from Omaha, the childhood home of Rowell. Rowell stated about her living conditions in an interview with Ashley C. Ford which is also on her personal blog. She said *“My dad was not around and when he was around, he was not good. There was a lot of alcohol abuse and drug abuse. I feel like I need to say that I’m probably sane and alive because I had a really great mom”*⁵⁸

From the statement above, it can be seen that Rowell interprets her real life by reversing her past condition with Cath’s condition. Rowell feels tormented by her life situation by having a bad father, then he describes her past figure to Cath by making Cath’s mother as a bad parent who left her family when Cath and her twin sister are young.

⁵⁸ Ashley C. Ford, *“How Rainbow Rowell Turned A Bomb Into A Best-Selling Novel”* BuzzFeed, accessed from <http://www.buzzfeed.com/ashleyford/how-rainvow-rowell-turned-a-bomb-into-a-best-selling-novel> retrieved on 27th December 2021 at 23.14