

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the first part of this work. This chapter consists of the research background, statement of problem, research purposes, research significances, research scope, conceptual framework, and the previous studies.

1.1 Research Background

Poetry, plays, and novels were all considered literature. Literature is made up of stories that dramatize events, portray emotions, analyze, and support ideas. It was something that writers created as a literary art form based on social life. For us to study as students, literature was crucial. We grew academically and personally as a result of it. Since the literature itself dealt with life and society, it was not too far removed from what we do every day. However, as the researcher discovered while studying prose and poetry, many people had trouble comprehending what literature was. More than half of people still struggle to identify the novel's conflict. This is the reason the researcher was motivated to select this subject for investigation. Prose, poetry, and drama were the three categories into which literature was classified.

According to Wellek, Rene, (1956) the literary term that best describes literary arts, specifically literature as an imaginative effort. The author expresses his imagination through exquisite language in this fascinating masterpiece.

According to Khan, R. W., Saeed, A., Gul, N., & Iqbal, (2019) the literature review reveals a lack of information about how young adult literary works can be used to better understand adolescent decision-making at the end of life. This research suggests that fiction can provide insight into adolescent thinking. In addition, the conflict in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* have identified specific types of cancer that clinicians and parents find helpful in guiding young people through life changes as a result of their life-threatening illness. This form of storytelling can also be used by young people themselves to make sense of the changed course of their lives.

A literary work examines the social environment's interior life. This point of view results from the author's inability to cut off specific social links inside the social group. The purpose of literature extends beyond merely documenting social reality. One could consider literature to be a social-phenomena. Life is mostly social reality, and literature depicts life.

Prose is another literary form in addition to poetry and drama. The novel is the form of prose that currently dominates society. Novel is a fictional story that explores a range of issues that face people today.

Modern literature now includes novels. A novel was a lengthy piece of writing that included a chronology of a person's life story surrounded by his or her people and displayed his or her traits and attitudes in each character. Plot, character, point of view, topic, and conflict can all be found in a novel. Students had trouble identifying which was the plot, subject, or conflict when those were pointed out to them. According to the researcher's experience, this is why it was challenging to identify those components, particularly conflicts, because the novel was far too long.

Conflict itself was divided into two halves. A prose or novel had both intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Title, theme, plot, point of view, character, and place were the intrinsic components. Extrinsic components, meanwhile, included elements from the researcher's biography, personality, and surroundings. The conflicts in the novel were regulating an impulsive sequence of connected causes and effects. There were other thoughts and viewpoints as well.

Conflict was a key component of story because it revealed the extremes of human energy and forced individuals to make choices about their behavior. It divided between internal and external conflict as two different sorts of conflict. Three types of conflict can be identified in stories and novels: conflicts between men, conflicts between men and society, conflicts between men and environment, etc.

The story's most crucial component is conflict. According to Kenney (1966) conflicts can arise between people, between people and nature, or between people and society. The conflicts that the main characters go through are the focus of this study. Conflict analysis was chosen because it can have a significant impact on the plot, heighten the tension, and pique the reader's interest in this research. A literary work's conflict is thought to be crucial since without it, it would be boring.

According to this perspective, literary works are positioned as clear reflections of numerous social structures, family dynamics, class conflicts, and cultural norms. From the Marx-Engels era onward, Alan Swingewood makes the claim that a literary work is a bridge connecting the fictional character of a novel and the circumstance produced by its creator based on the origin of his creation claims. Lowenthal agreed with Swingewood that literature was a social concern and was created for the general public to read. The formation of movements supporting the creation of literary works, the social acceptance of literary works, and the cultural patterns selected to affect people's interest in reading these literary works are all to blame for this.

As detailed below, there are a number of literary works, both fictional and non-fiction, that could serve as models for this endeavor. However, we rely on the popular young adult novel *The Fault in Our Stars* to describe a young man with cancer in the novel. The movie's trailer has had over 20 million views, and it has been a New York Times best-seller for 124 straight weeks. *The Fault in Our Stars* is a hit with teens and adults alike, both as a book and as a movie that stays true to the novel. The novel are known to capture youthful voices. In fact, author John Green is called "The Teen Whisperer." This literary work underscores the unique and complex factors faced by adolescents suffering from life-threatening illnesses, showing adolescents' strong desire to be independent and their medical and psychological needs to be met. It also presents the struggle between being undeniably dependent on family and open to social needs.

This novel by Greene is a work of fiction, an original scenario of a suffering, sick and oppressed world. The author portrays the true story of unhappy lovers through they lived experiences of cancer patients. During his student life, he met Esther Earl, a nerd fighter who worked as a major motivation behind certain novels, she died of cancer in her 2010 study, and the research that cancer patients go through gave Green a vision of Esther's character gives us a glimpse of the novel's heroine, Miss Lancaster.

Greene followed the omniscient style of storytelling, making Hazel and Esther representatives of the patient's ideology increase. The novel has universal relevance because it portrays cancer patients from all over the world. Green's style is very striking, evoking respect and appreciation for Hazel's character, and sympathy for those with this deadly disease.

The book was so popular that it was brought to the big screen. Hopefully, an analysis of this novel will be of interest to English learners and general readers. The author hopes to provide an example of how pop contemporary fiction is as worthy of analysis as the classics.

Because of their impressionable youth and dramatic personality, the author chose these characters to leave a lasting impression on the reader. August, an 18-year-old hero who lost her limb to cancer, and Hazel, a 16-year-old kid with thyroid cancer.

That novel was published in January 2012. The story is told by Hazel Grace Lancaster 16-year-old Hazel Grace is fighting thyroid cancer. Her mother forces her to sign up for an Anglican support group. She meets Augustus Waters and develops a love for him. He is 17 years old and has an osteosarcoma that has caused one leg to be amputated.

Augustus Waters and Hazel Grace love to read. They like to talk about their favorite novels. Augustus gives Hazel his novel *The Price of Dawn*, and Hazel recommends *An Imperial Affliction*. *An Imperial Affliction* is a novel about a girl named Anna who has cancer, and the only story she has read that

matches her life with cancer. She left for Amsterdam after her book was published and makes conjectures about Peter Van Houten, the obscure author of a book she has never read. He sent an email to Van Houten's secretary Lidewij Vligenthart a week after Hazel and Augustus discussed *An Imperial Affliction's* literary ramifications. They wrote Van Houten questions about the ending of the novel and the fate of Anna's mother. Through Rideway, Hazel and Augustus were invited to come to Amsterdam to meet Peter van Houten. In Amsterdam, Augustus confesses his love to Hazel. Hazel and Augustus eventually run into Van Houten, but are shocked to discover that he is an alcoholic.

Augustus admits that his health is not as good as Hazel made him believe. Hazel and Augustus reaffirm their commitment to their love for one another. Augustus' condition deteriorated after he got back to Indianapolis, and he required several days of emergency department care. Augustus invites Isaac and Hazel to his funeral, where he gives the eulogy, out of fear for his life. Augustus passed away after receiving emergency hospital care. Van Houten attended at Augustus' funeral following this horrific incident and expressed his regret to Hazel.

Hazel learns that Augustus has written a sequel to *An Imperial Affliction*. Hazel reads the words of Augustus. He says that although we are hurt in this world, we can choose who we allow to hurt us, and that he is happy with his choice, and that Hazel will like her choice as well. The book concludes with Hazel declaring that she will.

The researcher was interested in analyzing this literature since the story's conflict was somewhat complex, and it would be fascinating to investigate the primary character's struggle, which was Hazel and Augustus. Hazel had so many conflicts, her fight with herself and others in her life. As a result, the researcher examined the main character's internal conflict and the main character's external conflict.

There is a uniqueness, why the author uses the title *Conflict in The Fault in Our Stars* novel. First, because of the character and characterization of the

novel. Second, because of the plot of the novel. Third, *The Fault in Our Stars* has quality fiction. The fourth reason is that conflict, which is reflected well in the novel.

The first is character and characterization. This novel has a strong character. Hazel Grace and Augustus are the main characters of this novel. Hazel has thyroid cancer that has spread to her lungs and Augustus Waters has osteosarcoma and lost his leg. The author gives readers an in-depth look at the characters conflict and struggles with cancer in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*.

The second, lies in the plot of the novel. This novel uses a structural storyline. The first part of the novel begins with an introduction to the novel's characters, followed by the character's conflict. Conflict consists of step-by-step actions up to a climax and final conflict resolution.

The third is the quality of *The Fault in Our Stars* novel. In this novel, there are many problems that make us weak people, but the author conveys the moral message that humans in life must be strong. They talk about how they try to fight cancer, even though they have weaknesses, but they always fight cancer to achieve happiness in life.

The fourth is that conflict, which is well reflected. In this novel, John Green discusses the strength of Hazel Grace, Augustus Waters, and other cancer patients in their fight against cancer. They joined a “Literal Hert of Jasus” support group to show others that even with cancer, they must be strong and always fight.

Based on the description above, this research focused on the study to describe The Main Character's Conflict in John Green novel *The Fault in Our Stars* based on the theory conflict by Kenny (1966) which divides conflict into two parts, namely internal conflict and external conflict which reflected in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. Related to the elucidation on human effort for survival supplying meaning of life, this work encourages the strength and positivity in the life of sufferers.

1.2 Statements of Problem

The main problem that will be discussed by the researcher is the conflict and struggle of the main character in the novel *The Fault in our Stars* (2012). The author limits the problem to two questions that will be the main focuses on this research, they are:

1. What kinds of conflicts of the main characters in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*?
2. How are the struggle of the main characters in overcoming conflict in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*?

Based on the description above, the researcher will discuss what are the conflict and how are the struggle in overcoming conflict in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*.

1.3 Research Purposes

This purpose of this research is to explain the conflict and the struggle of the main character in novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. The research purposes based on the problem formulation are:

1. To explain the kinds of conflicts experienced by the main character in *The Fault in Our Stars*.
2. To explain the struggle of the main character in overcoming conflict.

Based on the formulation of the research question above, the researcher is intended to explain the conflict experienced and the struggle of the main character in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*.

1.4 Research Significances

This research aims to present a study, which has examined different dimensions of meaning of life in depth. It tends to result an answer to the urgency of cancer survivors who are mostly indulged in existential vacuum because of

miserable status. Despite that, they can be optimistic and hopeful for the moments they possess other than pain. Related to the elucidation on human's effort for survival supplying meaning of life, this research encourages the strength and positivity in the life of sufferers. One of the extensively relevant stories that deliver this theme is in *The Fault in Our Stars*.

1.5 Research Scope

Scope and bounds are crucial because they stop us from expanding the study past the intended problem. This research will be limited to two works, conflict and struggle of main character in the Novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green.

According to Swingewood (1974), as with sociology, literature is considered as an attempt to re-create human relations with family, society, politics, religion, and others, because it allows it to become an alternative aesthetic aspect to adapt and make changes in an environment public.

Kenney (1966) stated There are two types of conflict: external conflict and internal conflict. External conflict is a problem that arises from factors outside of human beings. External conflict is conflict, or simply a form of conflict where there are two parties. Conflict is an example between humans and humans, between humans and nature, between humans and society. External conflicts are shown through actions (physical fights and struggles), good and evil characters, dialogues, descriptions, etc. Internal conflict is the opposite, namely the fight that arise because of the different desires and decisions in the minds of the characters.

Research focuses on the structural components of the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* (2012). Also, an analysis of conflict and struggle of the main character reflected in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* (2012). Who This activity supports the resilience and optimism in the lives of patients by illuminating the human struggle for survival and providing purpose to life.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to prevent misunderstandings regarding its use, several key terms are put below.

1. Novel

A novel was a lengthy piece of writing that included a chronology of a person's life story surrounded by his or her people and displayed his or her traits and attitudes in each character. Plot, character, point of view, topic, and conflict can all be found in a novel. Students had trouble identifying which was the plot, subject, or conflict when those were pointed out to them. According to the researcher's experience, this is why it was challenging to identify those components, particularly conflicts, because the novel was far too long.

2. Conflicts

Conflict can arise between people, between people and nature, or between people and society. The conflicts that the main protagonists and secondary characters go through are the focus of this study. Conflict analysis was chosen because it can have a significant impact on the plot, heighten the tension, and pique the reader's interest in the book. A literary work's conflict is thought to be crucial since without it, it would be boring.

3. The Fault in Our Stars

This is a novel written by John Green, was published in January 2012. The conflict in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* have identified specific types of cancer that clinicians and parents find helpful in guiding young people through life changes as a result of their life-threatening illness. This form of storytelling can also be used by young people themselves to make sense of the changed course of their lives.

1.7 Organization of Writings

The 2012 novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green, which explores adolescent strife, is the subject of the analysis. It is written as follows to make it easy to understand:

The first is Introduction, it consists of research background, including the researcher's descriptions of Conflict as well as the study's purpose. This chapter also includes the statements of problem, research purposes, research significances, research scope, definition of key terms, and organization of writings.

The second is underlying theory. Several theories relevant to the study were discussed in the chapter, including conflict, novel studies, and novel introduction.

The third is the research method. In this chapter, the researcher outlines the study methodology she employed as well as how to solve the issue statements and deliver results in a meaningful and long-lasting way. It consists of research design, source of data, sample of data, and technique of collecting data, technique of analyzing data.

The fourth is research findings and discussion. This chapter presents the research findings as well as additional discussion. These findings were obtained from John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* in order to identify the types of conflict and struggle of the main character in the novel.

The fifth is presents conclusion and suggestion. The researcher draws conclusions based on the findings of the research on conflict and struggle in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and proposes suggestions for future research.

1.8 Previous Studies

The researcher has presented a number of previous studies in this area, or previous studies that are relevant to current topic. The presentation of this earlier study had as its goals establishing the study's perspective and outlining the discrepancies. In addition, earlier study is also helpful for comparison. As a result,

the research was carried out in the original form. The researchers' targeted prior research was:

The first research was carried out by Novindia Nurratnasari (Diponegoro University Semarang, 2015) titled *The Romance Formula in John Green's The Fault in Our Stars*. The aim of this paper is explained popular story formulas. To analyze the novel, the writer collected the data and information to support the analysis using library searches method. The theory that underlies this thesis is John Green's theory of popular narrative (romance). As a result of analysis, romance is popular narrative formula: Hero characters and love development relationship between men and women is central to the plot.

The second research was carried out by Idriani Dini (IAIN Antasari, 2015) and was titled *The Analysis of Figurative Language in the novel The Fault in Our Star by John Green*. Her hunt is for figurative language in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. This study is a qualitative one in terms of design. The John Green novel *The Fault in Our Stars* served as the basis for the statistics. Researchers employed note-taking strategies while reading novels to record and organize the data. This investigation led to the discovery of a metaphorical phrase in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. 14 references, 12 exaggerations, 5 ironies, 16 metaphors, 12 personifications, 17 similes, and 6 symbolisms are among them. The authors have discovered that similes are the most frequently employed form of imagery in *The Fault in Our Stars*. In this novel, figurative language was occasionally employed to convey amusing, serious, or unpredictable events.

The third research was carried out by Niode, Santi Husain (Sam Ratulangi University, 2015) and was titled *Analisis Tema Dalam Novel The Fault In Our Stars Karya John Green*. The purpose of this research is to identify, categorize and analyze the subject matter of the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* based on its characters, plot and setting. The author uses the theory of Stanton (1965) to analyze the main his themes of the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* in terms of characters, plot and setting. The internal approach is used to understand characters through their physical interactions, thoughts and problems that arise in their lives.

Understanding the plot derives from understanding the sequence of events and the setting through which the story takes place, including describing the circumstances and objectives. As a result of this research, it was found that the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* is a novel about a teenager's battle with cancer who is passionate about life. This is evident in the characters, plot and setting of *The Fault in Our Stars*.

The fourth study, *English-Indonesian Translation of Idioms in John Green's The Fault in Our Stars*, was carried out by Fahrizky, Rindang Barta (Semarang State University, 2015). In this descriptive qualitative study, idiomatic idioms from John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* are translated largely for the sake of analysis. This subject was picked because it falls under his two most popular product categories:

Fiction and literary works for children in translated books. As a result, translation is crucial to the creation of reading materials in Indonesia. His novel for teenagers and young adults, *The Fault in Our Stars*, was chosen as the focus of this study. This study aims to determine which idiomatic translation techniques are employed to translate the idiomatic expressions present in this book and to assess the degree of accuracy of the idiomatic translation. Idioms from *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green and its Indonesian translation served as the basis for this survey's data. By contrasting the idiomatic terms in English and Indonesian, the data gathered are examined. The methods chosen to translate the idiomatic idioms are chosen, and the accuracy of the Indonesian version is later examined.

The researcher discovered some commonalities based on the aforementioned earlier investigations. The study's subject, *The Fault in Our Stars*, is identical to that in this instance. The distinction between the present study and the earlier ones is related to the topic or issue that will be examined in the research paper as well as the theory that will be applied. The first studies talked about Augustus Waters' optimism as it appears in the book *The Fault in Our Stars* and how it affected his friendships. The second preceding study talked at how the characters, plot, and setting in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel all relate to the topic.

The third previous study talked about the phrase in *The Fault in Our Stars* and how accurately it was translated into other languages. The figurative language from John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* was explored in the most recent studies.

This research report and earlier investigations exhibit similarities and differences. The study's subject, *The Fault in Our Stars*, is identical to that in this instance. The distinction is that this study work uses conflict theory to discuss conflict.

