Internal Conflicts Faced by the Main Characters of

***My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult**

THESIS

By:

NUR HIDAYAH

NIM 13320023

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
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My Sister's Keeper **by Jodi Picoult**

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Presented to
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By:
Nur Hidayah
NIM 13320023

Advisor:
Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A.
NIP 19670313 199203 2 002

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Nur Hidayah's thesis entitled **"Internal Conflicts Faced by the Main characters of** *My Sister's Keeper* **by Jodi Picoult"** has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the board of examiners.
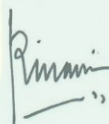
Malang, May 24, 2018

Approved by

The Advisor,

Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A.

NIP 19670313 199203 2 002

Acknowledged by

Head of English Letters Department

Rina Sari, M.Pd.

NIP 19750610 200604 2 002

The Dean of

Faculty of Humanities,

Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

NIP 19660910 199103 2 002

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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

Herewith, I

Name   : Nur Hidayah

ID   : 13320023

Faculty   : Humanities

Department   : English Letters Department

Certify that the thesis written to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S1) entitled **"Internal Conflicts Faced by the Main Characters Of *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult"** is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written by another person, except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection and claim from others.

Malang, May 24, 2018

The writer,

Nur Hidayah

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LEGIMATION SHEET

This is certify that Nur Hidayah entitled **"Internal Conflicts Faced by Anna**
of *My Sister's Keeper* **by Jodi Picoult"** has been approved by the Board of
examiners as the requirement for degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S).

The Board examiners   Signature

1. **Dra**. Andarwati, M.A.   (Main Examiner)   1. _____
   NIP 19650805 199903 2 002

2. **Miftahul Huda**, S.Hum., M.pd.   (Chairman)   2. _____
   NIP 19840329 201101 1 009

3. **Dr**. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A.   (Advisor)   3. _____
   NIP 19670313 199203 2 002

Approved by

The Dean of Faculty of Humanities

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Dr. H. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP 19660910 199103 2 002

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MOTTO

" So which of the favors of your Lord would you deny?"

(Ar-Rahman:13)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents, Imam Sukardi (Alm) and Jumani, for their endless love. My beloved sisters and brothers Uswatun Khasanah, Niswatul Ashfiyah, Shofil Fuad, Joko Triyono, Nabil, Ni'am, Naura, Neha, Naila, and Nouvalin who always support me, give me affection, precious advice and support. May Allah bless you all. Amen. It is also dedicated to my beloved boy Nurus Shobah who has supported me with his endless love. Thank you very much everything.

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Finally, I truly realize that this thesis still needs the constructive criticism, suggestion, and encouragement from the readers especially students in English Letters Department.

Malang, May 24, 2018

Nur Hidayah

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Abstract

In every life we must face conflict include in literary work, and we must know how we resolve our conflict. This thesis discusses the conflict of the main characters in *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult novel. The researcher concerns the interaction and reaction of the main characters while they face some internal conflicts.

The research chooses approach-avoidance conflict by Kurt Lewin. In this thesis, the researcher formulates two questions to be discussed: 1) What kinds of internal conflict are faced by the main characters? 2) How do the main characters resolve the conflict?

The result shows there are three kinds internal conflict faced by the main characters and five ways to resolve conflict used by the main characters in *My Sister's Keeper*. These conflicts are classified base on Lewin's concept of approach and avoidance in internal conflict. Those are avoidance-avoidance conflict, approach-avoidance conflict, and multi approach-avoidance conflict. The researcher find some avoidance-avoidance conflict on Anna and Kate, approach-avoidance conflict the researcher found Kate, Anna and Sara's internal conflict. Then, in multi approach-avoidance conflict, the researcher just find on Anna's internal conflict. Second, the five kinds of resolution found are turtle style, shark style, mouse deer style, fox style and owl style. Ana resolves her conflict by using turtle style, mouse deer style, and owl style. Kate resolves her conflict by using mouse deer style, and fox style. Sara resolves her conflict by using shark style, fox style, and owl style.

Abstrak

Hidayah, Nur. 2018. Internal Konflik yang Dialami Karakter Utama dalam Novel *My Sister's Keeper* Karya Jodi Picoult. Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A.
Kata kunci: Konflik, Konflik Internal, Pemeran Utama, dan Menyelesaikan konflik.

Dalam kehidupan kita harus menghadapi konflik termasuk dalam karya sastra, dan kita harus tahu bagaimana kita menyelesaikan konflik kita. Skripsi ini membahas tentang internal konflik karekter utama dalam novel *My Sister's Keeper* karya Jodi Picoult. Peneliti memperhatikan interaksi dan reaksi dari tokoh utama ketika dia menghadapi beberapa konflik internal.

Peneliti memilih konsep konflik mendekan-menjauh dari Kurt Lewin dan memecahan konflik dalam novel. Dalam skripsi ini, peneliti merumuskan dua petanyaan yang muncul untuk mendiskusikannya: 1) Apa saja jenis konflik internal yang dihadapi oleh karekter utama? 2) Bagaimana karakter utama menyelesaikan konflik?

Hasilnya menunjukan ada tiga jenis konflik internal yang dihadapi karakter utama, dan lima penyelesaian konflik yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam *My Sister's Keeper.* Konflik-konflik ini diklasifikasikan berdasarkan konsep pendekatan Lewin dan penghindaran dalam konflik internal (konflik penghindaran-penghindaran, dan konflik penghindaran-pendekatan), dan penyelesaian konflik (gaya kura-kura, gaya hiu, gaya kancil, gaya rubah dan gaya burung hantu). Peneliti menemukan beberapa konflik penghindaran-penghindaran, penghindaran-pendekatan, pada Anna dan Kate. Dalam konflik, peneliti menemukan konflik internal pada Kate, Anna, dan Sara. Kemudian, dalam berbagai konflik penghindaran pendekatan, peneliti hanya menemukan pada konflik internal Anna. Kedua, penelitian ini menemukan penyelesaian konflik pada peneliti gaya kura-kura hanya menemukan penyelesaian konflik pada Anna. Gaya hiu ditemukan dalam penyelesaian konflik pada Sara. Gaya kancil ditemukan pada Kate dan Anna. Gaya rubah ditemukan pada Kate dan Sara menyelesaikan konflik. Gaya burung hantu ditemukan dalam penyelesaian konflik Anna dan Sara.

المتخص

هداية, نور. 2018. (*My Sister's Keeper*). البحث الجامعي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية بقسم اللغة والأدب

الإنجيليزية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانق.

المشرفة: الدكتورة الحاجة الإستعادة الماجستير

تحليل الصراع الداخلي من ذوي الخبرة الشخصية الرئيسية في رواية أختي الحارسةالكلمات

الأساسية : *أختي, الصراعات, والنزاعات, الداخلية والفاعلين, الرأيسين وحل المشكلا ت.*

تقوم هذا البحث الجامعي عن صراع الداخلي من ذوي الخبرة الشخصية الرئيسية في رواية أختي الحارسة (*My Sister's Keeper*) مأثورة جودية بيكلولت. تهتمّ الباحثة على التفاعل والتجاوب من ذوي الخبرة الشخصية الرئيسية عندما تقابل بعض الصراع الداخلي.

في كل حياة يجب أن يختار البحث نزاع تجنب النهج بمفهوم كورت ليفين وكيف يحل الصراع في الرواية . في هذا البحث تواضع الباحثة سؤالين لتناقشها, وهما: (1) ما هي أنواع الصراع الداخلي التي تواجهها الشخصية الرئيسية؟ (2) كيف يحلّ الأسرة تلك الصراع؟

تظهر النتيجة أن هناك ثلاثة أنواع من الصراعات الداخلية التي تواجه الشخصيات الرئيسية ،وخمسة لحل النزاعات التي تستخدمها الشخصيات الرئيسية في .My Sister's Keeper وتصنف هذه الصراعات أساسًا لمفهوم النهج الذي يتبعه لوين وتجنبه في النزاع الداخلي (نزاع تجنب التجنب ،وتجنب تجنب النهج) ،وحل النزاع (نمط السلاحف ،وأسلوب سمك القرش ،وأسلوب غزل الفأر ،وأسلوب الثعلب وأسلوب البومة .(وجدت الباحثة بعض النزاعات على تجنب التجنب على آنا وكيت ،وفي نزاع تجنب النهج ،وجدت الباحثة الصراع بين كيت وآنا وسارا الداخلي .ثم ،في نزاع تجنب النهج المتعدد ،وجدت الباحثة فقط على صراع آنا الداخلي .ثانيًا وجدت هذه الدراسة أن حل النزاع في الباحث في نمط السلاحف يجدون فقط نزاع حلّ آنا .تم العثور على نمط سمك القرش في صراع حل سارة .تم العثور على نمط ماوس الغزلان في صراع حلّ Kate and Anna. تم العثور على نمط Fox في صراع حل Kate و Sara. تم العثور على نمط البومة في صراع حلّ آنا وسارة .

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background of the study, statements of problems, objectives of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, research method, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Jodi Picoult is an American writer. She is the best author of twenty-three novel. She gets many awards and honors. Some of them are New England Bookseller Award for Fiction 2003, a lifetime achievement award for mainstream fiction from the Romance Writers of America, Cosmopolitan magazine's 'Fearless Fiction' Award 2007, etc (Picoult, 2016). One of her great novels is *My sister's Keeper* novel published in 2004. It is her eleventh novel.

My Sister's Keeper is a story about a family. In this story, there are three children and one of them is an acute leukemia child. The older child is Jesse Fitzgerald, a nineteen year old boy. He is a less attention boy since her sister, Kate was diagnosed as having a chronic illness. The second child is Kate Fitzgerald, a sixteen-year-old girl. She gets the first diagnosis as having leukemia when she was three-years-old. The youngest child is Anna Fitzgerald, a thirteen-year-old girl. She is a genetically engineered baby to be matched for her sister in order to save her sister's life. Brian and Sara Fitzgerald are the parents of those children. The story tells about Anna 13-year-old Anna has undergone surgery, transfusions, and innumerable injections for her sister Kate to fight leukemia and her kidney failure. Anna was

hospitalized almost as often as her sister. The important fact we learn from here is Anna is an artificial baby. She is the result of a diagnosis of genetic implantation.

Anna is the result of a plan from her parents Sara and Brian as a suitable bone donor for Kate. Anna did not initially question who she was as a human being until she was a teenager. Anna later life is known to have been designed according to the needs of her sister. But when she was 13 she was asked to donate her kidney. Anna had to make a decision. The decisions that might make her family split and away from her and possibly fatal to her sister.

In his novel, Jodi Picoult tells from a different point of view, that is, with the sound of different characters from each chapter. This can make the reader understand more deeply and know the feelings, causes, and consequences of each character's actions in the novel. Especially this allows writers to dig deeper into the character of Anna. in my sister's keeper's novel, Jodi Picoult describes the reality that takes place within society and from his personal experience through this novel especially as a parent who has a child who has been sick and has to pass several stages of operation and how parents should treat children and vice versa children treat old people, that is with real affection in action and not just in words. So the researcher wants to analyze this novel by using psychological criticism.

Psychoanalytic criticism has a significant role in analyzing literary work. It has some advantages, such as to deeply investigate the characteristics aspect, to give a back to some researchers about the development of characteristics, and to analyze certain literary work which has many psychological problems in its story. Freud (as

cited in Smith, 2010: 1929) states that creative writer evokes his emotional effect to create his literary work. It means that literary work has a significant correlation with the psychological condition of the author. In line with Freud, Endraswara (as cited in Minderop, 2013) state that literature and psychology related each other toward human life. They have a similar function which related to a human being as individual and social creatures.

Psychological criticism is the study which views the literary work as the psychological activity (Endraswara, 2001). Basically, the use of psychology in literature is to assist the reviewers in an effort to understand and explore the aspects of the human psyche. Thus, between psychology and literature (novel) has a functional relationship, which equally serves as a means for studying the mental state of others. The differences, human psychiatric symptoms shown by figures are imaginary novel. This examines the internal conflict faced by the main character.

In this research, the researcher chooses *My Sister's Keeper* written by Jodi Picoult because of three reasons. First, the novel is one of the great novels which gets some awards such as in ALA Alex Award in 2005, ALA Teen's Top Ten in 2005 and Abraham Lincoln Award in 2006 (Zainal, 2013). Besides, the novel also gets an award in New York Times bestseller in 2009. It is the first list of paperback mass-market fiction and the second list of paperback trade fiction (The New York Times, 2009).

Second, the novel tells debatable issue, savior sibling. This is a very interesting topic because, in some countries, it is an uncommon thing. Therefore,

from the novel the readers know more about savior sibling and her existence. Third, the novel contains many good values which can be learned and practiced. The story tells how to be good children, sibling, and parents, therefore, the good massages can be taken.

Studies of the similar topic have been carried out by some researchers on different objects, such as in Fakhruddin (2005) *"The Internal Conflict Faced by Victor Frankenstein in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein"* He focuses his analysis on interpreting theory Sigmund Freud's personality to analyze this novel. Also Kartika (2008) *"Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Nayla Karya Djenar Maesa Ayu: Tinjauan Psikologi Sastra".* She focuses her analysis on interpreting internal conflict Nurgiyantoro's theory experienced the main character Nayla and what structure building this novel. Both previews studies were a success in analyzing this novel by the concept of approach and avoidance by Kurt Lewin.

Therefore, based on the information obtained from several studies above, this study attempts to analyze internal conflict on Jodi Picoult novel from the different viewpoint of psychoanalysis using Freud's personality structure. Finally, in this analysis, the writer tries to explore some ideas in the novel *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult. This research discusses conflict faced by the main character's internal conflict use concept of approach and avoidance by Kurt Lewin.

1.2 Statements of Problems

According to the background of the study above, this study tries to answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of internal conflicts are faced by the main characters?

2. How do the main characters resolve the conflicts?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The aims of this study are:

1. To find out the main character's internal conflicts in the story.

2. To know how the main characters resolve the conflict.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study examines internal conflict faced by the main characters, how the main characters interact and react to some conflict, and how each conflict works in the story. So the scope of the study are the main character's internal conflicts, also how the main character resolves the conflict.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that for the analysis of internal conflict formulates the significance of the study into two points: (1) Theoretically, this study is expected to increase and enrich literary studies, especially the analysis on *My Sister's Keeper* novel using psychoanalytic criticism, and (2) practically, this study is expected to give additional information for the readers in understanding the content of *My Sister's Keeper* novel, especially about the psychological characters and internal conflict through psychoanalytic criticism. Besides, the result of this study is expected to give

a contribution to several undergraduate students of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang as the reference of literary studies, especially in psychoanalysis viewpoint.

1.6 Research Method

1.6.1. Research Design

This study uses literary criticism as the theory to analyze the novel. According to Frye (2005:3), "the subject-matter of literary criticism is an art, and criticism is evidently something of an art too". He assumes that criticism is a parasitic form of literary expression. Many scholars engaged in a scientific procedure related to literary criticism. They use literary to analyze the novel scientifically. The evidence is examined scientifically and several previous studies are used to lead their analysis. Therefore, this study uses literary criticism to do critical interpretation to work the literary work.

This research is a literary study because it analyzes author's literary work. Literary study, it also called literary criticism, is a study of literary work which has a purpose to understand and to value author's literary work. The researcher conducts the discussion of literature including description, analysis, and interpretation.

In this research, the researcher would like to analyze internal conflicst in *My Sister's Keeper* novel written by Jodi Picoult using psychological approach. The psychological approach is one of the approaches used to analyze the literary work. This research focuses on the use of internal conflict and resolves the conflict faced by the main character in the analysis the object.

1.6.2. Data Source

The data are taken from *My Sister's Keeper* novel written by Jodi Picoult. It is published by Washington Square Press 1230 Avenue of the America New York, NY 10020 in 2004. It is the eleventh novel written by Jodi Picoult. It consists of 423 pages.

The data are in the forms of words, phrases, sentences, or discourse of the novel that indicate the child with cancer. Besides, the data is taken from many sources which are proper with psychological approach especially internal conflict such as a journal, theses etc.

1.6.3. Data Collection

Since this study uses psychoanalytic criticism on self-conflict, there are some steps that the researcher does during analyzing the novel. First, the researcher reads the novel to get some conflicts which happened in the story. Then, the researcher reads the novel using scanning technique to identify the characteristic of the main character and to find out some internal conflicts in the novel. In this step, the researcher classifies internal conflicts which happened in every chapter on the bases of Kurt Lewin's Approach-approach conflict.

1.6.4. Data Analysis

After finishing collection the data, the researcher continues to the data analysis. The data analysis is handled in several steps. The steps are begun by checking the collected data. This procedure is done to know whether the data which have been collected are right or not. The next step is reviewing and identifying the

data. In this step, the researcher reviews and identifies the data which are related to the formulated statement of the problems by marking the statements or paragraph in the novel.

The third step is organizing the data. The researcher organizes and separates the required data. The fourth step is analyzing and interpreting the data. The researcher does deep analysis and interpretation conflict base on Kurt Lewin Approach-Avoidance concept in My Sister's Keeper novel by Jodi Picoult.

The last step is making a conclusion. The researcher concludes and rechecks the data whether it is appropriate to answer the statement of the problems or not. This part is important because after analyzing the data, the researcher has to explain the conclusion. This conclusion must be appropriate to the statement of the problems.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

To restrain misinterpretation between the researcher and the readers, this study provides some specific definition of key terms:

a) Conflict: Conflict comes from the word configure (latin) which mean to hit. Conflict is the contradiction to try to meet the objectives by way of opposing the opponent.

b) Internal Conflict: man versus self-conflict. A conflict which is faced by a character in the story. The conflict is happened between a character and himself. A character must overcome his own nature or make a choice between two or more paths, between good and evil, logic and emotion.

c) Main Character: Someone which often appears in the story and has an important role in the development and resolution of the conflict.

d) Resolves the conflict: Resolve of conflict is an effort aimed at addressing the causes of conflict and seeking of build new and lasting relationships between groups of hostile groups. There are kinds of resolves the conflict. Turtle style, shark style, mouse deer style, fox style and owl style.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the psychological approach, conflict, how to resolve conflict, and related previous studies.

2.1. Psychological Approach

The understanding of psychology comes from the word *psyche* means the soul and *logs* mean knowledge or science. Because of that, the word psychology is often interpreted as the science which studies the science of the soul or spirit. According to Gerungan (as it is cited in Walgito, 2004) psychology encompasses all thinking, knowledge, feedback, and also includes all fantasy and speculation about the soul.

Psychological criticism is the study which views the literary work as the psychological activity (Endraswara, 2001). Basically, the use of psychology in literature is to assist the reviewers in an effort to understand and explore the aspects of the human psyche. Thus, between psychology and literature (novel) has a functional relationship, which equally serves as a means for studying the mental state of others. The differences, human psychiatric symptoms shown by figures are imaginary novel.

Psychological criticism is one of the literary criticisms which apply psychoanalysis techniques as a tool to interpret or analyze a literary work. Psychoanalysis is the therapy that is used to cure some mental disorders '*by investigating the interaction of conscious and unconscious element in the mind'*

(Concise Oxford dictionary, as cited in Barry, 2002). This therapy works based on the mind, the instinct, and the sexuality principles.

The theory of psychoanalytic criticism comes from the Austrian therapist Sigmund Freud, whose principle based on the notion of the unconscious, which is the part of the humans' mind beyond consciousness which nevertheless has a strong influence toward human's actions. Freud's own literary analysis tend to apply is models of dream interpretation to literary texts. He, in the beginning, is interested to examine psychological dimension through the drama. Freud (as cited in Smith, 2010:1607) argues that the drama has its purpose to open up sources of pleasure in humans' emotional life. He analyzes Shakespeare's *Othello* and *Hamlet* using the interpretation of the dream. In his analysis, Freud says that there is a connection between a *latent* content and *manifest* content to analyze the literary work. There is a relation between *"the authors on the relation of dreams with walking life and on the origin of the material of dreams.'* (Smith, 2010:655)

Habib (2011:233) argues that psychological dimension in literary works can be examined through the author's motivation and intention to the effect texts and performances on the audience. As the other literary criticism, this theory exists because some philosophers and critics want to examine the relationship between the psychological condition and its author.

Psychological research in literature is influenced by the nation, that the literary work is a product of a psychiatric and thought that the author was in a situation semi-conscious or subconscious after new conscious poured into the form of

conscious. (Endraswara: 2006). It means between the conscious and the unconscious always have an important role in the process of the author's imagination. This will create a literary work has to appeal if the author is able to present psychiatric condition unknowingly into a literary work.

Psychological analysis is the study of literary works that are believed to reflect the processes and mental activity. Psychology of literature is studying literary work and mental activity. In studying a work psychologically important thing to understand is the extent of the involvement of the psychology of the author and the author's ability to show the fictional character who is involved in several things. First, the literary work is a mental process and thought that the author was in a situation semiconscious (subconscious) are then poured into the form (conscious). Second, the study of psychology is the study of literature that examines the psychological reflection within the figures presented by the author in such a way so that the reader feels swayed by psychological problems narratives that sometimes fell himself involved in the story. Literary works featuring the character of the characters, although imaginative, to show a variety of psychological problems (Albertine Minderop: 2011)

According to John Keble (as cited in Minderop, 2011), the relationship of literature toward the psychology can be observed by looking at to the pattern of conflict in the story and is an expression of the desire of veiled figures.

According to Bertens (1987), psychoanalysis is a new of human beings, where the unconscious plays a central role. Thus, psychoanalysis can be defined as the

science of a deeper probe of psychiatric and psychological conflict in human beings which are based on ignorance.

2.1.1. Psychoanalysis and Literature

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

Many people believed that psychology in literature has a role to solve the psychological problems. However, the main purpose of psychology in literature understands the psychological aspects that are contained in a literary work. There is a relation between psychology and literature. Psychology learns about the human psychic so that the human itself the object of the psychology analysis. While literature is written by a human who lived in the society, he also creates many characters based on his imagination. The characters, which are created by a human under his unconsciousness, have the psychological contents that emerge when the author tries to project his own imagination based on what he sees in his society. Ratna (as cited in Minderop, 2010:54) assets that psychology in literature observes the fictional characters in the story based on the psychological aspects and its problems.

The focus of analysis can be between the literary work and its author, the literary work's content, of the literary work and its audience.

Freud (as cited in Smith, 2010:1925) states that the creative writer is motivated by his unsatisfied wishes to create a phantasy on his work. It means that an author creates his imaginative world through his creative writing. This relation can be identified by analyzing the author's psychosexual development. The researcher can analyze how the character's behavior in a story reflects the author's personal life.

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

2.1.2. Freudian Psychoanalysis in Literary Criticism

According to Barry (2002), a Freudian psychoanalytic critic should observe some aspects. They should give the central importance in literary interpretation to distinguish between the conscious and the unconscious mind. The analysts should correlate the content of literary work coherently with the previous studies and aim to analyze the differences between their study and their previous ones.

2.1.2.1. The unconsciousness theory

Freud, in his work of Creative Writers and Day-Dreaming, states that a creative writer invokes his imaginative activity to create literary work. There is a

relationship between the children's play and poetic creation in language. The creative writer invests his emotion while separating it sharply from reality. The unrealistic world of the writers' imaginative activity has a significant role in his technique of art. The creative writer is motivated by his unsatisfied wishes to create a phantasy on his work (Smith, 2010:1925).

There is a correlation between phantasies which are created on the unconscious mind with the literary work as the product of the phantasy. Linked with the concept of *repression* that Freud uses to express the ignoring of unresolved conflicts, unadmitted desires, or traumatic past events so that they are forced out of conscious awareness and into the unconscious mind. He states that human mind is controlled by the biggest part lies under the surface. It means that the *unconscious mind* has a significant role to control the human mind. Freud (as cited in Minderop, 2013:16) states that *unconscious mind* is always active and it has an important role to influence consciousness. The unconsciousness which is repressed by consciousness comes from the humans' childhood.

Freud (as cited in Smith, 2010:3949) states that the concept of unconsciousness comes from the repression theory. He divides the unconsciousness into two parts, the one which is *latent but capable of becoming conscious*, it is called *preconscious*, and the one which is repressed and which is not capable of becoming *conscious*. Therefore, Freud (as cited in Smith, 2010:3949) classifies the concept of awareness into three parts, they are:

a. Consciousness

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

b. Preconscious

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

c. Unconsciousness

Freud (as cited Smith, 2010:2996) states that the unconsciousness is the deep structure of consciousness and it is very important to human's soul. Unconsciousness contains behavior, Freud compares it like iceberg phenomena in the sea, which at up section that look above the sea level is the consciousness, preconscious is a part which up and down of water surface. Whereas a big part is under the water surface, that is unconsciousness.

2.2. Conflict

Conflict comes from the word configure (Latin) which mean to hit. According to Soerjono Soekanto: 2006, definition of conflict is the contradiction to try to meet

the objectives by way of opposing the opponent. In accordance with definition of conflict by Soekanto, Lewis A. Coser in the book the function of social conflict, the definition of conflict is the struggle of values or demands on status. Then added in the definition of conflict that the conflict part of society that will always exist, so that if there is a society there will be conflict.

2.2.1. Internal conflict (Man vs. Self)

Conflict is on one of plot's structure. In literature, conflict is the central issue that makes the story more vivid. According to Abbott (2008:55), the conflict was first described in ancient Greek as the Agon, or central contest in tragedy. The Agon, or act of conflict, involves the protagonist and the antagonist. It is also regarded as the hero and villain.

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

Conflict is classified into two types, internal and external conflict. These conflicts can appear both individually and together with one other, but one of them must exist in a story to make it more vivid. The external conflict deals with the external world, such as character against fate. It means that the character will face this conflict

through his interaction toward surrounding. It is not a simple as internal conflict, the external conflict has a very problem solving depending on what conflict that character faces. Man vs. man conflict may have struggled from moral, religious or social differences and it can be emotional, verbal, or physical conflicts.

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

The internal conflict also called as man vs. self-conflict is a conflict between major character and his own mind. The debates occur in character's mind about what to do or think. In a story, the internal conflict occurs within a character's emotion, whether his inner need, desire, belief, or turmoil (www.cityschool.com). This conflict is central to the character/s and must be resolved by the character himself. In line with the following explanation, Dollard, and Miller (as cited in Engler, 2014, p.193) state that the definition of internal conflict in psychological view is *"a situation where the frustration arises from a situation in which incompatible responses are occurring at the same time."*

Conflicts are a result of an opposition process between individual's tendency to approach or avoid certain objects or goals. According to Kurt Lewin's concept (in Alwisol, 2016: 326) of approach and avoidance tendencies to classify some types of different conflict:

a. *Approach-approach conflict,* an individual faces two goals both have positive values he must choose one of them. For example, when someone has two interesting job offers and he has to choose any one of them. This conflict is not so harmful since both of them are positive choices. If he chooses one of them, the other one will not be a negative impact on his life.

b. *Avoidance-avoidance conflict*, an individual faces undesirable goals, both have negative values and he must choose one of them. For example, when someone works at a job that he dislikes and he thinks that he can resign from that job but he will be unemployed. This kind of conflict makes him choose one of them though he does not want it.

c. *Approach-avoidance conflict*, an individual is both attracted and repelled by the same goal object which may have negative or positive value. For example, when someone accepts a job offer that has a high salary, but the job is very risky. This kind of conflict leads him to frustration and tension because he attracts with the high salary but he is unable to accept the job risk.

Double approach-avoidance conflict, an individual faces multiple goals that both attract and repel. For example, someone accepts a new job offer with high salary but has a great risk. On the other hand, his current job has a low salary but has a low risk. The resolution of this conflict depends on the situation that he deals. If he needs a lot of money, he will choose the new job offer, otherwise, if he does not want to work hard, he can choose his current job though has a low salary.

Internal conflict is a conflict within a figure. This conflict was called mental conflict because a character against itself to determine and resolve something that exposes itself. Jones (in Nurgiyantoro, 2015:124), external conflict is a conflict that happens between a character with something outside himself, for example, the natural environment or the environment of human beings. External conflict is distinguished into two categories, namely physical conflict and social conflict. Physical conflict can also be called elemental conflict, a conflict that happens between people with the environment, for example, a conflict cause of the great flood, drought, erupt mountain and another conflict environment. While the social conflict, the conflict caused by social contact between humans for example conflict homicide, oppression, war and another conflict social. Internal conflict or psychological conflicts are conflicts that happen in the heart, the soul of a character. The conflicts experienced by a human being by himself. The internal problem is a human being, for example, the existence of a contradiction between two desires, beliefs, different options, expectations or other problems.

So, both of these interconnected conflicts, mutual led to one another and can occur simultaneously. Such conflicts can simultaneously happen and experienced a prominent story at the same time, although the level of intensity may not be the same. The level of complexity of the conflicts displayed in literary works, in many ways, define intensity, and the appeal of such works. It can be said that the author that build and expand the conflict, and the conflicts that can be searched, found and developed on the basis of the conflict found in the real world. It can be inferred that an inner

conflict that is used in this research is a contradiction of individuals that occur in the inner of a character itself. Assembly occurs between two opposing forces so as to bring about change in behavior.

2.3. How to Resolve Conflict

In the face of conflict, a person must have a way to resolve the conflict. Here are some ways a person in overcoming the conflict. As has been expressed Johnson (Supratiknya, 1995:99), there are five styles of managing conflict, namely the following.

1. Turtle Style

Theoretically, happy turtle withdraws into hiding behind her Shell to avoid conflict. They tend to shy away from the issue as well as the ones that cause conflict. They assume every effort in solving the problem will be in vain. More easily withdraw physically or psychology of the conflict rather than deal with it.

2. Shark Style

Sharks love to conquer opponents by forcing him to accept a solution to the conflict that he gave. For him, the achievement of personal satisfaction is a primary while the relationship with the other party does not apply. Important to him, the conflict must be broken down by way of one side wins and the other lose. The character of sharks is always looking for the win by attacking, outperform, and threatening other fish.

3. Mouse deer Style

Mouse deer was more worried about the relationship and less concerned with his personal goals. He wants to be accepted and liked in other animals. He believes that the conflict should be avoided for the sake of harmony. Not every conflict may be solved without damaging the relationship. The conflict must be resolved in order to maintain the relationship.

4. Fox Style

Foxes are often looking for compromise. Both the achievement of personal goals although, good relations with the other equally important enough. Fox want to sacrifice a little further and the relationship with other parties in order to achieve the interests and the common good.

5. Owl Style

Owl with personal goals whiles his relationship with the other people. Conflict is a problem for him to look for the solution, and the solution must be in line with his personal goals or another personal goal. Beneficial conflict improves relations by way of reducing the strained between the two parties. In the face of conflict, the Owl is always trying to find a settlement satisfactory to both parties that are able to reduce tension and other negative feelings that appear in both parties due to the conflict.

2.4. Previous Studies

This study takes some previous studies that have similarities on the object of analysis, My Sister's Keeper, to support the researcher on analyzing the novel. First, Sa'adah (2016), a student of English Department faculty of Humaniora UIN Maliki Malang. On her thesis *"Parenting and Palliative Care for Children with Cancer in Jodi Picoult's My Sister's Keeper"*. She focuses her analysis on interpreting parenting the children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia theory proposed by Kars such as discovery parenting strategies for children with cancer described in Jodi Picoult's novel and to finding out the differences between a father and a mother in caring a child with cancer.

The second is Hidayah (2016), a student of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of University of Sebelas Maret Surakarta. On her thesis *"Analisis Novel Terjemahan Penyelamat kakakku Karya Jodi Picoult Dari Aspek Konflik Batin Tokoh dan Nilai Pendidikan serta Relevansinya sebagai Materi Pembelajaran Apreasi Sastra Di SMA: Tinjauan Psikoanalisis"* she focuses her analysis on interpreting theory Sigmund Freud's personality and uses the concept of Kurt Lewin approach-avoidance to analyze this novel. This study discusses the kinds of internal conflict of character, the value of education, and the relevance of novel as the education of literature in SMA.

The third is Fakhruddin (2015), a student of English Department faculty of Humaniora UIN Maliki Malang. On his thesis *"The Internal Conflict Faced by Victor Frankenstein in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein"* he focuses his analysis on interpreting

theory Sigmund Freud's personality to analyze this novel. This study only discusses the kinds of internal conflict happening in the story and influence of Victor's personality as the main character in this novel toward his internal conflicts.

The fourth is Habsari (2008), a student of English Department faculty of Humaniora UIN Maliki Malang. Her study entitled *"An Analysis on Conflicts Faced by The Main Character Pip in Charles Dikens' Great Expectations'.* She focuses her analysis on interpreting two conflicts that are an external and internal conflict by Nurgiyantoro (1998:116). External conflict included a physical and psychological conflict that faced Pip in his life. Her study is theoretically expected to develop and give an obvious description of the theory of conflict faced by Pip the main character in Great Expectation.

The fifth is Al-Ashom (2016), a student of English Department faculty of Humaniora UIN Maliki Malang. Her study entitled *"Conflict Undergone by The Main Character in Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn".* He focuses his analysis on interpreting conflict theory and psychological approach by Sigmund Freud's personality to answer the statement of problems above. Internal conflicts happen between the main character with himself when he lives with widow Doulas and Miss Waston. While, the external conflict happens between the main character with his father, and the main character with society when he meets with king and Duke.

The sixth is Kartika (2008), a student of Faculty of Teaching and Education of University Muhammadiyah Surakarta. Her study entitled *"Konflik Batin Tokoh*

Utama Dalam Novel Nayla Karya Djenar Maesa Ayu: Tinjauan Psikologi Sastra". She focuses her analysis on interpreting internal conflict Nurgiyantoro's theory experienced the main character Nayla and what structure building this novel.

This study is different from the study above because the researcher of this study talks about conflict faced by the main characters use the concept of approach and avoidance by Kurt Lewin. This study focuses kind internal conflict that is experienced by the main character in this novel, and family resolves the conflict by resolve conflict theory (turtle style, shark style, mouse deer style, fox style and owl style) by Kurt Lewin theory.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter provides the analysis of data that this study obtains. It contains the descriptions of internal conflicts faced by Anna and the classification of internal conflict based on Freud's three parts of the personality. This chapter discusses (1) kinds of internal conflict on Kurt Lewin's concept and (2) how the main characters resolve the conflict.

3.1. Kinds of Internal Conflict

In chapter two, the researcher has expounded about what the internal conflict is. As a review, internal conflict is part of the conflict in a story. It happens when a character struggles against her own mind or emotion. The researcher consider to use psychological theory in order to analyze the main character's personality structure which will be associated with some internal conflicts as well as Ratna (as cited in Minderop, 2010:54) who argues that psychological theory is used to observe the fictional characters in the story based on the psychological aspects and its issues.

A fictional character is created based on the projection of a writer toward his surroundings. It means that a fictional character has a significant correlation with the writer's personality. Minderop (2010:9) argues that the author's personality will affect his literary work. A fictional character, more or less, describes the author's personality. It is proved from the creation of Anna as one of the major characters in My Sister's Keeper novel.

This study classifies the internal conflict into four types based on Kurt Lewin's concept of approach and avoidance tendencies, *approach-approach conflict, approach-avoidance conflict,* and *multiple approach-avoidance conflict*s. Bateman (2001:36-37) states *"conflict occurs between the instinctual wishes under the sway of the pleasure principle and the demands of reality.*

Bateman, Dollard and Miller (as cited in Engler, 2014, p. 193) state that conflicts is a result from an opposition process between individual's tendency to approach or avoid certain objects or goals. These statements have the same meaning that the conflict occurs because an individual's desire needs to be fulfilled through an approach or avoidance way.

3.1.1. Avoidance-Avoidance Conflict

Avoidance-avoidance conflict, according to Lewin (as cited in Engler, 2014, p. 193), involves two negative goals. This conflict makes an individual to choose between two unwanted goals. Both of the goals can be in the form of two repelling threats, fears or situations. If an individual may not choose either of them and try to escape, the consequence of the escape also can be harmful. In My Sister's Keeper novel, this study finds there are some pieces of evidence that are categorized as *avoidance-avoidance conflict.*

The first conflict explain about Anna's internal conflict, it happens when Anna feels that she wants to release, want to get due to herself, so she demands and rent a lawyer to help solving her conflict. But, another hand Anna also worries about Kate's safety. Such as in this quotation:

> "What happens if you don't give a kidney on your sister? She will die. And you're not anything, would it?. Anna's lips form a thin line. "I'm here not? Yes, you are indeed here. I'm trying to do what makes you resist this time, after all this time you give. Anna looked up to see a shelf of books "because it never stops." (Picoult,2014:34)

It has been explained before, it is an individual who both attracted and repelled by the same goal object which may have negative or positive value. So the quotation above proves that appear balance to be near or far from the object. From the evidence above, this study finds that there are two goals that Anna faces. The first goal is Anna stay ready to give her kidney for Kate. This goal has negative value because if Anna always gives a component of her body it will threaten Anna's life. Since Anna was born, she always gives a organs of her body for Kate. Because Anna is the only contributor for Kate. The second goal is her want to release herself or her body. This goal has negative value because if she thinks to release about herself, individually, and does not care about Kate, certainly it will endanger Kate's life safety. However, she chooses to stay to be a contributor to her kidney for Kate and abandon her own will safety.

The next evidence happens when Anna did not want to be left alone in her home although time her parents are at the hospital to keep Kate her sister. This is quotation:

> My father calls at eleven o'clock to ask if want him to come get me. "Mom's going to stay at the hospital," he explains. "But if you don't want to be alone in the house, you can sleep at the station." (Picoult: 2014:131)

From the evidence above, this study finds that there are two goals that Anna faces. The first goal is Anna did not want to be left alone at home, while his family

has to keep Kate at the hospital. This goal has a negative value because Anna feels alone and fear of being home without one. The second goal is when her father said: *"But if you don't want to be alone in the house, you can sleep at the station."* Anna felt more insecure and more afraid if she should sleep at the station. This goal has negative value also because it is impossible for girl to sleep in the station, his father just wants to teach self-reliance and to Anna understand. So, she chooses to stay alone in her house, because she had no other choice.

The third evidence can be seen by Kate, it when Anna explains to Sara that Kate did not tell her mother because she was afraid to disappoint her. Her mother had been trying so hard to keep her alive. Kate worries if she says her wish her mother she will be very sad.

> " She did not tell you, "I replied. "She too scared if she kills herself, she will kill you too." (Picoult, 2014:481)

From the evidence above, this study finds that there are two goals that Kate faces. The first goal is Kate feels tired of all kinds of medication and she was living, and also did not want to make a difficulty all of the people especially her young sister, this goal has a negative value. The second goal is Kate also feels not be able to bear to see her mother sad if she decided to kill herself.

This research is avoidance-avoidance conflict that is found faced by Anna and Kate in *My Sister's Keeper* novel.

3.1.2. Approach-Avoidance Conflict

Approach-avoidance conflict is the most complex that is very difficult to solve. According to Lewin (as cited in Engler, 2014, p. 193), this kind of conflict has

only one goal but it has two different impacts. The positive impact attracts an individual to reach this goal, otherwise, the negative impact repels her to reach this goal. These two different impacts lead an individual to have frustration and tension. This study finds several conflicts which can be indicated by approach-avoidance conflict.

First evidence happens to Kate, Kate wants to be Anna, who can go anywhere she envies, so has to forbid her sister to go to the camping. Such as this quotation:

> Kate: "Just think, Anna. You can go to hockey camp. You can study in other countries. You can do whatever you want and never have to worry about me again " (Picoult, 2014: 482)

The quotation above, show that Kate cannot go far because her disease and she choose to forbid her sister. From the evidence above, this study finds that there are two goals that Kate faces. The first goal is Kate wants to join camping such as Anna. This goal has negative value because her disease makes her cannot go away everywhere. The second goal has positive value because if Kate forbids Anna to joins to camping, she feels lucky.

The next evidence happens to Anna, it is when Kate asks Anna in the dining table.

> "You okay?" Once again Anna seems unsure; these types of questions are typically addressed at Kate. "Good" (Picoult, 2014:55) That's when I realized Anna was already leaving the dinner table, and more importantly, no one noticed. (Picoult, 2014:57)

The negative impact of this goal is Anna want to give an expression that she is a not in a good condition, but she is afraid to make her sister Kate is afraid of her. In

this statement Anna says that she is good, actually, she feels not in a good condition, this case cause she feels her aim to live is to fulfill need her sister.

The next evidence happens to Sara, it is when Kate will do therapy, she fears and embraces her mother, Sara. In this case, Sara experience hesitation, the negative impact in this goal is Sara does not want to see her daughter who is afraid. The second goal has a positive value that this therapy must be done for the sake of healing Kate. such as this quotation:

> When the therapist comes to take her into the RT suite, Kate latches on to my leg. "Honey," Brian says, "it's gonna be fine." She shakes her head and burrows closer. When I crouch down, she throws herself into my arm. "I won't take my eyes off you, I promise. (Picoult,2014: 104-105)

This research can be found approach-avoidance faced by Kate and Sara in *My Sister's Keeper* novel.

3.1.3. Multi Approach-Avoidance Conflict

The last category is multiple approach-avoidance conflicts. This kind of conflict has two goals which both of them have a couple of different impacts. The resolution of this conflict depends on how many negative or positive impacts that an individual will get when we choose one of them. In My Sister's Keeper novel, there are several conflicts that can be classified into multiple approach-avoidance conflict

The conflict happens to Anna, it is when Anna does not want to give an organs of her body again to help Kate because she feels that she is mentally. Look at this quotation:

> Well, you know Anna, nor do I want to. Indeed, Kate also does not want to again. But this is not something that could be an option for us. "You're going to approach the Attorney and make her think that all this about yourself but instead. It's about all of us. All of us. (Picoult, 2014:75)

The first goal has two different impacts on Anna's life, the positive impact that her sister can be saved because of Anna. On the other side, Anna also wants to release herself. Because every human has right them to self, and if Anna is always the contributor for Kate, it is worry threaten the safety of Anna.

> What if I'm sick? What if Kate is asked to do what I've done? What if someday, marrow or blood or anything that has been taken away from me it worked, and that's the end? What if I think back on this one day back and feel happy for what I've done instead of feeling guilty? (Picoult, 2014: 76)

The second goal is Anna realizes that if she is Kate position, certainly Kate does such as what is Anna does. Base on quotation above, the positive impact that Anna choose to help her sister. She chooses to be a contributor for Kate.

This research can be found multi approach-avoidance conflict just faced by Anna.

3.2. How the Main Characters Resolve the Conflict

In the face of conflict, a person must have a way to resolve the conflict. Here are some ways a person in overcoming the conflict. As has been expressed Johnson (Supratiknya, 1995:99), there are five styles of managing conflict, namely the following.

3.2.1. Turtle Style

Theoretically, happy turtle withdraws into hiding behind her Shell to avoid conflict. This is Anna's resolve conflict, such as in this quote:

> My father gave it to me when I was six years after grafting bone marrow because my father told me anyone who gives the gift of it on her sister deserves a prize. (Picoult, 2014:17).

In this quotation, although all of related with medical is determined by her parents, Anna just accepts it and does not oppose it. So Anna grows up to become an intro teenager the teen that introvert and disposed stay away from disturbance or problem in her family. In this case, cause she knows that her aim live is to fulfill need her sister. In resolve conflict use turtle style just faced by Anna.

3.2.2. Shark Style

Sharks love to conquer opponents by forcing him to accept a solution to the conflict that he gave. In this case, Sara's character also includes around or complex figure. Sara has a strong maternal instinct, for example when she was confronted with Kate's condition many times dying, she becomes a strong mother to face the situation. But in this case, Sara resolves her problem with imposing her rival to accept her solution. It can be seen as quotation below.

> I looked back at the ceiling. "Just so you know," I said, louder than I wanted, "I will not let Kate die". (Picoult, 2014: 51)

This research found that Sara resolve her conflict use shark style.

3.2.3. Mouse deer Style

The ways to solve a problem with mouse deer style appear in this quotation:

> Don't do it, said Kate while both my parents are away. I turned looking at Kate. "you say what the heck? Of course, I will do it. (Picoult, 2014: 481)

In the quotation above evidence happens to Kate, Kate gives more priority to her relationship with her young sister. She doesn't want to immolate her sister's body to herself. This clear when she said *Don't do it* after her parent goes away.

The next, Kate is a person who has strong and tough character. She fights leukemia that she suffered most of her life. Kate is very fond of her family, Kate loved her young sister very much who has painstaking care for her. In fact, she survived to keep her mother eager to live her life. This quotation gives evidence that Kate gives priority more to make her mother happy. This is seen in the quotation.

> "She's a very good daughter. She always did what it was told. You know, that's why she survived. She wants your permission to leave. " (Picoult, 2014: 344)

The next evidence can be seen from Anna, Anna wants to be accepted by her family and don't want to disappoint her family also she very found so much her sister. Seen this quotation:

> My sister has APL leukemia and my cell slows her disease for a while. Furthermore, when the illness recurred I was five years old and my lymphocyte was taken, three times because the doctors never seemed to take enough once. When that way can no longer they take the bone marrow for transplant. When Kate had an infection I had to donate granulocytes. When the disease recurred I had to donate blood stem cells near the surface of the body. (Picoult, 2014:33)

The next, this case, Anna actually feels afraid when she is asked by a doctor about her readiness to the operation, but she answers doctor's question with a smile to cover her anxiety. This shows that Anna is more concerned with the family relationship than on her personal interest. It is seen in this quotation:

Mom, you want to hold her on your lap ?" so I crawl onto the table and settle Anna in my arms. Brian get stationed behind us, so that he can grab Anna's shoulder and elbow and keep it immobilized. "you ready?" the doctor asks Anna, who is still smiling. (Picoult, 2014:170)

This research who uses mouse deer style is Anna and Kate.

3.2.4. Fox Style

Fox wants to sacrifice a little further and the relationship with other parties in order to achieve the interests and the common good. In this case can be seen from Kate, Kate does not want to be treated like a sick person, she also wants to live life like everyone else. It was apparent at the time of thanksgiving, Fitzgerald family plays football as in the quote below.

Kate ran fast and almost scored but Jesse ran after her and knocked Kate to the ground, squeezing Kate under his. "Why are you?" "I forgot!" My mother: "where is the pain? Can you sit down? "But when she turned, a smile crossed her face." It does not hurt. It feels great" (Picoult, 2014: 181)

This case, gives evidence that Kate gives priority to other people so she keeps smiles to keep her mother's feeling.

The next evidence can be seen from Sara, all of time and power of Sara focuses to fulfill need Kate, so Jesse (her second son) not enough to get care from Sara. But in her opinion what her to do as soon as good together, moreover she not care about herself. Such as in this quotation:

Don't get me wrong-it's not that my parents don't care about Jesse or any issues twist him. Only, they don't really have time to think about it, because that issue considered of matter of low hierarchal structural. (Picoult,2014:25)

Kate and Sara uses fox style in resolve the conflict in this research.

3.2.5. Owl Style

Owl considers personal goals while his relationship with the other people. Conflict is a problem for him to look for the solution, and the solution must be in line with his personal goals or another personal goal. The ways to solve with Owl style appear by Anna, seen this quotation:

> The sacrifice that has been made to the Anna Kate for thirteen years finally makes Anna like to fight for freedom for herself on its own. Anna tried to file a lawsuit law to her parent's medical freedom to get over herself. That he is entitled to make all medical decisions in the future. That he will not be forced to do the medical treatment that is not done for good or its importance. That he will not be required to undergo treatment for the benefit of her older sister, Kate. (Picoult,2014:72)

In the quotation above, feel that she wants to release, want to get right to herself or her body. She feels weary to be donator for her sister, so she more considers personal goals than she feels suppressed. So, she thinks to release about herself, individual, and not care about Kate.

The next can be seen from Sara, Sara was a lawyer before Kate was diagnosed with Leukemia. She quit her career as a lawyer and chose to devote her time for family. Sara is also very diligent to fight for her daughter's life and sometimes become an emotional figure. This is because she is too worried about Kate's condition. Such as in this quotation, Sara resolves this problem by teasing Anna with slammed of door's cupboard.

> In the kitchen, my mother opened the cupboard then closed them with a kick. She took the food from the refrigerator and slammed it on to the table. "I have one child who just sentenced her sister to death, and I have to calm down?" (Picoult, 2014: 121)

Anna and Sara use owl style to resolve the conflict.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data, the researcher has conclusions and suggestions related to the previous chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion and suggestions for the further research related to the study.

4.1. Conclusion

Based on the previous chapter, the researcher concludes that there are three kinds internal conflict faced by the main characters, and five ways to resolve conflict used by the main characters in *My Sister's Keeper*. These conflicts are classified base on Lewin's concept of approach and avoidance in internal conflict. Those are avoidance-avoidance conflict, and approach-avoidance conflict. Resolution of conflict, those are turtle style, shark style, mouse deer style, fox style and owl style. The researcher found three kinds of internal conflict in this novel; avoidance-avoidance conflict, approach-avoidance conflict, and multi approach-avoidance.

First, the researcher finds some avoidance-avoidance conflict on Anna and Kate, Anna experienced this kind of conflict more than Kate. Aapproach-avoidance is found in Kate, Anna and Sara's internal conflict. Then, in multi approach-avoidance conflict, the researcher just find on Anna's internal conflict.

Second, this study investigates the resolve of conflicts. Ana resolves her conflict by using turtle style, mouse deer style, and owl style. Kate resolves her conflict by using mouse deer style, and fox style. Sara resolves her conflict by using shark style, fox style, and owl style.

4.2. Suggestion

The analysis of a literary work can be observed from various approaches. This study uses Kurt Lewin's approach and avoidance concept to analyze My Sister's Keeper. The limitation of this is that this study only discusses kinds of internal conflict which happened in the story and how the main characters resolve conflicts. This study only focuses on analyzing the main characters, Anna Fitzgerald, Sara Fitzgerald, and Kate Fitzgerald. This study can be developed for next researches. There are many aspects that can be analyzed from *My Sister's Keeper* novel, for instance, the analysis on Kate as a child that suffers leukemia, intrinsic aspect in the novel, the analysis about influence Jodi Picoult's life to her novel, or analyze internal conflict for another character, Jesse or Brian.

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APPENDIX 1

1.1. Category, Data, and Page.

APPENDIX 1

No	Category	Data	Page
1	I. Kind of internal conflict. 　1. Avoidance-avoidance conflict: an individual faces undesirable goals, both have negative values and he must choose one of them.	What happens if you don't give a kidney on your sister? She will die. And you're not anything would it?. Anna's lips form a thin line. "I'm here not? Yes, you are indeed here. I'm trying to do what makes you resist this time, after all this time you give. Anna looked up to see a shelf of books "because it never stops.	See Anna: 34
2		My father calls at eleven o'clock to ask if want him to come get me. "Mom's going to stay at the hospital," he explain. "But if you don't want to be alone in the house, you can sleep at the station."	See Anna: 131
3		" She did not tell you, "I replied. "She too scared if she kills herself, she will kill you too."	See Anna: 481

4	2. Approach- avoidance conflict: an individual is both attracted and repelled by the same goal object which may have negative or positive value.	Just think, Anna. You can go to hockey camp. You can study in other countries. You can do whatever you want and never have to worry about me again.	See Kate: 482
5		You okay?" Once again Anna seems unsure; these types of questions are typically addressed at Kate. "Good". That's when I realized Anna was already leaving the dinner table, and more importantly, no one noticed.	See Kate: 55&57
6		When the therapist comes to take her into the RT suite, Kate latches on to my leg. "Honey," Brian says, "it's gonna be fine." She shakes her head and burrows closer. When I crouch down, she throws herself into my arm. "I won't take my eyes off you, I promise.	See Sara: 104-105
7	3. Multiple approach- avoidance conflict or Double approach- avoidance conflict: an individual faces multiple goals that both	Well, you know Anna, nor do I want to. Indeed, Kate also does not want to again. But this is not something that could be an option for us. "You're	See Sara: 75

	attract and repel.	going to approach the Attorney and make her think that all this about yourself but instead. It's about all of us. All of us.	
8		What if I'm sick? What if Kate is asked to do what I've done? What if someday, marrow or blood or anything that has been taken away from me it worked, and that's the end? What if I think back on this one day back and feel happy for what I've done instead of feeling guilty?	See Anna: 35
9	II. kind of how to resolve conflict. 　　1. Turtle style, they tend to shy away from the issue as well as the ones that cause conflict.	My father gave it to me when I was six years after grafting bone marrow, because my father told me anyone who gives the gift of it on her sister deserves a prize.	See Anna:17
10	2. Shark style Sharks love to conquer opponents by forcing him to accept a solution to the conflict that he gave.	I looked back at the ceiling. "Just so you know," I said, louder than I wanted, "I will not let Kate die".	See Sara:51
11	3. Mouse deer style was more worried about the relationship and less concerned with his personal goals.	Don't do it, said Kate while both my parents are away. I turned looking at Kate. "you say what the heck? Of course	See Anna: 481

		I will do it.	
12		"She's a very good daughter. She always did what it was told. You know, that's why she survived. She wants your permission to leave.	See Brian: 344
13		My sister has APL leukemia and my cell slows her disease for a while. Furthermore, when the illness recurred I was five years old and my lymphocyte was taken, three times because the doctors never seemed to take enough once. When that way can no longer they take the bone marrow for transplant. When Kate had an infection I had to donate granulocytes. When the disease recurred I had to donate blood stem cells near the surface of the body.	See Anna: 33
14		Mom, you want to hold her on your lap ?" so I crawl onto the table and settle Anna in my arms. Brian get stationed behind us, so that he can grab Anna's shoulder and elbow and keep it immobilized. "you ready?" the doctor asks	See Sara: 170

		Anna, who is still smiling.	
15	4. Fox style Foxes are often looking for compromise. Both the achievement of personal goals although, good relations with the other equally important enough.	Kate ran fast and almost scored but Jesse ran after her and knocked Kate to the ground, squeezing Kate under his. "Why are you?" "I forgot!" My mother: "where is the pain? Can you sit down? "But when she turned, a smile crossed her face." It does not hurt. It feels great"	See Anna: 181
16		Don't get me wrong-it's not that my parents don't care about Jesse or any issues twist him. Only, they don't really have time to think about it, because that issue considered of matter of low hierarchal structural.	See Anna: 25
17	5. Owl style with personal goals whiles his relationship with the other people. Conflict is a problem for him to look for the solution, and the solution must be in line with his personal goals or another personal goals.	The sacrifice that has been made to the Anna Kate for thirteen year finally makes Anna like to fight for freedom for herself on its own. Anna tried to file a lawsuit law to her parents medical freedom to get over himself. That he is entitled to make all medical decisions in the future. That he will not be forced to do the	See Anna: 72

		medical treatment that is not done for good or its importance. That he will not be required to undergo treatment for the benefit of her older sister, Kate.	
18		In the kitchen, my mother opened the cupboard then closed them with a kick. She took the food from refrigerator and slammed it on to the table. "I have one child who just sentenced her sister to death, and I have to calm down?"	See Anna:121

CURICULUM VITAE

Name : Nur Hidayah

Place/Date of Birth : Gresik, June 17, 1995

Sex : Female

Religion : Islam

Marital Status : Single

Nationality : Indonesia

University : Uneversitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Faculty/Department : Humanities/English Letters Department

Parent : Imam Sukardi (Alm) and Jumani

Address : Tanggulangin, Ganggang, Balongpanggang, Gresik, East Java

Phone : 085790863397

Email : hnur932@gmail.com

Education background:

1. English Letters Department, Universitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (2013-2018)

2. MA Assa'adah Sampornan Bungah Gresik (2010-2012)

3. Mts Al Khoiriyah Ngasin Balongpanggang Gresik (2007-2009)

4. MI Islamiyah Ibtidaiyah Ganggang Balongpanggang Gresik (2001-2006)

Organizational experiences:

1. PMR (Palang Merah Remaja) MA Assa'adah in 2010/2011

2. Pramuka Mts Al Khoiriyah 2007/2008

3. Pramuka MA Assa'adah in 2010/2011

PKLI experinces:

1. PM (Pengabdian Masyarakat) Universitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in Gedangan Malang Selatan 2015

2. PKLI (Praktek Kerja Lapangan Integratif) Universitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in SMA Pondok Pesantren Mamba'us Sholihin II Blitar in 2017