

**INNER CONFLICT FACED BY MARIANNE IN SALLY ROONEY'S
*NORMAL PEOPLE***

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG**

2021

**INNER CONFLICT FACED BY MARIANNE IN SALLY ROONEY'S
*NORMAL PEOPLE***

THESIS

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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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2021

STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

I state that the thesis entitled "**Inner Conflict Faced by Marianne in Sally Rooney's *Normal People***" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 30 Agustus 2021

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APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Dzia Ahadini's thesis entitled **Inner Conflict Faced by Marianne in Sally Rooney's *Normal People*** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

Malang, 30 Agustus 2021

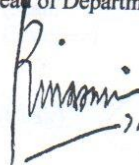
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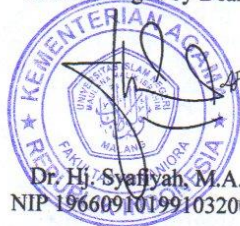


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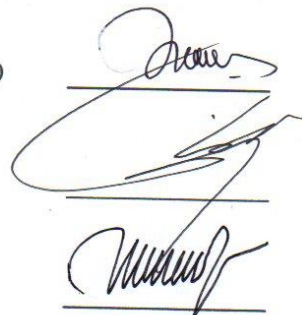
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Malang, 30 Agustus 2021

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MOTTO

O you who have believed, seek help through patience and prayer.

Indeed, Allah is with the patient

(Q. S. Al-Baqarah 2:153)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my beloved parents, my late father and my mother who always pray and support me. I also dedicate it to my sisters who never stop encourage and motivate me to complete my thesis, and for my friends with the same struggle who support each other.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirohmanirrokhim

Alhamdulillahirobbilalamin, praise be to Allah swt who has bestowed His grace so that I can complete my thesis entitled **Inner Conflict Faced by Marianne in Sally Ronney's *Normal People***. I also extend sholawat and greetings to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us from a dark age to a bright era, namely 'addinul Islam.

This thesis is composed of help and support from people around me. First of all I would like to thank my supervisor, Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum who has helped provide criticism and suggestions in the preparation of my thesis. I also thank all the English Letters Department lecturers, who have provided useful knowledge during my study in this department. I also thank Sally Rooney because of her novel *Normal People* becomes the object of this research.

My gratitude is also presented for my late father, H. Henny Mono S.H., M.H, and my beloved mother, Eni Hidayati, thank you for all prayers, supports, loves and motivation. I also want to say thank you for my sisters Dzia Fitriana, Dzia Firdausy S.H., M.Kn., and Dzia Rahmania who are always motivate me. I also want to express my gratitude to my friends: Nihayatul Muthi'ah, Nur Octavia, Awathif Nazlah, Rizma Akhwadiaz, Kartika Chandra, Via Oktaviani who always accompany and help me while studying at this university. I also want to thank my friends at UKM Jhepret Club Photography who have provided valuable experience and knowledge.

The last, in the preparation of this thesis, the writer realizes that there are still many shortcomings. Therefore, criticism and suggestions are needed for further improvement. I hope this research is useful for me, readers and future researchers.

Malang, 30 Agustus 2021

The Researcher

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dzia' with a small flourish at the end.

Dzia Ahadini

ملخص

أحاديثي، نيا (٢٠٢١) واجه الصراع الداخلي ماريان في سالي روني الناس العاديين. أطروحة تخصص في الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الدولة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج مشرف دكتوراه موندي راهايو ماجستير العلوم الإنسانية

الكلمات المفتاحية: التحليل النفسي ، كورت لوين ، الصراع الداخلي

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل الصراع الداخلي الذي تعيشه ماريان في رواية "أناس عاديون" بقلم سالي روني. أناس عاديون هي رواية عن العلاقة بين مراقبين يدعى ماريان شيريدان وكونيل والدرون. درسوا في نفس المدرسة الثانوية في كاريكليا ، سليفو. الشخصية الرئيسية في هذه الرواية هي مارياني. تنحدر ماريان من عائلة ثرية ولكنها لا تجد التواصل مع الطلاب الآخرين. منذ أن كانت في سن المراهقة واجهت ماريان صراعات داخلية سببها عائلتها وأصدقائها وصديقتها. هناك ثلاثة أهداف واردة في هذه الدراسة ، وهي تحديد نوع الصراع الداخلي الذي تعيشه ماريان ، وتحديد العوامل التي تسبب الصراع الداخلي الذي تعيشه مارياني وكيف تحل مارياني

صراعاتها الداخلية

هذا البحث نقد أدبي لأنه يستخدم الأعمال الأدبية كموضوع للبحث. تستخدم هذه الدراسة نظرية التحليل النفسي لكورت لوين. يستخدم الباحثون هذه الرواية لأن ماريان تعكس الصراعات الداخلية التي يمر بها العديد من المراهقين. لذلك ، يهتم الباحثون بالبحث في هذه ٢٠١٨ لذلك لم يتم دراستها من قبل. جمعت الباحثة البيانات مع التركيز الرواية. أيضًا ، روايات "أناس عاديون" نُشر للتو في على السرد والمحادثات في هذه الرواية

وجد الباحثون أن ماريان عانت من ثلاثة أنواع من الصراع الداخلي. في هذه الدراسة ، وجد الباحث أن ماريان عانت من تعارضات بين النهج وتجنبها ، وتعارضات تجنب وتجنب ، وتعارضات في نهج تجنب. وجدت هذه الدراسة ثلاثة أنواع من أسباب الصراع الداخلي. إنها القوة الدافعة وقوة حاجة المرء والقوة المستحثة. القوة الدافعة لماريان هي الشعور بالوحدة والرغبة في الشعور بالحب. في حين أن الشخص الذي يحتاج إلى قوة ماريان هو أنها تخفي مشاكلها لجعل كونيل يعيش معها. اختارت ماريان أيضًا محاربة صديقها المسيء لأنها بحاجة إلى حماية نفسها. تأتي قوة ماريان في الاستقراء من كونيل وبيغي وعائلتهم. غالبًا ما تفعل ماريان الأشياء بناءً على طلبها.

وجدت هذه الدراسة أيضًا أن صراع ماريان الداخلي تم حله بتكافؤات إيجابية وسلبية ومحايدة. التكافؤ الإيجابي الذي تستخدمه ماريان هو القبول والشجاعة لفعل شيء تحبه. قبول حقيقة أنه لا يستطيع العيش مع كونيل ، اختار قبول اعتذار كونيل وقرر أن يفعل شيئًا يستمتع به ، مثل الاحتفال بعيد الميلاد في مسقط رأسه مع عائلة كونيل. بينما التكافؤ السلبي هو التجنب. النوع الأخير هو التكافؤ المحايد. تكافؤ ماريان المحايد هو الاستسلام واختيار القيام بشيء لا تريد القيام به. لقد فعل ذلك لتجنب الأمور الأكثر تعقيدًا.

ABSTRACT

Ahadini, Dzia (2021) Inner Conflict Faced by Marianne in Sally Rooney's *Normal People*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M. Hum.

Keywords: Psychoanalysis, Kurt Lewin, Inner Conflict

This study aims to analyse the inner conflict experienced by Marianne in the novel *Normal People* by Sally Rooney. *Normal People* is a novel about the on-and-off relationship between two teenagers, named Marianne Sheridan and Connell Waldron. They studied at the same high school in Carricklea, Sligo. The main character of this novel is Marianne. She comes from a rich family but is not good at socializing with other students. Since she was a teenager Marianne faced inner conflicts caused by her family, friends and boyfriend. There are three objectives contained in this study, namely identifying the type of inner conflict experienced by Marianne, identifying the factors causing the inner conflict experienced by Marianne and analysing how Marianne resolves her inner conflict.

This research is literary criticism because it uses literary works as the object of research. This research uses psychoanalytic theory by Kurt Lewin. The researcher uses this novel because Marianne reflects the inner conflicts that are often experienced by teenagers. Therefore, researchers are interested in researching this novel. Also, the novel *Normal People* was only published in 2018 so it has never been researched before. The researcher collected data with a focus on the narratives and conversations in this novel.

Researchers found Marianne experienced three types of inner conflict. In this research the researcher found that Marianne experienced approach-approach conflict, avoidance-avoidance conflict, and approach-avoidance conflict. This study found three types of causes of inner conflict. These are the driving force, the person's needs force, and the induced force. Marianne's driving force is loneliness and want to feel loved. While Marianne's person's needs force is she hide her problem to make Connell stay with her. Marianne also chooses to fight back her abusive boyfriend because she needs to protect herself. Marianne's induced force is come from Connell, Peggy, and her family. Marianne often does something because of their request.

This study also found that Marianne's inner conflict was resolved by positive, negative, and neutral valence. The positive valences that used by Marianne are acceptance and the courage to do something she likes. She was accept the reality that she cannot stay with Connell, she was choose to accept Connell's apology and decide to do something she loves, like celebrate Christmas in her hometown with Connell's family. While the negative valence is avoidance. Last type is the neutral valence. Marianne's neutral valence is give in and choose to do something she does not want to. She did it to avoid more complicated problems.

ABSTRAK

Ahadini, Dzia (2021) Inner Conflict Faced by Marianne in Sally Rooney's *Normal People*.
Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana
Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M. Hum.

Kata Kunci: Psychoanalysis, Kurt Lewin, Inner Conflict

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis konflik batin yang dialami oleh Marianne dalam novel *Normal People* karya Sally Rooney. *Normal People* adalah novel tentang hubungan antara dua remaja, bernama Marianne Sheridan dan Connell Waldron. Mereka belajar di sekolah menengah yang sama di Carricklea, Sligo. Tokoh utama novel ini adalah Marianne. Dia berasal dari keluarga kaya tetapi tidak pandai bersosialisasi dengan siswa lain. Sejak remaja Marianne menghadapi konflik batin yang disebabkan oleh keluarga, teman dan pacarnya. Ada tiga tujuan yang terdapat dalam penelitian ini, yaitu mengidentifikasi tipe konflik batin yang dialami Marianne, mengidentifikasi factor penyebab konflik batin yang dialami Marianne dan menganalisis bagaimana Marianne menyelesaikan konflik batinnya.

Penelitian ini adalah kritik sastra karena menggunakan karya sastra sebagai objek penelitiannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori psikoanalisis dari Kurt Lewin. Peneliti menggunakan novel ini karena Marianne mencerminkan konflik batin yang banyak dialami oleh remaja. Oleh karena itu peneliti tertarik untuk meneliti novel ini. Serta, novel *Normal People* baru diterbitkan pada tahun 2018 sehingga belum banyak diteliti. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan fokus terhadap narasi dan percakapan yang ada dalam novel ini.

Peneliti menemukan Marianne mengalami tiga jenis konflik batin. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menemukan bahwa Marianne mengalami konflik pendekatan-pendekatan, konflik penghindaran-penghindaran, dan konflik pendekatan-menghindar. Penelitian ini menemukan tiga jenis penyebab konflik batin. Ini adalah kekuatan pendorong, kekuatan kebutuhan seseorang, dan kekuatan yang diinduksi. Kekuatan pendorong Marianne adalah kesepian dan ingin merasa dicintai. Sementara orang yang membutuhkan kekuatan Marianne adalah dia menyembunyikan masalahnya untuk membuat Connell tinggal bersamanya. Marianne juga memilih untuk melawan pacarnya yang kasar karena dia perlu melindungi dirinya sendiri. Kekuatan induksi Marianne berasal dari Connell, Peggy, dan keluarganya. Marianne sering melakukan sesuatu karena permintaan mereka.

Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa konflik batin Marianne diselesaikan dengan valensi positif, negatif, dan netral. Valensi positif yang digunakan Marianne adalah penerimaan dan keberanian untuk melakukan sesuatu yang disukainya. Dia menerima kenyataan bahwa dia tidak bisa tinggal bersama Connell, dia memilih untuk menerima permintaan maaf Connell dan memutuskan untuk melakukan sesuatu yang dia sukai, seperti merayakan Natal di kampung halamannya bersama keluarga Connell. Sedangkan valensi negatifnya adalah penghindaran. Tipe terakhir adalah valensi netral. Valensi netral Marianne adalah menyerah dan memilih untuk melakukan sesuatu yang tidak dia inginkan. Dia melakukannya untuk menghindari masalah yang lebih rumit.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher explains the background of the study, problem of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, definition of key terms and previous studies. Other than that, this chapter also provides research methods that consist of research design, data source, data collection and data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

Conflict cannot be separated from human life. As social creatures, humans cannot stand alone and relate to other humans. From the relationship with other humans usually arise some conflict. The causative factors can arise from the relationship between individuals or the environment around them. That is why everyone will always encounter various kinds of conflict in their life. As a result, two types of conflict emerged, external and internal conflicts. Conflict usually arises between two people or a group, but conflict can also arise in a person. Conflict in a person is called inner conflict. According to Bruno (2002), inner conflict exists when we are compelled to settle on troublesome decisions throughout everyday life. It implies that inner conflict happened when we are looking at troublesome decisions to pick.

Inner conflict is also called intrapersonal strife. It is characterized as the contention caused inside in the person. This conflict emerges because of at least two intentions or objectives to be accomplished at a time (Sharma, 2015). Inner

conflict is a conflict caused by the existence of two or more ideas, or conflicting desires to control oneself so that it affects behavior. The conflicts that humans experience in their lives, attract writers to pour them into a literary work. Literary works, which are seen as psychological phenomena, display psychological aspects through their characters. This psychological aspect will be studied with psychoanalytic literary criticism. In the novel *Normal People*, the psychological aspect of Marianne's character is highlighted when she faces several inner conflicts that make her hesitant.

Normal People is a novel about the on-again-off-again relationship between two adolescents, named Marianne Sheridan and Connell Waldron. They study in the same high school in Carricklea, Sligo. The main character of this novel is Marianne. She comes from a wealthy family but not good at socializing with other students. Everyone thinks that Marianne is weird. She prefers to spending her time alone reading a book than making friends with others. Although she is not has a lot of friends, she is quite smart in her class.

Marianne has a secret relationship with a boy named Connell Waldron. He is the opposite of Marianne. Connell lives with his mother who works as a cleaner service at Marianne's house. Despite he does not come from a wealthy family, Connell has many friends, academically brilliant, and an athletic star at school. In this novel, Marianne experienced some inner conflicts that were triggered by her friends, her relationship with Connell, and her family. This novel does not only talk about Marianne's relationship with Connell but also her abusive family.

The novel *Normal People* published in 2018 and become the best seller novel in the US. The story in this novel shows how teenagers struggle to deal with their Inner conflicts with various kinds of pressures. *Normal People* has been reviewed by some readers, such as Alan Eppel (2020) through his article in the *Journal of Psychiatry Reform*. He stated that both Marianne and Connell, display troubling aspects of their personalities because of conflicts that they have experienced. That is why the researcher is interested to do a deep analysis of the Inner conflict in this novel. This study focusses on examining Marianne's inner conflict which can affect the formation of personality.

The transition period from adolescence to adulthood is a complex phase that faced various kinds of conflict, including inner conflict. An inner conflict is a man struggling against himself, his conscience, guilty, or merely trying to decide what he is going to do (Jones in Astiningsih, 2005). Inner conflict during the transition from adolescence to adulthood cannot be avoided. Adolescence is a developmental period of greater risk for psychological adjustment and behavioral problems (Tamm et. al, 2017).

Hall (in Asrori, 2004) mentions adolescence as a phase of the windstorm because everyone experiences many conflicts during the transition period from adolescence to adulthood. In this study, the researcher will analyse what types of inner conflict Marianne faced. In addition, the researcher also complemented the research by analyzing the causes of inner conflict and how Marianne resolved her inner conflicts. Inner conflict has a relationship with the human psychological

aspects. Therefore, the researcher will use psychoanalytic theory to examine inner conflicts.

Kris (1947) remarked that the subject matter of psychoanalysis is human behavior from the point of view of the conflict. A conflict is a turning point during which individual struggles to attain some psychological quality. Endraswara (2008) states that inner conflict is the main aspect to be analysed. As we know that humans are always looking for pleasure and comfort. Considerations of morality are also important in estimating the balance of pleasure and displeasure because the possibility of having negative influences such as guilt, shame, or humiliation may be part of the cost of fulfilling desires (Eagle, 2017).

The purpose of psychology of literature is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a literary work. Literary works provide an understanding of society indirectly. Through understanding the characters, for example, people can understand changes, contradictions, and other deviations that occur in society, especially about the psyche. Three ways can be done to understand the relationship between psychology and literature, understanding the psychological elements of the author as a writer, understanding the psychological elements of fictional characters in literary works, and, understanding the psychological elements of the reader.

Psychology and literature are two sciences that have a close relationship with humans. Psychology of literature is one of the interdisciplinary literary studies because literature using various concepts and theoretical frameworks that exist in

psychology (Wiyatmi, 2011). The researcher sees some advantages with using psychoanalysis theory. Psychoanalysis can be used to do deeply investigate the characteristic of the main character and the meaning behind the story in literary work. The analysis can see through the character's thoughts, behavior, and the way they settle the conflict. This theory helps the reader to understand the characters and implications in the literary work itself.

Research with a similar topic has been written by some researchers on different objects, such as in Nur Hidayah (2018) under the title *Internal Conflict Faced by The Main Character of My Sister's Keeper by Jodi Piccoult*, discuss the type of internal conflict and how the main character resolve the inner conflict. This research using psychoanalysis as the grand theory and use conflict theory from Kurt Lewin to analyse the internal conflict. As the result of the study, the researcher found three types of internal conflict experienced by the main character. This study also shows that there are five styles that the main character used to resolve the internal conflict.

Henny Fridayanti (2013) under the title *A study on the psychological conflict in the novel The Baby Surprise by Janelle Denison*. Fridayanti's research uses conflict theory by Kurt Lewin to analyse psychological conflict. In this study, the researcher will analyse what types of inner conflict Marianne faced. In addition, the researcher also complemented the research by analyzing the causes of inner conflict and how Marianne resolved her inner conflicts. Inner conflict has a relationship with the human psychological aspects. Therefore, the researcher will use psychoanalytic theory to examine inner conflicts.

Based on some previous studies above we can see that inner conflict is an important aspect for the human being. The researcher wants to complement the previous research on this novel by focusing on the main character, named Marianne Sheridan. It is because Marianne Sheridan displays troubling impacts after experienced some inner conflicts. The gap of this study is the researcher will analyzing what types of inner conflict Marianne faced. In addition, the researcher also complemented the research by analyzing the causes of inner conflict and how Marianne resolved her inner conflicts.

B. Problem of the Study

The researcher will do in-depth research about the inner conflict in the novel *Normal People* by Sally Rooney. The researcher uses three questions formulas for this research :

1. What types of inner conflicts are faced by Marianne Sheridan in *Normal People* by Sally Rooney?
2. What are the causes of the inner conflict faced by Marianne Sheridan in *Normal People* Sally Rooney?
3. How does Marianne Sheridan resolve the inner conflict?

C. Objectives of the Study

1. Analyzing the inner conflicts faced by Marianne Sheridan in *Normal People* by Sally Rooney,

2. Discovering the causes of inner conflicts faced by Marianne Sheridan in *Normal People* by Sally Rooney,
3. Discovering how do Marianne resolves the inner conflicts.

D. Significances of the Study

The researcher hopes that analysis of inner conflict can be used theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich literary studies, especially in *Normal People* novels using psychoanalytic criticism. Practically, this study is expected to give a deep understanding of inner conflict

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is to discuss how inner conflict constructs someone's personality. To avoid broader analysis, the limitation of this study is only focusing on the inner conflict experienced by Marianne Sheridan, the main character in the novel *Normal People* by Sally Rooney.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Psychoanalysis: a theory deals with human mental function and development.
(Minderop, 2010)
2. Inner conflict: a conflict that happened between the actor and her/herself.
(Nurgiyantoro, 2015)
3. Valence: The subjective worth of an occurrence, item, individual or other being in the life space of the person. One can distinguish positive and negative valence (Lewin, 1936)

4. Vector: The strength which is influencing movement towards a goal or away from it. (Lewin, 1936)

G. Previous Studies

A study needs some relevant research to support the implementation of further research. Some data can be obtained from the relevant research or nearing research conducted previously. In writing this thesis, the researcher collected information from previous research as a comparison material, both regarding the disadvantages or advantages that already exist. The researcher also digs up information from journals and thesis to obtain pre-existing information about theories and topics related to the titles.

The *Normal People* novel which was used as the object in this study was published in 2018 so this novel has never been used as an object of literary criticism research in the form of a journal or thesis. The researcher found one journal article published by Research Gate which contained a review of the novel *Normal People* by Sally Rooney. The following are some previous researchers that conducted research related to inner conflict.

Alan Eppel (2020) in journal article under the title *Normal People: the self-at-worst and the self-at-best Vol 8 #5*, reviewed that the two main characters in *Normal People's* novel, display troubling aspects of their personalities. He also cited that, the book essentially is the story of twists and turns in the emotional relationship between two young, conflicted individuals. This article also sees the story from a psychodynamic perspective shows that the main character named

Connell appears to have reciprocal unconscious conflicts and is possessed by feelings of shame and inadequacy that imbues him with a sense of compassion, protectiveness, caring, love and justice. While Marianne who lives with an abusive family has internalized a self-representation of being damaged, unworthy, and essentially unloveable.

Nur Hidayah (2018) under the title *Internal Conflict Faced by The Main Character of My Sister's Keeper by Jodi Piccoult*, discusses the type of internal conflict and how the main character resolves the inner conflict. This research using psychoanalysis as the grand theory and use conflict theory from Kurt Lewin to analyse the internal conflict. As the result of the study, the researcher found three types of internal conflict experienced by the main character. This study also shows that there are five styles that the main character used to resolve the internal conflict.

Endah Meigita (2018) under the title *Konflik Batin Tokoh Mei Rose Dalam Novel Surga Yang Tak Dirindukan Karya Asma Nadia* discusses the inner conflict experienced by Mei Rose and how she resolves the inner conflict. The inner conflicts raised are cases of polygamy, sexual violence, and physical violence. Mei Rose felt a conflict within her due to internal and external pressure. This study using Kurt Lewin's approach to analyse the inner conflict. As the result of this research, Mei Rose experienced two types of inner conflict. There is approach-approach conflict and avoidance-avoidance conflict. To resolve her inner conflict Mei Rose use turtle style, shark style, mouse deer style, and owl style.

Untsa Shofwati (2018) under the title *Konflik batin Dua Tokoh utama novel Utsukushisa to Kanashimi to Karya Yasunari Kawabata: Kajian Psikologi Sastra* discuss the inner conflict using two methods. First, the structural methods to analyse the intrinsic element in this novel. Second, the psychological theory analyses the inner conflict. The result of the study the two characters experienced three types of inner conflict. There are approach-approach conflict, avoidance-avoidance conflict, and approach-avoidance conflict. The inner conflicts experienced by Otoko characters are dominated by the character or nature of the faithful Otoko. The inner conflict experienced by Oki character is influenced by the character or nature of Oki that has Playboy.

Afiq Yusuf Fachrudin (2019) under the title *Konflik Batin Tokoh Sari dalam Novel Perempuan Bersampur Merah Karya Intan Andaru* discuss about the inner conflict that experienced by the main character. The inner conflict is triggered by the problem of slander, violence, betrayal, poverty, jealousy, and love. This study using Kurt Lewin's theory to analyse the inner conflict. The results of this study found forty data on the inner conflict experienced by the main character Sari including approach-approach conflict, avoidance-avoidance conflict, and approach-avoidance conflict. Of the three conflicts, the approach-approach conflict is a conflict that often arises. The next conflict that is often experienced by Sari's character is avoidance - avoidance conflict. Sari's action in overcoming inner conflict uses three actions, namely positive valence, negative valence, and neutral valence.

Yusnia Rahutami (2014) under the title *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Putri Kejawen Karya Novia Syahidah* discusses the type of inner conflict, how the main character resolves the conflict, and the causes of inner conflict. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method with a psychoanalytic literary criticism approach. This research using to Kurt Lewin's theory. The results showed that the inner conflict experienced The main character in the novel Putri Kejawen by Novia Syahidah, namely doubts, conflicts, disappointments with family, and an environment that is not following Islamic teachings. From the research conducted, the dominant factors causing conflict are differences between individuals and cultural differences. This can be seen from the amount of data found. Dewi Sakhrendha's response in dealing with conflict is by choosing things that do not violate Islamic teachings or rejecting things that violate Islamic teachings.

Henny Fridayanti (2013) under the title *A study on the inner conflict in the novel The Baby Surprise by Janelle Denison* discusses the effect of the inner conflict faced by Grace Holbrook and how does he solve that conflict. This research uses qualitative research and focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of human participants. The result of this study shows that the Inner conflict faced by Grace Holbrook was avoidance-avoidance conflict. The effect of the Inner conflict faced by Grace Holbrook was stress and angry. This study also finds that Grace Holbrook solved the inner conflict with two solutions, there are *algorithm* and *heuristic*.

Sisillia Yossy Nour (2017) under the title *Analysis of Ega's Inner Conflict as The Main Character in The Angie M.*, discuss inner conflict of the main character. In this study the researcher using psychological approach. This study using descriptive qualitative method to analyse intrinsic element. The inner conflict arises because of the lack of fulfilment aspect based on the theory proposed by Abraham Maslow, namely psychological needs, the lack of love and existence. The impact of the inner conflict is sadness, fear, insecurity, and anger.

Ani Diana (2016) under the title *Analisis Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Wanita di Lautan Sunyi Karya Nurul Asmayani* discuss the inner conflict that experienced by Latifah. This study using psychological approach to analyse the inner conflict. The result of the study shows that the cause of the conflict in the main character in the Novel Wanita di Lautan Sunyi because of the desire to get appreciation, love and affection, and happiness from loved ones. In addition, conflicts also often occur because of the powerlessness of Latifah's character has physical limitations so that it often causes misunderstandings when communicating with Yan who have emotional and unstable characters.

After seeing the results of the research above, the previous research similarity talks about inner conflict using psychoanalysis with the various objects. In this study, the researcher will analyse what types of inner conflict that Marianne faced. In addition, the researcher also complemented the research by analyzing the causes of inner conflict and how Marianne resolved her inner conflicts.

H. Research Methods

This sub-chapter explain the method used in the research, which includes research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This study is a literary criticism to analyzing the data from literary works. The researcher will analyse the inner conflict experienced by the main character in the novel *Normal People* by Sally Rooney, named Marianne Sheridan. In this study, the researcher will analyse what types of inner conflict Marianne faced. In addition, researchers also complemented the research by analyzing the causes of inner conflict and how Marianne resolved her inner conflicts. Inner conflict has a relationship with the human psychological aspects. Therefore, the researcher will use psychoanalytic theory to examine inner conflicts.

2. Data and Data Source

The data for this research are taken from *the Normal People* novel written by Sally Rooney. This novel is her second novel and becomes the best-seller in the US. It is published by Faber & Faber Ltd Bloomsbury House 74-77 Great Russel Street, London in 2018. This novel contains 266 pages.

3. Data Collection

The researcher uses some steps to collect the data. First, the researcher reads the novel *Normal People* carefully and understanding the story in the novel. Second, the researcher highlighting the sentences and phrases that is relevant to

the research problem. Third, the researcher collecting the data of inner conflict experienced by Marianne Sheridan based on types of inner conflict. Fourth, the researcher collecting the data causes and the way Marianne Sheridan solve the inner conflict.

4. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher continues to analyse the data. In this study, the data are analysed using psychoanalysis by Kurt Lewin. After the data sorted, there are some steps that the researcher does in the process of data analysis. First, the researcher analyses the data of inner conflict experienced by Marianne Sheridan. Second, the researcher identified the causes of inner conflict faced by Marianne Sheridan. Third, the researcher discovers the way Marianne solves the inner conflict.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents theories that applied in this study. First, the researcher explains about psychology in literature. Second, the researcher explains Kurt Lewin's theory in inner conflict.

A. Psychological Approach in Literary Criticism

The understanding of psychology is the study of the human soul. Psychology consists of the word *psyche* mean soul and *logos* mean science. Psychology means the study of the human psyche about the kinds of symptoms, processes, and backgrounds (Danarjati et.al, 2013). Psychology is the study of the human psyche which can be seen from human behaviour consciously or unconsciously. Psychology is the study of behaviour and thought patterns, which try to control mental events and human behaviour.

The term psychoanalysis according to Bertens (1987) is a new view of humans, where the unconscious plays a central role. So, psychoanalysis can be interpreted as a deeper science to investigate the psyche and psychological conflicts in humans where both of these originate in the unconscious. Koswara (1991: 30) adds that the role of unconsciousness which is important for psychological life then begins to be expanded.

Literature can be interpreted as literary work and as literary science. When used as a framework for literary works, literature is the work of art created by the author using language media. Literary works are seen as imaginative works

(Wellek and Warren in Wiyatmi 2011). Literature is often used as a tool to tell various aspects of human life such as conflict, social issues, and psychological issues. Therefore, arise literary analysis using the relevance and the role of psychological studies. According to Endraswara (2003), psychoanalytic literary criticism is a literary study that views work as the psychological activity of an author who uses creativity, taste, and works in his work.

According to Roekhan (in Endaswara, 2011) psychoanalytic literary criticism will be supported by three approaches at once. First, the textual approach, which examines the psychological aspects of characters in literary works. Second, the receptive-pragmatic approach, which examines the psychological aspects of the reader as a connoisseur of literary works which is formed from the influence of the work he reads, as well as the reader's reception process in enjoying literary works. Third, the expressive approach, which examines the psychological aspects of the writer when carrying out the creative process projected through his work, both the author as a person and as a representative of society.

Psychology and literature are two sciences that discuss matters relating to humans. Literature talks about humans created by the author, while psychology talks about humans created by God who live in the real world. Although human characteristics in literary works are imaginary, the author refers to the characters of humans who live in the real world (Wiyatmi, 2011). That is why psychology can be associated with literature and make psychoanalysis one of the theories in literary criticism.

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One psychologist that started the basis of psychoanalysis theory is an Austrian therapist, named Sigmund Freud. He made a theory based on the subconscious which has a strong influence on human behaviour. Over time the science of psychology was developed by several experts. One of the psychologists who developed it was Kurt Lewin. He introduced a psychological theory of personality called the field theory. The concept of this theory is the adoption of field theory in physics. The concept of field theory that has been adopted into psychology is called psychology of Gestalt. Psychology of Gestalt focuses on the concepts of perception, thinking, and learning. Based on concepts in psychology of Gestalt, Lewin based his theory development on three assumptions:

1. Basic understanding of psychology, not elements (details of the soul) but the relationship between patterns or configurations. Elements are drawn to understand their interrelationships, not their shape and size,

2. Some relationships become the basis of other relationships, so that it can be described the tendency of personality to move towards Gestalt,
3. Psychology should be understood in terms of field theory, where the "field" is a system of self-regulation that is determined by the relationship between the parts. this part comes from the elements that support the system.

Lewin (1936) describes humans as individuals who are in a psychological environment, with certain basic relationship patterns. In his theory Kurt Lewin introduced personality structure, personality dynamics and personality development. personality structure consists of life space. In the life space there are three elements, namely the person area, the psychological environment and the non-psychological environment. Life space is a collection of facts that influence or determine behaviour.

Lewin (1936) describes the person area element as a closed circle. This shows that the person is a unit that is separate from other things but still interconnected and dependent on one another. Psychological environment is an object or situation that can affect a person's personality. The psychological environment is divided into sections called Regions. Regions are all stimuli that are captured by perception and then affect humans. While the non-psychological environment is an object or situation that cannot affect a person's personality.

In addition to the structure of personality, Kurt Lewin also introduced in the dynamics of personality. The concepts of dynamics of personality from Lewin consist of psychic energy, tension, need, action and locomotion or can be

interpreted as a personal circle movement (Lewin,1936). The action element is divided into two parts. First, vector which means the force that drives behavior. second, valence, which means the value of the psychological environment for the individual. These dynamic constructs determine the specific displacements of the individual and the way he structures his environment, displacements and structural changes serve to reduce stress by meeting needs.

According to Lewin (1936) personality development is something that is concrete and sustainable. According to Lewin, age and stages of development are considered not very helpful in understanding psychological development. Based on Lewin's opinion, the concepts of differentiation, organization and integration are more useful in describing behavioural changes, rather than developmental periodization. Personality development of the theory of Kurt Lewin divided into three parts, namely:

1. A change in behaviour

According to Lewin (1936), changes in behavior are an important part in the process of personality development. The variety of activities, emotions, needs, social relationships will increase with age. Behavior in children and adults is bound to change. According to Kurt Lewin (1936), change in behavior is divided into four parts. First, organized behavior, meaning that the more mature a person will be able to place themselves. for example, adults must be able to fit into a wide variety of friendship groups. Second, hierarchical behaviour, the more mature a person will become hierarchically organized. So that they can sort out

their priority needs. The third change in behaviour is realistic, meaning that when an adult a person is able to distinguish reality from fantasy. The increasing realism of this perception can be seen through socializing. The fourth change in behaviour is effective, meaning that when an adult a person will try to get maximum results with minimal effort. This behaviour requires personal adjustment to social life.

2. Differentiation and Integration

Differentiation is an increase in the number of regions and personality cells in humans (Lewin, 1936). A person is considered mature when he is able to do different things, has a broad time orientation. and able to distinguish between what is real and what is not. Increased differentiation will create new boundaries. Increasing limits in humans will develop the ability to perform complex behaviour patterns.

3. Regression

Regression is a form of decline in personality development. According to Lewin, there are two types of personality setbacks, namely, regression and retrogression. In contrast to regression, retrogression is a form of decline in personality development when the person's behavior is similar to or the same as he did in childhood. For example, when a person expresses pleasure by jumping up and down, the response is called retrogression. According to Kurt Lewin (1936), frustration is one of the causes of regression.

The purpose of psychology of literature is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a literary work. Literary works provide an understanding of

society indirectly. Through understanding the characters, for example, people can understand changes, contradictions, and other deviations that occur in society, especially about the psyche. Three ways can be done to understand the relationship between psychology and literature, understanding the psychological elements of the author as a writer, understanding the psychological elements of fictional characters in literary works, and, understanding the psychological elements of the reader. Warren and Wellek in Ratna (2004:343) distinguish this first psychological analysis into two kinds, namely psychological studies that are solely related to the author, such as psychiatric disorders, as a kind of neurosis symptom, while the second study deals with inspiration, and other supernatural powers.

Psychology of literature pays attention to the second problem, namely the discussion about the psychological elements of fictional characters contained in the work. As a world in literature, it includes various aspects of life, especially humans. In general, these aspects of humanity are the main objects of psychoanalytic literary criticism, because it is only in humans that, as characters, psychological aspects are grafted and invested. The latter study of psychology is concerned with the sociology of literature, and the reception of literature, as social psychology.

Psychology of literature is an interdisciplinary research model by establishing literary works as having a more dominant position. As a symbol system, the novel contains the diversity of characters as multicultural representations, characters as species. Psychoanalytic literary criticism is the analysis of texts with considering

the relevance and role of psychological studies. By focusing on the characters, it will be possible to analyse the inner conflict, which may conflict with psychological theory. According to Warren Wallek in Ratna (2004:350), in a successful literary work, psychology has been integrated into a work of art, therefore, the task of the researcher is to re-define so that it becomes clear and real what the work is doing.

Psychological criticism can be done by understanding psychological theories. Psychology criticism is one of theory to analyse literature which uses techniques of psychoanalysis on the interpretation of literature (Barry, 2009). Psychoanalysis can also be done by looking for literary works as the object of research and then determining the appropriate psychoanalytic theory. Wellek and Warren argue that in a successful literary work, psychology has been integrated into a work of art, therefore, the task of the researcher is to elaborate it so that it becomes clear and real what the work does. Writers treat reality and the world in three ways, namely manipulative, artificial and interpretative (Siswanto, 2008). Therefore, literary works that contain psychological aspects need to be examined more deeply. Manipulatives are fiction that appears in literary works. Artificial is an element of art whose function is to embellish the text. Interpretation is meant as the result of observing the effects of life phenomena in literary works.

Psychological criticism is widely used to reveal the psychological symptoms behind literary works. The advantage of using psychoanalysis in literary works is we can understand the personality of a character in-depth. Besides personality, the character's way of thinking when facing problems can also be analysed through

psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis helps the readers understand the characters and meanings in the literary work itself. The reader also can explore the human psyche, thought, behaviour, and the way they resolve conflicts.

Associated with psychology, especially with personality psychology, literature is one of the interesting study materials, because literature is not just a study of boring texts, but becomes a study material that involves the character or personality of characters in literary works (Minderop, 2010). Human nature and the activities they carry out in every life can be explained by the psychological problems in life. To be able to understand the various psychological forms experienced by the characters in a literary work, it can be understood with the science of psychoanalytic literary criticism. Psychoanalytic in literary criticism is a study that examines the psychological reflection in the characters presented in such a way by the author so that the reader feels lulled by the psychological problems contained in literary works (Minderop, 2010).

B. Kurt Lewin Concept on Inner Conflict

Kurt Lewin was born in Prussia in 1890. Studied at the University of Freiberg, Munich, Berlin, and received his doctorate at the University of Berlin in 1914. Kurt Lewin is the father of Field Theory in psychology. Field theory is a set of concepts that can describe a person's psychological condition. Kurt Lewin describes humans as individuals in a psychological environment, with certain basic relationship patterns. Kurt Lewin's theory of the structure, dynamics and development of personality associated with the psychological environment. An

explanation of inner conflict and actions to resolve inner conflict are included in the section on personality dynamics in Kurt Lewin's theory.

Inner conflict is something that cannot be separated from human life. Inner conflict can be defined as a conflict that happen between the character against himself. This conflict exists inside the psyche of a character who is conflicted between contradicting emotions or objectives. This kind of conflict depends on our consideration to find the best alternative when solving a problem (Nurgiyantoro, 2015). Inner conflict is the debates that occur in the character's mind about what to do or think. This conflict is central to the character's and must be resolved by the character himself.

Lewin (1936) defines inner conflict can push a person in two or more different directions at the same time. Lewin describes inner conflict as one of the dynamics of personality that can be controlled by someone. When dealing with a conflict it caused by a drive in one's personality. Inner conflict is characterized as the contention caused inside the person. This conflict emerges because of at least two intentions or objectives to be accomplished at a time (Sharma, 2015). The inner conflict carried out in this study is an individual conflict that occurs in the mind of a character himself. There is a struggle between two opposing forces that bring about changes in behaviour.

In Kurt Lewin's theory, conflict is divided into three types, namely approach-approach conflict, avoidance-avoidance conflict, and approach-avoidance conflict. According to Lewin (1936), the factors that cause inner conflict are called vectors.

Vector is divided into five types, namely, driving force, restraining force, person needs force, induced force, and impersonal force. After facing inner conflict, humans will try to solve the problem. In Kurt Lewin's theory (1936) the action taken to solve the problem is called valence. Valence is divided into three kinds, namely positive valence, negative valence, and neutral valence.

C. The Types of Inner Conflict

According to Kurt Lewin (1936) a simple conflict occurs when there are only two opposing forces that affect the individual. Kurt Lewin divides conflict into three types, namely:

1) Approach-Approach Conflict

A choice between two alternatives but you can only choose one. It happens when a person is faced with two choices that they both like. This conflict does not cause negative impacts if a person chooses one of the options. This is because both options are positive. For example, a girl must choose to school at Harvard or Yale University.

2) Avoidance-Avoidance Conflict

A choice between two negative alternatives. It happens when a person is faced with two choices that they both disliked. It also can be defined as two negative motives arise, and confusion arises because they move away from a motive which means they must fulfil other motives which are also negative. When faced with this type of conflict a person will feel uncomfortable. For example, when a girl

lazy to clean up his bedroom and his father asks him to clean up her bedroom or go to bed without dinner.

3) Approach-Avoidance Conflict

A choice of whether to do something when part of the situation is positive, but the other is not. This conflict occurs when at the same time two pushing and inhibiting forces emerge from one goal. For example, a girl wants to buy a new laptop, but the prices are expensive. If she buys it, she will spend a lot of money but on the other side, she wants that laptop.

D. The Causes of Inner Conflict.

Kurt Lewin (1936), conflict occurs in the psychological environment. Lewin defines conflict as a situation where someone receives the same power, but the direction is opposite. According to Kurt Lewin's field theory (1936), there are several causes of conflict, in the form of a type of force that acts as a vector. Vector means the power that drives people to do something. The causes of conflict based on Kurt Lewin theory, namely:

1) The Driving Force

The driving force is the force that triggers movement in the direction indicated by that force. The personal circle can move from place to place in the psychological environment (Lewin,1936). The factors that cause this type of inner conflict make a person compelled to do something. For example, when we are hungry, the driving force causes us to want to eat.

2) Restraining Force

The restraining force is a physical or social barrier. This type resists movement and affects the impact of the driving force. For example, when we want to eat, but because we are on a diet, someone does not eat. Diet is an example of a barrier factor that can cause inner conflict. This is because the goal to be achieved is blocked.

3) Person's Needs:

This type of vector drive people to describes a personal desire to do something. The forces corresponding to a person's needs are the cause of inner conflict which is classified as the strength of personal needs. For example, when someone maintains his friendship even though his friend does not treat him well. this person feels uncomfortable but on the other hand he also needs a friend, so he won't be lonely.

4) Induced Force:

This power encourages people to carry out the wishes of others. For example, the wishes of a parent or friend. This can be a cause of inner conflict because someone is trying to do things that are contrary to his wishes. The factors that cause inner conflict can be triggered by the wishes of others that are contrary to their own desires. For example, when a person is asked by his parents to become a doctor, while his goal is to become a teacher. Inner conflict will arise when the person considers follow their parents or their wishes.

5) Impersonal Force:

The impersonal force is the power that comes from the demands of facts or objects. these demands do not come from oneself or others. For example, when a child must respect his parents. For example, when a child must still respect his parents even though sometimes, they have different points of view.

E. The Resolution of Inner Conflict

Valence is a chemical term used by Kurt Lewin to describe how to resolve inner conflicts in the field of psychology that he created (Fudyartanta, 2012). According to Kurt Lewin theory (1936) valence is divided into three types, namely:

1. Positive Valence

Positive valence means a preferred value. Positive valence action makes someone chooses to resolve the conflict through the way he likes or by looking for objects that can made a goal. By looking for objects that can made the goal, then the action to complete conflict has been resolved. For example, drink becomes the object of thirst, food becomes the object of hunger. So, someone will act according to the object serve as a goal.

2. Negative Valence

Negative valence becomes object of rejection or not liked. In this negative valence conflict can be handled when the character encounters a problem that indeed must be avoided or shunned for finish it. For example, tiger, snake,

become object rejected or feared, then avoided. So, someone will act away at something an object that he dislikes.

3. Neutral Valence

Neutral valence is a state individual who resolve conflict by taking unwanted action and not rejected so that makes the individual will continue to take unwanted action. For example, in voting on an issue, then there are those who are neutral, meaning that there are those who do not vote but also do not reject, so they do not vote in the election.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher provides the findings and analysis on Marianne's inner conflict. The researcher uses Kurt Lewin's theory to analyse this study. This chapter provides the analysis of Marianne's inner conflict, the causes of Marianne's inner conflict, and the resolution of Marianne's inner conflict. In Marianne's inner conflict, the researcher found three types of inner conflict. There are approach-approach conflict, avoidance-avoidance conflict, and approach avoidance conflict. The researcher also found three types causes of Marianne's inner conflict. There are driving force, person need, and induced force. After analyse the data, the researcher found that Marianne used three types of conflict resolution. There are positive valence, negative valence and neutral valence.

A. Marianne's Inner Conflict

In this subchapter, the researcher discusses the type of inner conflict experienced by Marianne Sheridan in Sally Rooney's *Normal People*. Based on the data, Marianne Sheridan is a teenage girl who lived in an area called Carricklea in the town of Sligo, Ireland. She experienced inner conflict since high school. In this subchapter, the researcher classifies and analyse inner conflicts faced by Marianne using conflict theory by Kurt Lewin.

1) Approach-Approach Conflict

Marianne is a teenage girl who live with her mother and big brother in her house. Her family is rich but does not treat her well. Her brother is abusive and makes her feel uncomfortable in her own house. She also does not has many

friends in school. She feels alone and neglected until she met Connell. He is so important for Marianne. That is why she cannot stay away from Connell. Based on the data in novel, the researcher found that Marianne experienced approach-approach conflict when she must choose between go to New York with Connell or stay in Dublin. In this inner conflict, Marianne has the two options, she both likes.

"You should go, she says. To New York, I mean. You should accept the offer, you should go. He says nothing. She looks up. The wall behind him is yellow like a slab of butter.

No, he says. Why are you saying this? I thought you wanted to stay here next year.

I can stay, and you can go, she says it is just a year, I think you should do it. She closes her eyes. He probably won't come back, she thinks. Or he will, differently. What they have now they can never have back again. But for her, the pain of loneliness will be nothing to the pain that she used to feel, of being unworthy. He brought her goodness like a gift and now it belongs to her. Meanwhile, his life opens out before him in all directions at once. They've done a lot of good for each other. Really, she thinks, really. People can really change one another." (Chapter 18)

Based on the quotation above, if she comes to New York with Connell, she will be happy because she can be close with Connell. If she does not go to New York, Marianne will be fine too because Connell has changed her for the better. It can be seen through the sentence *but for her the pain of loneliness will be nothing to the pain that she used to feel, of being unworthy. He brought her goodness like a gift and now it belongs to her.*

2) Avoidance-Avoidance Conflict

After read the novel, the researcher found that Marianne experienced inner conflict that can be classified as avoidance-avoidance conflict. Marianne was faced two negative options that she dislikes. This situation makes her feel uncomfortable. There are five inner conflict that included in avoidance-avoidance conflict.

First, it happens when she wants to go to Debs with Connell but Connell does not. The inner conflict can be seen in the quotation below:

"In April, Connell told her he was taking Rachel Moran to the Debs. Marianne was sitting on the side of his bed at the time, acting very cold and humorous, which made him awkward. He told her it wasn't 'romantic', and that he and Rachel were just friends. She went home then and straight to bed, where she slept for thirteen hours without waking. No one else would invite her to the Debs, that was clear. She had organized the fundraisers, she had booked the venue, but she wouldn't be able to attend the event." (Chapter 6)

In this inner conflict, Marianne has two negative choices that against her goal. First, if she goes to that party she cannot go without Connell. Second, if she does not go to the Debs, she will spend the night at her house because no one will invite her to that party. Both options are negative and made her uncomfortable. If she chooses one of them, she will feel uncomfortable too. Therefore, this inner conflict is included in the type of avoidance-avoidance conflict.

Second, the avoidance-avoidance conflict that experienced by Marianne happens when she considers telling her friends about her relationship with Connell or not. The inner conflict can be seen in the quotation below:

"She had to tell people what had happened between them, that he had broken up with her and moved away, and it mortified her. She was the one who had introduced Connell to everyone, who had told them all what great company he was, how sensitive and intelligent, and he had repaid her by staying in her apartment almost every night for three months, drinking the beer she bought for him, and then abruptly dumping her. It made her look like such a fool. Peggy laughed it off, of course, saying men were all the same. Joanna didn't seem to think the situation was funny at all, but puzzling, and sad. She kept asking what each of them had specifically said during the break-up, and then she would go quiet as if she was re-enacting the scene in her mind to try and make sense of it." (Chapter 10)

She has two options that have negative impacts. If she tells her friends that her relationship with Connell has been ended, she will be embarrassed herself. While

Marianne has been introduced to Connell to her friends, that is why she feels that she should tell that her relationship has been ended. These two choices make Marianne feels uncomfortable. In this situation, Marianne faced two options that she both disliked. She has been chosen as one of the options that also have negative impacts to resolve her problem. That is why this conflict is one of the avoidance-avoidance conflicts.

Third, the researcher found avoidance-avoidance conflict when Marianne has a conflict with her best friend named Peggy and her boyfriend named Jamie. It can be seen through the quotation below:

“When she thinks about breaking up with him, which she frequently does, it’s not his reaction but Peggy’s, she finds herself thinking about most. Peggy thinks men are disgusting animals with no impulse control, and that women should avoid relying on them for emotional support. It took a long time for it to dawn on Marianne that Peggy was using the guise of her general critique of men to defend Jamie whenever Marianne complained about him. Any time Marianne makes the suggestion, however tentative, that things might be coming to an end with Jamie, Peggy’s temper flares up. They’ve even fought about it, fights that end with Peggy curiously declaring that she doesn’t care whether they break up or not anyway, and Marianne, by then exhausted and confused, saying they probably won’t.”(Chapter 12)

From the quotation above, Marianne faced inner conflict when she afraid will break her friendship with Peggy. She has two options that both can make Marianne uncomfortable. The first option is if Marianne breaks up with Jamie, Peggy will mad at her, and it may break their friendship. The second option if Marianne does not break up with Jamie, she no longer like Jamie because he does not treat her well. In this situation, Marianne faced two negative impulses and it makes her experienced inner conflict. This conflict is classified as an avoidance-avoidance conflict because the two options are negative.

Fourth, the inner conflict that can be classified as avoidance-avoidance conflict happens when Marianne considers whether to fight back her brother or not. It can be seen through the quotation below:

"She knows a confrontation is coming now, and she can do nothing to stop it. It's moving towards her already from every direction, and there's no special move she can make, no evasive gesture, that can help her escape it. the stairs. She feels her body racing through the cool interior air.

He turns and follows her, but she manages to make it into her room, pushing herself hard against the door, before he catches up. He tries the handle and she has to strain to keep it from turning. Then he kicks the outside of the door. Her body is vibrating with adrenaline. Before she's aware of what's happening, Alan lifts his arm and throws the bottle at her. It smashes behind her on the tiles. On some level she knows that he can't have intended to hit her; they're only standing a few feet apart and it missed her completely. Still, she runs past him, up. Marianne leans the whole weight of her body against the door, her hands firmly grasping the handle, eyes screwed shut. From a young age her life has been abnormal, she knows that. But so much is covered over in time now, the way leaves fall and cover a piece of earth, and eventually mingle with the soil. Things that happened to her then are buried in the earth of her body. She tries to be a good person. But deep down she knows she is a bad person, corrupted, wrong, and all her efforts to be right, to have the right opinions, to say the right things, these efforts only disguise what is buried inside her, the evil part of herself."(Chapter 16)

From the quotation above Marianne shows that she was so afraid to fight back her brother. She realizes that her brother will hurt her, but she cannot do anything. She wants to do something for defending herself but she will get the consequences that hurt her too. In this situation, Marianne has two options that she disliked. If she fights back, her mother will be defending her brother. If she does not fight back, Alan will hurt her and does not care about Marianne. This inner conflict makes Marianne often blaming herself and think that she is a bad person who deserves to get hurt. The evidence that has been mentioned before shows that this inner conflict can be classified as avoidance-avoidance conflict.

Fifth, the avoidance-avoidance conflict happen when Marianne confused about why she feels desire towards something she does not want. She has two options that she both disliked. It can be seen through the quotation below:

Marianne is not allowed to talk or make eye contact while the game is going on. If she breaks the rules, she gets punished later. The game doesn't end when the sex is finished, the game ends when she gets in the shower. He tells her bad things about herself. It's hard to know whether Marianne likes to hear those things; she desires to hear them, but she's conscious by now of being able to desire in some sense what she does not want. The quality of gratification is thin and hard, arriving too quickly and then leaving her sick and shivery. You're worthless, Lukas likes to tell her. You're nothing." (Chapter 14)

In this situation, if Marianne fights back, she will get punishment from Lukas. If she does not fight back, Lukas will always treat her badly. Each option has a bad impact on Marianne. That is why this inner conflict is classified as avoidance-avoidance conflict.

3) Approach-Avoidance Conflict,

This type of conflict happens when a person has a choice of whether to do something when part of the situation is positive, but the other is not. After read the novel, the researcher found that Marianne's inner conflict was dominated by approach-avoidance conflict. The researcher found some approach-avoidance conflict experienced by Marianne in the *Normal People* novel.

Marianne faced approach-avoidance conflict when she considers whether celebrate Christmas in Carricklea or stay in Dublin. It can be seen in the quotation below:

"She's decided not to go home for Christmas this year. She thinks a lot about how to extricate herself from 'the family situation'. In bed at night, she imagines scenarios in which she is completely free of her mother and brother, on neither good nor bad terms

with them, simply a neutral nonparticipant in their lives. When she thinks of Christmastime now, she thinks of Carriclea, lights strung up over Main Street, the glowing plastic Santa Claus in the window of Kelleher's with its animated arm waving a stiff, repetitive greeting. Tinfoil snowflakes hanging in the town pharmacy. The door of the butcher shop swinging open and shut, voices calling out on the corner. Breath rising as mist in the church car park at night. Foxfield in the evening houses quiet as sleeping cats, windows bright. The Christmas tree in Connell's front room, tinsel bristling, furniture cramped to make space, and the high, delighted sound of laughter. He said he would be sorry not to see her. Won't be the same without you, he wrote. She felt stupid then and wanted to cry."(Chapter 14)

Based on the quotation above, Marianne has options that obstructed her goal. Marianne's goal is to celebrate Christmas in Carriclea because she misses the Christmas atmosphere there. It can be seen through how Marianne describes the Christmas celebrations in Carriclea in detail. If she celebrates Christmas in Carriclea, the negative impact is that she will meet her family. In the third sentence in the above quote, Marianne thinks about how she can avoid her family. This situation created an inner conflict for Marianne. Based on the situation faced by Marianne, her goal to celebrate Christmas in Carriclea is obstructed. It is because she avoids meeting her family.

When Marianne finished her master's degree in Sweden, she had a relationship with a man named Lukas. After a few months, this relationship did not go well. Marianne experienced an abusive relationship with Lukas. He treats Marianne bad and forces her to do something she disliked. He does not care that what he did is hurting Marianne. The inner conflict arises when Marianne's goal is wanted to be loved. Marianne was confused about whether to believe Lukas's love or not. That is why this inner conflict can be classified as approach-avoidance conflict. It can be seen through the quotation below:

"She closes her eyes, but he tells her to open them. She's tired now. The inside of her body seems to be gravitating further and further downwards, towards the floor, towards the center of the earth. When she looks up, Lukas is unwrapping another length of ribbon.

No, she says.

Don't make it hard on yourself.

I don't want to do this.

I know, he says.

You see, I love you, he says. And I know you love me".

He takes up the cloth again and wraps it as a blindfold around her eyes. Even her breathing feels laboured now. Her eyes itch. He touches her cheek gently with the back of his hand and she feels sick.

Could he really do the gruesome things he does to her and believe at the same time that he's acting out of love? Is the world such an evil place, that love should be indistinguishable from the basest and most abusive forms of violence?"(Chapter 14)

Marianne was asked herself why love indistinguishable from the basest and most abusive forms of violence. From some questions that she asked herself, Marianne feels that love is different from violence. In this situation, Marianne has two options that bring different impacts for her. If she believes Lukas's love, she will always get hurt. If she does not believe Lukas's love, she can leave him and not get hurt anymore.

The researcher also found an inner conflict that can be classified as an approach-avoidance conflict when Marianne had two choices between, she likes to be Peggy's friend but on the other side, she does not like the way Peggy treats her. The evidence can be seen through the quotation below:

"Marianne likes to be singled out as her special friend, even when this expresses itself as a tendency to take up vast amounts of her leisure time. But at certain parties lately, Peggy has also started to make fun of her in front of others. For the sake of their friends, Marianne tries to laugh along, but the effort contorts her face, which only gives Peggy another chance to tease her."(Chapter 12)

In this situation, if she stays away from Peggy, she will break her friendship. If they stay be friends, Marianne will not be appreciated by Peggy. It can be seen through the way Peggy treats Marianne in front of their other friends. This inner conflict has positive and negative impacts. So, this conflict can be classified as approach-avoidance conflict.

Another inner conflict that included in approach avoidance conflict happens when Marianne just started her relationship with Connell. Connell has been asked Marianne to hide the relationship and she agreed. Marianne and Connell are two different types of students. Connell is one of the famous students and has a lot of friends. While Marianne is a smart student but has no friends. That is why Connell asks to hide his relationship with Marianne. It can be seen through the quotation below:

"I think it would be awkward in school if anything happened with us, says Connell. No one would have to know, says Marianne.

Connell, as usual, did not speak to Marianne in school or even look at her. She watched him across classrooms as he conjugated verbs, chewing on the end of his pen. On the other side of the cafeteria at lunchtime, smiling about something with his friends. Their secret weighed inside her body pleasurably, pressing down on her pelvic bone when she moved. She felt she would do anything to make him like her, to make him say out loud that he liked her." (Chapter 2)

In the quotation above, Marianne's goal is to tell others about her relationship with Connell. There are two different motives she must face. The positive option is she does not want to hide her relationship with Connell because it makes her feel uncomfortable. The negative option is she will make Connell feel embarrassed if their friends know about their relationship. In this situation,

Marianne was faced positive and negative choices. Therefore, this inner conflict is the type of approach-avoidance conflict.

The next approach-avoidance conflict found when Connell asks Marianne to repress her feeling towards him. It can be seen through the quotation below:

"Last Friday when they were lying there afterward, she said: That was intense, wasn't it? He told her he always found it pretty intense. But I mean practically romantic, said Marianne. I think I was starting to have feelings for you there at one point. He smiled at the ceiling. You just have to repress all that stuff, Marianne, he said. Marianne knows how he feels about her. Just because he gets shy in front of her friends doesn't mean it's not serious between them – it is. They were best friends. He told her that when she asked him who his best friend was. You, he said." (Chapter 9)

Based on the quotation below the researcher found some evidence that Marianne has two different options. Marianne wants to be loved by Connell and treated like a girlfriend. So, Marianne admits that she has feelings for Connell. This option has a positive impact. On the other side, Marianne also understands that Connell does not have a feeling for her. He regards Marianne as his best friend. This option hurts Marianne. Based on these two forces pushing and inhibiting, it can be concluded that this inner conflict is included in an approach-avoidance conflict.

The researcher also found approach-avoidance conflict when she was wanted to told Connell about her abusive family or not. It can be seen in the quotation below:

I don't know. He said no one would miss me if I was dead because I have no friends. Sometimes I think I must deserve it. Connell rubs his palms on the sheet. Would he ever hit you? he says. Sometimes. Less so since I moved away. To be honest I don't even mind it that much. The psychological stuff is more demoralizing. I don't know how to explain it, really. I know it must sound ...

He touches his hand to his forehead. His skin feels wet. She doesn't finish the sentence to explain how it must sound. Why didn't you ever tell me about it before? he says. She says nothing. The light is dim, but he can see her open eyes. Marianne, he says. The whole

time we were together, why didn't you tell me any of this? I don't know. I suppose I didn't want you to think I was damaged or something. I was probably afraid you wouldn't want me anymore."(Chapter 13)

In this situation, she was afraid that Connell will avoid her if she told him about her abusive family. It is a negative impulse that drives her to not tell Connell about her abusive family. But if she does not tell Connell about her problem she felt uncomfortable and stress. Marianne's inner conflict can be classified as an approach-avoidance conflict because both options contain positive and negative elements.

The next inner conflict experienced by Marianne happened when she wants to kiss Connell, but Connell does not. It can be seen in the quotation below:

"She holds her hand down hard on her abdomen, pressing the breath out of her body, and then inhales. I wanted you to kiss me last night, she says.

I do not know what the best thing for us is, he says. It's nice for me to hear you say this stuff. But at the same time, things have never ended well with us in the past. You know, you're my best friend, I wouldn't want to lose that for any reason." (Chapter 16)

Based on the quotation above, the inner conflict arises when Marianne's goal cannot happen as she wishes. The inner conflict can be seen in how she acts before confess that she wanted to kiss Connell last night. The pushing force in this conflict is if Marianne confesses that she wants to be kissed. While the inhibiting force is Connell turned down Marianne's request as they had broken up and are now just friends.

B. The Causes of Marianne's Inner Conflict

After analyzed Marianne's inner conflict, the researcher will analyzing the causes of Marianne's inner conflict. In this subchapter the researcher found three types causative factors. There are the driving force, the person's needs force, and the induced force.

1) The Driving Force

The driving force is the causes that makes someone compelled to do something. Based on the data in the novel, the researcher found that Marianne's driving force is loneliness. It can be seen through the quotation below:

"He said no one would miss me if I was dead because I have no friends. Sometimes I think I must deserve it".

"But at certain parties lately, Peggy has also started to make fun of her in front of others. For the sake of their friends, Marianne tries to laugh along, but the effort contorts her face, which only gives Peggy another chance to tease her." (Chapter 12)

In the quotation above, the driving force in this conflict is Marianne still wants to keep her friendship with Peggy. The sentence *for the sake of their friends.*, shows that the driving force makes her keep their friendship. Even though Peggy always makes fun of her and she does not like it. Marianne always feel lonely that is why she wants to keep her friendship whit Peggy. So, she does not feel lonely.

Based on the data below, the researcher found that Marianne's driving force in this inner conflict is loneliness too. It is because she is willing to tell quite embarrassing things to her friends. She did this because she has introduced

Connell and feel that she has to tell that she and Connell was broke up. Marianne think that if she share her story she can keep her friendship.

“She had to tell people what had happened between them, that he had broken up with her and moved away, and it mortified her. She was the one who had introduced Connell to everyone, who had told them all what great company he was, how sensitive and intelligent, and he had repaid her by staying in her apartment almost every night for three months, drinking the beer she bought for him, and then abruptly dumping her. It made her look like such a fool.”(Chapter 10)

In the quotation above we can see there was a driving force that prompted Marianne to talk about her relationship with Connell. The driving force led Marianne to tell things she was embarrassed that she had done so much for Connell, but he dumped Marianne. She knows the consequences if she is telling other people about her problem. But Marianne still tell about her relationship with Connell.

The driving force in this inner conflict is Marianne wants to feel loved by Connell. Even though she knows that her relationship has ended before. The evidence can be seen in the quotation below:

“She holds her hand down hard on her abdomen, pressing the breath out of her body, and then inhales. I wanted you to kiss me last night, she says.” (Chapter 16)

From the quotation above the inner conflict arise when she confused should confess to Connell that she wanted to be kissed or not. It can be seen through the way she acts before confessing to Connell. It happens because the driving force wants to make Marianne said what she wants to do with Connell. She knows that

she is not Connell's girlfriend anymore, but she wants him to kiss her. That is why this inner conflict happens caused by the driving force.

2) Person's Needs Force

After analyze the data, the researcher found that Marianne's inner conflict also caused by person needs's force. It can be seen when she chooses to not talk about her abusive family to Connell. It can be seen in the quotation below:

"You don't know my family. In the same strange unaccented voice, she continues: They hate me. Last time I was home my brother told me I should kill myself. Why didn't you ever tell me about it before? he says. She says nothing. The light is dim, but he can see her open eyes. Marianne, he says. The whole time we were together, why didn't you tell me any of this? I don't know. I suppose I didn't want you to think I was damaged or something. I was probably afraid you wouldn't want me anymore."(Chapter 13)

The quotation above shows that Marianne keeps her problem by herself to make Connell stay with her. It shows when Marianne says that she does not want Connell to think that she is damaged because she has an abusive family. Marianne wants to tell Connell, but she was afraid of Connell's opinion. This inner conflict was caused by personal needs. Marianne wants Connell to be her boyfriend who always loves and wants her. Marianne was tried so hard to make Connell stay with her. The personal need drives her to keep her problem. It makes her experienced inner conflict because she feels uncomfortable keeping her secret by herself.

When Marianne considered to fight back what Lukas did to her, she faced the inner conflict. This inner conflict causes by the person's need force. It is because

Marianne did that for her needs, she needs to protect herself from someone who hurt her.

“Could he really do the gruesome things he does to her and believe at the same time that he’s acting out of love? Is the world such an evil place, that love should be indistinguishable from the basest and most abusive forms of violence?”

She draws her head back, avoiding his touch, and quickly he puts his hand around her throat. She pulls away from him, striking the back of her head on the wall. She scrabbles with her bound wrists to pull the blindfold back from her eyes, managing to lift it far enough so that she can see.” (Chapter 14)

In this situation, the forces corresponding to a person's needs force push Marianne to be brave enough to fight back. She did that to protect herself from her abusive boyfriend. This force is based on Marianne's needs.

3) The Induced Force

The induced force is one of the causes that come from other people. This urge can lead to inner conflict because usually, other people's desires are against that person's wishes. The researcher found the induced force is Connell request to Marianne. He asked Marianne to hide their relationship. The evidence can be seen through the quotation below:

“I think it would be awkward in school if anything happened with us, says Connell. No one would have to know, says Marianne. Connell, as usual, did not speak to Marianne in school or even look at her. Their secret weighed inside her body pleurably, pressing down on her pelvic bone when she moved. She felt she would do anything to make him like her, to make him say out loud that he liked her.” (Chapter 2)

This situation makes Marianne uncomfortable, but she has agreed with Connell request. Marianne did not want to hide the relationship and act like a stranger when meeting Connell at school. In this situation, Marianne tried to describe what

Connell want. This affects her psychological environment as Connell's requests become a burden for Marianne. That is why this force can be classified as an induced force because Marianne did something based on other people's influence.

The researcher found another inner conflict that caused by induced force. The induced force in this inner conflict comes from Connell. It can be seen through the quotation below:

"In April, Connell told her he was taking Rachel Moran to the Debs. Marianne was sitting on the side of his bed at the time, acting very cold and humorous, which made him awkward. He told her it wasn't 'romantic', and that he and Rachel were just friends. She went home then and straight to bed, where she slept for thirteen hours without waking. No one else would invite her to the Debs, that was clear. She had organized the fundraisers, she had booked the venue, but she wouldn't be able to attend the event." (Chapter 6)

Connell said that he asks Rachel Moran to go to Debs and not ask Marianne. Marianne does not angry or forbid Connell. The way Connell choose Rachel Moran over Marianne indirectly showed that he does not want Marianne to come to that party. Marianne's friends also do not invite her to come together. Even though Marianne has been organized that party for everyone in school. The causes of this inner conflict can be classified as the induced force. It is because Marianne's act is caused by other people.

The next inner conflict caused by the induced force is also found when Marianne fulfils Connell's request to repress her feelings. It can be seen in the quotation below:

"I think I was starting to have feelings for you there at one point. He smiled at the ceiling. You just have to repress all that stuff, Marianne, he said. Marianne knows how he feels about her. Just because he gets shy in front of her friends doesn't mean it's not

serious between them – it is. They were best friends. He told her that when she asked him who his best friend was. You, he said.” (Chapter 9)

In the quotation above, when Connell said that Marianne should repress her feelings toward him, she does not angry and try to accept it. It shows when Marianne tried to understand Connell's feelings. Marianne was misunderstood that the way Connell act in front of her friends means something special. The way Marianne accepts Connell's request is the cause of this inner conflict. That is why this conflict can be classified as the induced force. It is because other people influence Marianne's actions.

Another inner conflict that caused by other people found when Marianne's best friend always defending Jamie who often hurt Marianne. The induced force comes from Marianne's best friend named Peggy. The evidence can be seen in the quotation below:

“Any time Marianne makes the suggestion, however tentative, that things might be coming to an end with Jamie, Peggy's temper flares up. They've even fought about it, fights that end with Peggy curiously declaring that she doesn't care whether they break up or not anyway, and Marianne, by then exhausted and confused, saying they probably won't.” (Chapter 12)

Peggy always said to Marianne that she should not break up with Jamie. She always looking for the justification for all of Jamie's actions that hurt Marianne. Marianne does not want to lose Peggy as her best friend, that is why Marianne takes Peggy's advice not to break up with Jamie. Even though she always gets hurt by her abusive boyfriend.

The next inner conflict that caused by induced force is when Marianne decides not to come home although she wants it. She got text from her brother that said her mother neglected her. It can be seen in the quotation above:

"By the start of December, their friends were asking about Christmas plans. Marianne still hadn't seen her family since the summer. Her mother had never tried to contact her at all. Alan had sent some text, messages saying things like Mum is not speaking to you, she says you are a disgrace. Marianne hadn't replied. She'd rehearsed in her head what kind of conversation it would be when her mother did finally get in touch, what accusations would be made, which truths she would insist on. But it never happened. Her birthday came and went without a word from home. Then it was December, and she was planning to stay in college alone for Christmas and get some work done on the dissertation she was writing on Irish carceral institutions after independence." (Chapter 18)

From the quotation above, the inner conflict arises because Marianne's family does not care about Marianne. It can be seen through the message from Marianne's brother, Alan. He indirectly said that Marianne should not come home. Marianne's family wants Marianne to stay away from them. It can be seen through the way they treat her. Based on this situation Marianne decides to not go home because her family does not expect her to present.

The researcher also found another induced force that comes from Connell. Marianne chooses to accept apologies from Connell. It can be seen through the quotation below:

"Did you ever think about asking me to the Debs? she said. It's such a stupid thing but I'm curious whether you thought about it.

I feel guilty for all the stuff I said to you, Connell added. About how bad it would be if anyone found out. That was more in my head than anything. I mean, there was no reason why people would care. But I kind of suffer from anxiety with these things. Not that I'm making excuses, but I think I projected some anxiety onto you if that makes sense. I don't know. I'm still thinking about it a lot, why I acted in such a fucked-up way. I mean, there was no reason why people would care. She squeezed his hand and he squeezed back, so tightly it almost hurt her, and this small gesture of desperation on his part made her smile. I forgive you, she said." (Chapter 8)

Connell had already explained the reason why he was trying to hide his relationship with Marianne. Marianne still feels hurt by Connell's treatment when he chooses Rachel Moran over Marianne. this can be seen when Marianne suddenly asks Connell about Debs' party. after hearing Connell's explanation, Marianne tried to forgive him. In this inner conflict, there is an impulse that comes from Connell. it was an apology. So even though Marianne felt hurt by Connell, she still tried to forgive. The impulse that forces Marianne to forgive Connell comes from Connell's apology. That is why the cause of this inner conflict is the induced force.

C. The Resolution of Marianne's Inner Conflict

After facing the inner conflict humans will try to find a solution to the problem. Based on Kurt Lewin theory, action to reduce the tension of inner conflict is called valence. According to Kurt Lewin's theory (1936) valence is divided into three types. There are positive valence, negative valence, and neutral valence. In this subchapter the researcher analyses how the main character resolve the inner conflict using Kurt Lewin theory.

1) Positive Valence

Positive valence action makes someone chooses to resolve the conflict through the way he likes or by looking for objects that can made a goal. If someone found objects that can made the goal, then the action to complete conflict has been resolved. Marianne's inner conflict that used positive valence is when Marianne considers following Connell go to New York or stay in Dublin. In this inner

conflict, the positive valence is the acceptance. It can be seen in the quotation below:

"I can stay, and you can go, she says it is just a year, I think you should do it. She closes her eyes. He probably will not come back, she thinks. Or he will, differently. What they have now they can never have back again. But for her, the pain of loneliness will be nothing to the pain that she used to feel, of being unworthy. He brought her goodness like a gift and now it belongs to her. Meanwhile, his life opens out before him in all directions at once." (Chapter 18)

Positive valence can be seen through the way Marianne decide to let Connell follow his career to New York. She has been feeling better because Connell always appreciate her. That is why she does not feel unworthy anymore. In this situation Marianne has accepted her situation and can handle her own problem.

Another Marianne's inner conflict that resolved using positive valence is when Marianne chooses to forgive Connell. The positive valence in this inner conflict is acceptance too. It can be seen in the quotation below:

"I feel guilty for all the stuff I said to you, Connell added. About how bad it would be if anyone found out. That was more in my head than anything. I mean, there was no reason why people would care. But I kind of suffer from anxiety with these things. Not that I am making excuses, but I think I projected some anxiety onto you... She squeezed his hand and he squeezed back, so tightly it almost hurt her, and this small gesture of desperation on his part made her smile. I forgive you, she said." (Chapter 8)

Based on the quotation above the positive valence can be seen through the way She experienced inner conflict when she considers whether accept Connell's apology or not. Her decision to forgive Connell was drive by positive valence.

Marianne's inner conflict that resolved by positive valence is when Marianne was confused whether confess that she wanted to be kissed by Connell or not. The

positive valence is Marianne's courage to say what she wants. She used to hide her feelings or what she want, but at that time she brave enough to speak up.

"She holds her hand down hard on her abdomen, pressing the breath out of her body, and then inhales. I wanted you to kiss me last night, she says." (Chapter 16)

The positive valence can be seen through the way Marianne decide to confess her wish towards Connell. Her action to resolve the conflict can be classified as positive valence because she chooses the option that she likes and give positive impacts.

The inner conflict that resolved using positive valence also can be found when Marianne has to choose whether celebrate Christmas in Carriclea or not. The positive valence is Marianne can decide to do something she likes. She can celebrate Christmas with Connell's family.

"Then it was December, and she was planning to stay in college alone for Christmas and get some work done on the dissertation she was writing on Irish carceral institutions after independence. Connell wanted her to come back to Carriclea with him. Lorraine would love to have you, he said. I will call her; you should talk to her about it. In the end Lorraine called Marianne herself and personally invited her to stay for Christmas. Marianne, trusting that Lorraine knew what was right, accepted." (Chapter 18)

In the previous years, Marianne decide to not go home to avoid her family. The positive valence can be seen when Marianne decides to celebrate Christmas with Connell's family in the next year. She was choosing the option that she likes.

2) Negative valence

In this negative valence conflict can be handled when the character encounters a problem that indeed must be avoided or shunned for finish it. The researcher

found this action when Marianne chooses to avoid meeting her friend. In this inner conflict, Marianne's negative valence is avoidance. It can be seen through the quotation below:

"She went home then and straight to bed, where she slept for thirteen hours without waking. No one else would invite her to the Debs, that was clear. The next morning, she quit school. It was not possible to go back, however, she looked at it. She had organized the fundraisers, she had booked the venue, but she would not be able to attend the event. Everyone would know that, and some of them would be glad, and even the most sympathetic ones could only feel a terrible second-hand embarrassment. Instead, she stayed home in her room all day with the curtains closed, studying and sleeping at strange hours." (Chapter 6)

Based on the quotation above, Marianne faced inner conflict when she cannot go to the Debs. She felt disappointed and embarrassed because she has been prepared the party, but no one invite her to come together. The way Marianne resolves her conflict was based on negative valence. It can be seen through the way she chooses to hide in her bedroom and then quit from school.

The researcher found Marianne's inner conflict resolution that use negative valence. The negative valence is Marianne was ignored Connell. She did this after breaking up with Connell. It can be seen in the quotation below:

"Sorry I was ignoring your messages, says Marianne. It was childish. It is all right. Look, if you don't want to be friends anymore, we don't have to be." (Chapter 10)

The reason why Marianne did that is because she felt embarrassed. Marianne's action makes Connell think that she does not want to be friend again after their break up. The negative valence can be seen when Marianne chooses to ignore Connell's messages to avoid him.

3) Neutral valence

Neutral valence is a state individual who resolve conflict by taking unwanted action and not rejected so that makes the individual will continue to take unwanted action. After reading the novel, the researcher found Marianne's inner conflict that resolved by neutral valence. The neutral valence can be seen when Marianne does not want to involve herself with her family.

as resolution can be seen in the quotation below:

"She's decided not to go home for Christmas this year. She thinks a lot about how to extricate herself from 'the family situation'. In bed at night, she imagines scenarios in which she is completely free of her mother and brother, on neither good nor bad terms with them, simply a neutral nonparticipant in their lives". (Chapter 14)

Marianne wants to stay away from her abusive family. She said that she does not want to be one of them, but she also does not want to hate them. In this situation Marianne action can be classify as neutral valence because she decided to not be involved with her family anymore. She was not avoid them but chooses to stay away and live better life without her family.

The next inner conflict that used neutral valence can be seen when she hides her problem and pretend that everything is alright.

From a young age her life has been abnormal, she knows that. But so much is covered over in time now, the way leaves fall and cover a piece of earth, and eventually mingle with the soil. Things that happened to her then are buried in the earth of her body. She tries to be a good person. But deep down she knows she is a bad person, corrupted, wrong, and all her efforts to be right, to have the right opinions, to say the right things, these efforts only disguise what is buried inside her, the evil part of herself." (Chapter 16)

Based on the quotation above Marianne action to resolve her inner conflict was used neutral valence. She does not want makes her problem more complicated and chooses to hide it. That is why she tries to be a normal people in front of everybody.

Another inner conflict that resolved using neutral valence also found when Marianne tries to laugh along even when she feels uncomfortable. The neutral valence is she just follow what others did even though she dislikes it. The evidence can be seen in the quotation below:

“But at certain parties lately, Peggy has also started to make fun of her in front of others. For the sake of their friends, Marianne tries to laugh along, but the effort contorts her face, which only gives Peggy another chance to tease her.” (Chapter 12)

In this situation, Marianne cannot hate Peggy because she is her best friend. On the other side, Marianne also feels uncomfortable with the way Peggy treated her. Marianne action can be classified as neutral valence because she laughs along to keep her friendship with Peggy. Marianne cannot hate Peggy, but she also does not like Peggy's action.

The inner conflict that resolved by neutral valence also happen when Marianne decides to follow Peggy's opinion. It can be seen in the quotation below:

“They’ve even fought about it, fights that end with Peggy curiously declaring that she doesn’t care whether they break up or not anyway, and Marianne, by then exhausted and confused, saying they probably won’t.” (Chapter 12)

Based on the quotation above the neutral valence can be seen through Marianne decision. She felt confused because she wants to keep her friendship with Peggy but at the same time, she cannot stay with her abusive boyfriend, Jamie. At the end, Marianne tried to keep her friendship with Peggy to avoid another conflict. That is why she follow Peggy's request to stay with Jamie.

The researcher found an inner conflict that was resolved using neutral valence. The neutral valence action can be seen through the way Marianne follow Connell's request. She was agreed with Connell to hide their relationship without consider the consequences. It can be seen in the quotation below:

"I think it would be awkward in school if anything happened with us, says Connell. No one would have to know, says Marianne. Connell, as usual, did not speak to Marianne in school or even look at her. Their secret weighed inside her body pleasurably, pressing down on her pelvic bone when she moved. She felt she would do anything to make him like her, to make him say out loud that he liked her." (Chapter 2)

Based on the quotation above shows that Marianne wants to be accepted and liked by Connell until she willing to sacrifice for Connell. She does not care that it will hurt her or make her feel uncomfortable. She did this to make Connell stay with her.

The next inner conflict that solved using neutral valence can be seen when Marianne accept to treated badly because she used to treated badly too by others. That situation makes Marianne thinks that she is a bad person and deserve get bad things. The evidence can be seen through the quotation below:

"Maybe I want to be treated badly, she says. I do not know. Sometimes I think I deserve bad things because I'm a bad person". (Chapter 11)

Based on the quotation above, Marianne does not like to be treated badly but she always gets hurt. Marianne cannot fight back because she thinks she deserves it. Her boyfriend often said something bad to her and makes her feel she is a bad person. She sacrifices herself to be treated badly by her boyfriend or brother. Marianne's action can be classified as neutral valence because she gave up on circumstances and let others hurt her.

Another inner conflict that resolved by neutral valence also happen when Marianne chooses to tell her friend about her relationship with Connell. Her action can be seen through the quotation below:

"She had to tell people what had happened between them, that he had broken up with her and moved away, and it mortified her. She was the one who had introduced Connell to everyone, who had told them all what great company he was, how sensitive and intelligent, and he had repaid her by staying in her apartment almost every night for three months, drinking the beer she bought for him, and then abruptly dumping her. It made her look like such a fool." (Chapter 10)

Based on the quotation above the neutral valence can be seen through Marianne's decision to tell her friends. She Marianne has been introduced to Connell to her friends, that is why she feels that she should tell that her relationship has been ended. These two choices make Marianne feels uncomfortable. In this situation she willing to accept the consequence that she will be embarrassed herself.

Another neutral valence in Marianne's inner conflict can be seen through Marianne action that tries to repress her feeling towards Connell. The evidence can be seen through the quotation below:

"I think I was starting to have feelings for you there at one point. He smiled at the ceiling. You just must repress all that stuff, Marianne, he said. Marianne knows how he

feels about her. They were best friends. He told her that when she asked him who his best friend was. You, he said.” (Chapter 9)

Based on the quotation above Marianne follow Connell’s request and does not think about what she truly felt. Marianne does not like her decision to repress her feeling but also cannot reject Connell’s request to repress her feelings.

The researcher found inner conflict that resolved by neutral valence. It happens when Marianne chooses to hide her problem to make Connell stay with her. It can be seen through the quotation below:

“The whole time we were together, why didn’t you tell me any of this? I do not know. I suppose I did not want you to think I was damaged or something. I was probably afraid you wouldn’t want me anymore.” (Chapter 13)

Based on the quotation above neutral valence can be seen in Marianne’s decision. She does not like her decision because it makes her feel uncomfortable. She also cannot reject that she thinks that she must hide her problem to make Connell stay. Therefore, in this situation her action can be classified as neutral valence.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analysing the data, the researcher has a conclusion and suggestion related to the previous chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion and suggestion for future research related to the study.

A. Conclusion

Based on the previous chapter, the researcher concludes that Marianne experienced three kinds of inner conflict based on Kurt Lewin's theory. First, Marianne experienced approach-approach conflict when she must choose whether stay with Connell in Dublin or let Connell go to New York to follow his career. At that time, Marianne has been feeling better with herself and she can accept that she must stay away from Connell. Second, Marianne experienced five avoidance-avoidance conflicts, it happens when she cannot go to the party with Connell. On the other side, she also does not want to stay at her room during the party.

She also experienced avoidance-avoidance conflict when she must choose between embarrassed herself after telling the truth or break her friendship. Another avoidance-avoidance conflict is happened when Marianne has to choose between her abusive boyfriend and her best friend or protect herself from abusive boyfriend. The next avoidance-avoidance conflict also happened when she must choose between let her brother do bad things or protect herself from her brother but still get hurt too. Last avoidance-avoidance conflict that experienced by Marianne is when she must choose between get punishment if she fights back her abusive boyfriend named Lukas or do what Lukas said that makes she hurt too.

Third, Marianne faced seven approach-avoidance conflicts, it happens when she want to celebrate Christmas at her hometown but if she go home she does not want to meet her family. This type of inner conflict also happens when Marianne Marianne was confused about whether to believed Lukas's love or not. If she believes Lukas's love, she will always get hurt. If she does not believe Lukas's love, she can leave him and not get hurt anymore. Another approach avoidance conflict that experienced by Marianne is when she considered to hide her relationship with Connell or not. Approach avoidance conflict also happens when Marianne considered to tell Connell about her feelings or not. The approach avoidance conflict also happened when she confused whether tell Connell about her abusive family or not. The last approach avoidance conflict happens when she considered to confess her feelings to Connell or not.

In this study, the researcher found three types from five types causes of inner conflict. There are driving force, person's needs force, and induced force. Marianne's driving force is loneliness and want to feel loved. While Marianne's person need's force is she hide her problem to make Connell stay with her. Marianne also chooses to fight back her abusive boyfriend because she needs to protect herself. Marianne's induced force is come from Connell, Peggy, and her family. Marianne often does something because of their request. The researcher found six inner conflict that caused by induced force.

Resolution for inner conflict is classified into three types, namely positive valence, negative valence, and neutral valence. The positive valences that used by Marianne are acceptance and the courage to do something she likes. She was

accept the reality that she cannot stay with Connell, she was choose to accept Connell's apology and decide to do something she loves, like celebrate Christmas in her hometown with Connell's family. While the negative valence is avoidance. Last type is the neutral valence. Marianne's neutral valence is give in and choose to do something she does not want to. She did it to avoid more complicated problems.

B. Suggestion

The analysis of literary work can be done from various aspects and approaches. This study uses Kurt Lewin's approach to analyse inner conflict in the *Normal People* novel by Sally Rooney. The limitation of this study is that this study focuses on Marianne's inner conflict. This study can be developed for the next research. In this novel the next researcher can analysing the inner conflict that experienced by Connell Waldron. Many aspects can be analysed in this novel. For example, the anxiety faced by Marianne Sheridan or Connell Waldron, or the trauma experienced by Marianne Sheridan. Both Connell and Marianne experienced some conflict and psychological issue that often experienced by teenager in real life.

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