

**THE CONFLICTS EXPERIENCED
BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN JENNIVER NIVEN'S
NOVEL: *ALL THE BRIGHT PLACES***

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
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2021**

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THESIS

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **"The Conflicts Experienced By The Main Characters In Jennifer Niven's Novel: *All The Bright Places*"** is my original work. I do not include any material previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only one person who is responsible for that.

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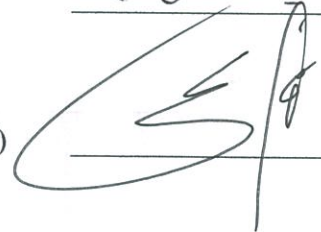
This is to certify that Fatimah Zahra's thesis entitled **The Conflicts Experienced By The Main Characters In Jennifer Niven's Novel: *All The Bright Places*** has been approved by the Board of examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

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MOTTO

It always seems impossible until it's done. You can do it.

DEDICATION

This thesis is my little dedication to my beloved parents,

Ayahanda Hari Winarto and *Ibunda* Rahayu Ningsih

and my siblings, Aysha Nur Farikha and Achmad Euro

When the world closed its doors on me, they opened their arms for me. When people close their ears to me, they open their hearts to me. Thank you for always

being there for me.

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to Allah SWT who has given His blessings, grace, and strength to the writer, so that the writer can complete this thesis well. Second, sholawat and greetings are always poured out to the great Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought humans from this dark age to this bright era. The preparation of this thesis is intended to fulfill several requirements to obtain a Bachelor's degree in Literature at the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

I am very grateful to my supervisor, Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd. for his patience in providing guidance, input, and encouragement for this thesis. I would also like to express my gratitude to all the lecturers and staff of the English Literature Department of the State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim who have patiently provided the best assistance during my studies.

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The writer has tried best to complete this thesis, but the writer realizes that there are still many shortcomings, both in terms of content and grammar. Therefore, the writer expects suggestions and constructive criticism from the readers for the perfection of this thesis. Hopefully this thesis can be useful in enriching the repertoire of knowledge for readers, especially those who study conflict in novels.

Blitar, 8 Juni 2021

The Researcher

ABSTRACT

Zahra, Fatimah. (2021). *The Conflicts Experienced By The Main Characters In Jennifer Niven's Novel: All The Bright Places*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, M. Pd.

Key words: Conflict, external conflict, internal conflict.

This study aims to find out the kinds of conflicts experienced by main characters Theodore Finch and Violet Markey in *All The Bright Places*. Besides, this study also describes the causes of conflicts experienced by main characters Theodore Finch and Violet Markey and how they deal with each problem.

The research design is literary criticism, which focuses on the internal and external conflicts experienced by the main characters, and how the main characters manage the conflicts in Jennifer Niven's *All The Bright Places* Novel seen from a conflict theory and psychological perspective. This research using internal and external conflict theory by Robert Stanton.

The results of this study are that there are two conflicts experienced by the two main characters, namely internal conflicts and external conflicts. The internal conflict occurs between Theodore Finch and himself and Violet Markey and herself. The external conflict occurs Theodore Finch and other people, such as Violet Markey, his mother, his father, Roamer, the teacher, friends, and his enemies. The emergence of internal conflicts in this novel comes from within the main character, the desire to end life and anxiety in oneself. Meanwhile, the external conflict experienced by the main characters is motivated by several factors, including an unsupportive environment, and differences in views. The conflict management style of inner conflicts in the main characters includes a turtle style that is seen in shutting down by not communicating with other people. Then there is the shark style, which is more daring to attack its opponent. There is also Mouse deer style. This style believes that conflict should be avoided for the sake of harmony and peaceful life. The last is Fox style, which is always looking compromise with the person in conflict.

ABSTRAK

Zahra, Fatimah. (2021). *Konflik yang Dialami Pemeran Utama Dalam Novel Jennifer Niven: All The Bright Places*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : Konflik, konflik eksternal, konflik internal.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis konflik yang dialami oleh Theodore Finch dan Violet Markey di *All The Bright Places*. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga mendeskripsikan penyebab konflik yang dialami oleh Theodore Finch dan Violet Markey serta bagaimana mereka menghadapi masing-masing masalah

Desain penelitian ini adalah kritik sastra, yang berfokus pada konflik internal dan eksternal yang dialami oleh tokoh utama, dan bagaimana tokoh utama mengelola konflik dalam Novel *All The Bright Places* karya Jennifer Niven dilihat dari pendekatan strukturalisme dan perspektif psikologis. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori internal dan eksternal konflik dari Robert Stanton.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat dua konflik yang dialami oleh dua tokoh utama yaitu konflik internal dan konflik eksternal. Konflik internal terjadi antara Theodore Finch dan dirinya sendiri dan Violet Markey dan dirinya sendiri. Konflik eksternal terjadi Theodore Finch dan orang lain, seperti Violet Markey, ibunya, ayahnya, Roamer, guru, teman, dan musuhnya. Munculnya konflik internal dalam novel ini berasal dari dalam diri tokoh utama, keinginan untuk mengakhiri hidup dan kecemasan dalam diri. Sedangkan konflik eksternal yang dialami oleh tokoh utama dilatarbelakangi oleh beberapa faktor, antara lain lingkungan yang tidak mendukung, dan perbedaan pandangan. Gaya manajemen konflik batin pada tokoh utama antara lain gaya kura-kura yang terlihat menutup diri dengan tidak berkomunikasi dengan orang lain. Lalu ada gaya hiu, yang lebih berani menyerang lawannya. Ada juga gaya Kancil. Gaya ini percaya bahwa konflik harus dihindari demi keharmonisan dan kehidupan yang damai. Yang terakhir adalah gaya Fox, yang selalu mencari kompromi dengan orang yang berkonflik.

مستلخص البحث

الصراعات التي مرت بها الشخصيات الرئيسية في رواية (2021). فاطمة الزهراء

العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية . أطروحة جامعية .كل الأماكن المشرقة :جنيفر نيفن

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صراع ، صراع خارجي ، صراع داخلي :الكلمات المفتاحية

All The Bright Places. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد نوع الصراع الذي عانى منه ثيودور فينش وفبوليت ماركي في

بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، تصف هذه الدراسة أيضًا أسباب الصراع الذي عانى منه ثيودور فينش وفبوليت ماركي وكيفية تعاملهما مع كل مشكلة

تركز هذه الدراسة على الصراعات الداخلية والخارجية التي تعاني منها الشخصية الرئيسية ، وكيف تحل الشخصية الرئيسية

. من منظور بنيوي *All The Bright Places* الصراع في رواية جنيفر نيفن

نتج عن هذا البحث وجود نوعين من التضاربات التي تعيشها الشخصية الرئيسية ، وهما الصراع الداخلي والصراع الخارجي

تحدث النزاعات الخارجية بين ثيودور فينش وأشخاص . يحدث صراع داخلي بين ثيودور فينش ونفسه وبين فبوليت ماركي ونفسه

نشوء الصراعات الداخلية في هذه الرواية . آخرين ، مثل فبوليت ماركي ووالدتها والدها ورامر والمعلمين والأصدقاء والأعداء

في حين أن الصراع الخارجي الذي تعيشه . يأتي من داخل الشخصية الرئيسية ، الرغبة في إنهاء الحياة والقلق في الداخل

يتضمن حل الصراع الداخلي في . الشخصية الرئيسية مدفوع بعدة عوامل ، بما في ذلك البيئة غير الداعمة ، والآراء المختلفة

يميل أسلوب السلفية إلى أن يكون . الشخصية الرئيسية أسلوب السلفية الذي يبدو مغلقًا من خلال عدم التواصل مع الآخرين

لا يتردد هذا النمط من سمك القرش في . ثم هناك أسلوب القرش ، الذي هو أكثر جرأة لمهاجمة خصمه . بطيئًا في حل المشكلات

القتال عندما يشعر بالتهديد وسيبذل قصارى جهده لتحقيق الفوز

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Conflict is a problem that can be experienced by everyone. Conflict is also a conflict experienced by individuals who are not in accordance with the principles held by each individual. The personal life experienced by each character in community life can cause individuals to experience non-conformity with principles and contrary to personal life. The psychology of each individual is difficult to understand in public life. This is the same as in real life, conflicts can occur because of differences of opinion, differences in interests and turmoil or rejection experienced by individuals in themselves that do not match the stand or principles experienced by each individual (Pruitt and Rubin, 2009:9).

Basically, everyone has experienced conflict in his life. Conflict occurs when the relationship between two people or two groups, the actions of which one is in conflict with the other, so that one or both of them are disconnected (Hardjana, 1994: 23). Meanwhile Panuti Sudjiman (1990: 45) explains that conflict is a conflict between two forces. This conflict can occur within a single character, between two figures, between a character and society or their environment, between a character and nature, and between a character and God.

As a human, it is impossible to avoid conflict, because the presence of conflict is a result of interactions with other people. In every organization there are elements of conflict, what needs to be considered is how to manage the

conflict so that it does not have a negative impact. Conflict is synonymous with conflict or disagreement. Therefore, it is often seen as a negative and detrimental thing even though conflict is part of a normal social process and cannot be avoided.

Stanton (in Nurgiyantoro, 2012: 124) states that conflict can be divided into two categories: external, conflict that occurs between a character and something outside himself, and internal conflict, conflict that occurs in the soul of character in the story. It can be concluded that internal conflict is a conflict experienced by humans with themselves. For example, it occurs as a result of a conflict between two desires, beliefs, different choices, hopes, or other problems. In literature, conflict is the most important part of a story.

Nurgiyantoro (2010: 3) states that fiction, including novels, tells the various problems of human life in their interactions with the environment and fellow humans, their interactions with themselves, and their interactions with God. Of course, there are many conflicts that humans face and are very complex, as broad and complex as the conflicts that exist in life. Even though the conflicts faced by humans are not the same, there are problems of life that are both individual and universal that are experienced by all humans, for example, conflicts related to love, anxiety, fear, resentment, lust, association, self-respect, arrogance that are covered in conflict internal and external.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2013: 178), conflict is an event that is classified as important and is a functional event. Conflict is an essential element in the plot development of a fictional text. The plot development of a narrative work will be influenced by the form and content of the conflict, the quality of the conflict, and the structure of the conflict displayed. The writer's ability to choose and build conflict through various events (both actions and incidents) will greatly determine the level of attractiveness of the resulting story. Thus, the importance of presenting conflict in a story cannot be denied. In literary works, conflict becomes a strong narrative basis and becomes an important part in developing plot of a story that originates from life. Therefore, conflict has an important role in attracting the reader's attention and it is not uncommon for the reader to become emotionally involved in what happens in the story.

All The Bright Places is a novel written by Jennifer Niven. She is a novelist, screenwriter, journalist and an associate producer at ABC Television. She is also an internationally best-selling American author best known for her novel *All The Bright Places*. She was born on 14 May 1968 and grew up in Indiana. Niven's first young adult novel, *All the Bright Places*, was released in 2015. It tells the story of two teenagers, Violet and Finch who struggle with mental health problems. Violet is a young girl who is mourning after the death of her older sister. Violet was in the darkest period of her life until her schoolmate, Theodore Finch, took notice of her and took her to various beautiful places in Indiana, where they lived. When everyone thinks that Violet is a character who is in need of help, Finch also has trauma and deeper injuries. *All The Bright Places*

has several moral messages, one of which is awareness of the issue of depression in dealing with loss and mental health in adolescents.

Several researchers have analyzed the same object with different topics before. Some of them are "*A Study of The Elements of Depression in All The Bright Places (2015)*" (2020) by Zaireen Zuleiqha Zainol Abidin from MARA University of Technology. This research discusses the elements of mental disorders and depression shown in the characters' habits in the novel *All The Bright Places*. Then there's "*Theodore Finch's Borderline Personality Disorder in Jennifer Niven's All The Bright Places*" (2019) by Rawadan Reza Rachman. This research focuses on one of Theodore Finch's characters in the novel, which is described as having symptoms of borderline personality disorder and the factors that cause him to have the disorder. Besides, there are also studies that discuss about conflict in different objects, such as "*Analysis of inner conflict on main character in John Grisham's The Firm*" (2016) by Anggiana from UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. Researchers only focus on how the main character experiences inner conflicts and how inner conflicts build the thriller formula in John Grisham's *The Firm*. The theory used in this thesis is core issues, defense and anxiety. From this study, the researcher found three of the four formulas related to inner conflict, namely, complex characterization, confrontation and careening. Another study is "*An Analysis of Main Character's Conflict in Anne Holm's Novel I am David*" (2017) by Lalu Riyan Permana from Mataram University. In this study, researcher only focused on internal conflicts and external conflicts faced by the main characters. The researcher concludes that internal

conflict is caused by the contradiction between Id, Ego and Superego and that external conflict is a conflict against outside forces, such as David against other characters.

Therefore, the researcher chose to analyze the conflicts experienced by the main characters because conflicts often occur in everyday life. Some cases cause a person to suffer from mental illness due to a lack of awareness of conflicts they are facing. So there is a need for research that examines this in depth. Different from previous studies, this research will focus on the conflicts faced by the main characters in the novel *All The Bright Places*. This research is expected to be able to provide information to readers related to the forms of conflict and the factors behind the conflict in the novel. The results of this study will have a positive impact for the readers and there are moral messages that can be taken.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher decided to analyze the novel *All The Bright Places*. This research focuses on the conflicts experienced by the main characters, Violet and Finch in the novel *All The Bright Places*. There are too many conflicts in *All The Bright Places* Novel which can be found by researcher. Therefore, the researcher choose the novel as the research object because is interesting to know the kind of conflicts faced by the main characters that are often happen in real life. This research refers to a structural approach. In analyzing, understanding and thinking are needed, especially regarding the structural approach in literature. The structural approach aims to describe and explain in detail the aspects of literary works that can produce comprehensive meanings. This study examines the problem of the novel about The Conflicts

Experienced by Main Characters in Jenniver Niven's Novel: *All The Bright Places*.

B. The Problem of Study

It is necessary to formulate the problem so that the discussion can be directed and lead to the desired goal. The formulation of the problem in this study is as follows:

1. What kinds of conflicts experienced by the main characters, Theodore Finch and Violet Markey in *All The Bright Places*?
2. What are the causes of conflicts experienced by the main characters, Theodore Finch and Violet Markey in *All The Bright Places*?
3. How do the main characters respond the conflicts in *All The Bright Places*?

C. Objectives of the Study

The purpose of a study must be clear, considering that research must have the right direction or target. The purposes of this research are:

1. To find out the kinds of conflicts experienced by the main characters, Theodore Finch and Violet Markey in *All The Bright Places*.

2. To describe the causes of conflicts experienced by the main characters, Theodore Finch and Violet Markey in *All The Bright Places*.
3. To describe how the main characters respond the conflicts in *All The Bright Place*.

D. Scope of Limitation

This study focuses on the internal and external conflicts experienced by Theodore Finch and Violet Markey, and how they respond conflicts in Jenniver Niven's novel *All The Bright Places*. The researcher does not focus on all the characters but only focuses on the main characters in the novel who face conflict. While other information that has nothing to do with the topic, conflicts experienced by the main character in the novel *All The Bright Places* are not discussed in this study, for example chapters that do not feature the main character, conflicts of other characters, and other topics.

E. Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that this research can produce benefits about literary works, both theoretical benefits and practical benefits. Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to be useful for the development of structuralism in literature. The discussion in this study can provide additional knowledge for structuralism, especially in terms of conflict. Practically, this research is expected to provide insight and motivation to readers about the lives of teenagers and can provide benefits for readers to achieve a better life. Furthermore, the results of this

study are expected to contribute to several undergraduate students of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang as a reference from the point of view of structuralism.

F. Research Method

In this section, the writer describes the research methodology used to analyze the novel *All The Bright Places* by describing the research design, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This research uses literary criticism method. In literary research, literature is the main object to be studied. This study examines a novel called *All The Bright Places* written by Jennifer Niven. In this study, researcher used a structuralism approach and psychological perspective to deal with data. The researcher looks at this novel by paying attention to some aspects such as theme, characters, plot, and setting to find conflicts faced by main characters in *All The Bright Places*.

Literary structuralism is an approach that emphasizes the intrinsic elements that build a work. Therefore, in the absence of structural analysis, the intrinsic meaning in a literary work cannot be explored deeply. In addition, structural analysis has the aim of understanding thoroughly, presenting, disclosing as precisely, detail, and as strong as possible through structural analysis in the form of a content with good meaning results in a work (Teeuw, 1984: 135).

Psychology emphasizes the attention of its studies on humans, especially in human behavior (human behavior or action). This is understandable because behavior is an observable and not abstract phenomenon. While the soul is the inner side of humans that is not observed but shows it, is observed and caught by the senses, namely through behavior (Siswantoro, 2005: 26).

2. Data Sources

In this research, the data used in the novel are in the form of words, phrases and sentences that show the conflicts experienced by the main characters. The data source is taken from the novel Jennifer Niven *All The Bright Places* published by Alfred A. Knopf in January 2015 with a thickness of 388 pages.

3. Data Collection

There are several steps in collecting data. The first step is to read Jennifer Niven's novel *All The Bright Places* in depth. The second step, the researcher collects information related to internal and external conflicts contained in the novel *All The Bright Places*. The third step, the researcher tries to classify the data according to the research problems.

4. Data Analysis

After collecting data, the researcher took steps to analyze the problem as follows:

- 1) The researcher classifies data according to the problem to be studied.
- 2) The researcher identifies the kinds of conflicts, causes of conflicts, and the way the main characters manage their conflicts in the novel.

- 3) The researcher collects all the final results obtained from interpreting the data.
- 4) The researcher makes conclusions as the final result of analyzing the kinds of conflicts faced by the main characters and the way they solve their problems.

G. Definition of Key Terms

In this study there are some terms that arise. To avoid misinterpretation of terms, the writer explains the definitions of each term.

1. Conflict

Conflict is a social process in which individuals or groups of people try to fulfill their goals by challenging the opposing party accompanied by threats or violence (Ahmadi, 2007: 282)

2. External conflicts

External conflicts are conflicts that occur between a character and something outside themselves, either with the natural environment or the human environment (Nurgiyantoro, 2010).

3. Inner Conflict

Inner conflict is conflict that occurs in the heart, soul of a character in the story. So, it is a conflict experienced by humans with themselves, it is more of an internal human feeling (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 124).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will present several items regarding with the analysis. Those are necessary sources concerning the topic that will be discussed which covers: psychological approach in literature, Sigmund Freud's personality theory, kinds of conflicts, and conflicts management styles. Besides, the researcher also present preview studies.

A. Psychological Approach in Literature

Literary works are related to psychology. Woodworth and Marquis (in Walgito, 1997: 8) illustrate that psychology studies individual activities, both cognitively and emotionally. Therefore, psychology is a science that investigates and studies behavior or activities, where behavior and activities are a manifestation of mental life.

Psychology is a science that studies the soul, but because the soul is abstract, what can be studied is the event or its creativity by being a manifestation or journey of the soul's life. Psychology is a science that investigates and studies behavior and activities as a manifestation of the psyche (Walgito, 1986: 13). With the events of everyday life, a person will know how his soul is, because behavior is a reflection of one's soul.

Literature and psychology have a direct relationship, meaning that the relationship exists because literature or psychology happens to have the same

place of departure, namely the human psyche. This is in line with the opinion of Jatman (1985: 165) that psychology and literature have a direct cross-relationship, meaning that the relationship exists because literature is able to capture the human psyche in a simple way.

The way the psychology of literature works in this study examines literature that emphasizes the psychological aspects that exist in literary works. Psychology in literature is emphasized on characterization because it is closely related to psychology and human psychology. Furthermore, in studying and explaining these characters by studying the psychology of the main character's inner conflict.

B. Sigmund Freud's Personality Theory

According to Freud, mental life has three levels of consciousness, namely conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. The three structural models of personality according to Freud (in Alwisol, 2015: 14) are as follows:

1. The Id

The id is the most basic personality system, in which there are innate instincts. For the other two systems, the id is a system that acts as a provider or channel of energy needed by these systems for operations or activities they carry out. In carrying out its functions and operations, the id aims to avoid unpleasant circumstances and achieve pleasant states (Freud in Alwisol, 2015: 14).

The id has two kinds of process equipment, the first process is reflex actions, which is a form of behavior or action whose mechanism of action is automatic and immediate, and the existence of the individual is innate. The second process is the primary process. It is a process that involves a number of complex psychological reactions. With this primary process it means that the id (and the organism as a whole) tries to reduce tension by forming shadows of objects that can reduce stress (Freud in Alwisol, 2015: 14).

2. The Ego

The ego is a personality system that acts as an individual guide to the world of objects about reality, and performs its function based on the principles of reality. According to Freud, the ego is formed in the individual personality structure as a result of contact with the outside world. The process that the ego owns and operates is an attempt to satisfy a need or reduce tension by an individual. The most basic function of the ego is as the keeper of the individual's survival (Freud in Alwisol, 2015: 14).

3. The Superego

The superego is a personality system that contains evaluative values and rules (regarding the good and the bad). Some of the main functions of the superego are to control the impulses or instincts of the id so that they are channeled in a way or form acceptable to society. Also, the superego directs the ego to goals that are compatible with morals rather than reality. Besides, encourage individuals to perfection (Freud in Alwisol, 2015: 14).

C. Kinds of Conflicts

Conflict is the most important part of a story. The importance of the presence of conflict in a story is explained by Stanton (2007:31), he says that the two basic elements that make up the plot are conflict and climax. Every work of fiction has at least an internal conflict (which is obvious) that exists through the desires of two characters or the desires of characters with the environment. These particular conflicts are subordinate to one of the major conflicts that are external, internal, or both.

Stanton (in Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 124) distinguishes conflict into two categories. First, internal conflict or psychological conflict is a conflict that occurs in the heart, soul of a character in the story. Second, external conflicts are conflicts that occur between a character and something outside himself, perhaps with the natural or human environment.

1. Inner Conflict

Alwisol (2009: 135) argues that conflict is a conflict between forces that cannot be avoided. Conflict is the thing most often experienced by humans. Meanwhile, Sundari (2005: 47) states that conflict is a condition in which individuals cannot escape from that situation. Individuals only need to choose one. Conflict is the existence of two or more conflicts that grow in the heart of the desires to be achieved.

According to Semiun (2006: 400-402), conflict is a tension caused by a conflict between two or more things that both want to be fulfilled. Conflict arises

not because of incompatibility of desires with conscience, but arises from bad experiences in the past with events in the present. From this experience, there were various kinds of reactions, both positive and negative. Meanwhile, the inner understanding is something that is inside, which is difficult and hidden (Imam, 2005: 84). If concluded, inner conflict is a conflict caused by the existence of two or more conflicting ideas or desires to control oneself.

2. External Conflict

External conflict is a conflict that occurs between a character and something outside himself, maybe with the natural environment or maybe with the human environment. External conflict is a form of conflict that occurs within the organization caused by differences in vision and mission, communication errors, differences of opinion about something, differences in judgment and other errors between the two individuals (Sunardi in Rachmayanti, 2017). According to Jones (in Nurgiyantoro, 1998: 125) external conflict can be divided into two, physical conflict and social conflict. Physical conflict is a conflict caused by a clash between a character and the natural environment. Physical conflicts that often occur and are encountered are problems that occur as a result of natural disasters such as floods, forest fires, volcanic eruptions, long dry season, etc. Social conflict, on the other hand, is a conflict caused by social contact between humans, or problems that arise as a result of conflicts between one character and another. Social conflicts that are often encountered are labor issues, oppression, bickering, war, or other cases of social relations.

Hardjana (in Rachmayanti, 2017), states that external conflicts are disputes and conflicts between two people or two groups where one action is opposite to the other so that one or both of them disturb each other. Meanwhile Handoko (in Rachmayanti, 2017) argues that external conflict is the mismatch of two or more members or organizational groups that arise because of differences in status, value goals and perceptions. There are several kinds of external conflicts as follows:

a. Man vs Man

The character is leading the ideas against to other character's ideas. This conflict is built on the storyline of humans against humans. This conflict is often referred to as social conflict. The contradiction of this model is widely used in today's stories. Social conflict is the main part of the story line. Examples of this conflict are the protagonist against the antagonist, the hero against the enemy, the good character against the bad (Hardjana in Rachmayanti, 2017).

b. Man vs Society

The character is leading the struggle toward the consequence in society. This conflict occurs between humans and society. The storyline is interesting because the character of the story "struggles" against a group of people around him. In developing stories, this type of conflict is often in the form of a conflict between the character of the story and the tradition, a habit that has existed for a long time in the community (Hardjana in Rachmayanti, 2017).

c. Man vs Nature

Human conflict against nature can be defined as an external struggle that positions the character against animals or natural forces, such as a storm or

tornado or snow. The character is leading the ideas against the nature and fate. Natural disasters, weather, animals, and even just the earth itself can create this type of conflict for a character (Hardjana in Rachmayanti, 2017).

D. Causes of Conflicts

1. Causes of Internal Conflicts

According to Wiramihardja (2007), he stated that there are several factors that cause inner conflict, including:

a. Self-Perception and Cognitive Map

Self-perception related to conflicts that occurred in the past will affect a person in the future. This is because different backgrounds cause different problems. While the cognitive map is the relationship between humans and their environment. The existence of a good social environment will form good behavior as well. Vice versa, if the social environment is bad, then it could be that his behavior is in accordance with his environment (Wiramihardja, 2007: 17).

b. Deprivation

Deprivation is a term that describes a reaction to accept or surrender from an individual to a demanding situation. This conflict gives a feeling of discomfort in the individual's heart. Like it or not, this demanding situation must be faced and lived. From this demanding situation, individuals usually feel hurt every day, because they have no other choice but to live it until the end of their life (Wiramihardja, 2007: 18).

2. Causes of External Conflicts

According to Soerjono Soekanto (2006), there are several factors that cause social conflict or external conflict, namely:

a. Individual Differences

Differences in opinion and beliefs of individuals have led to conflicts between individuals. In this conflict there was a clash of positions, and each side tried to defeat the other. In social reality there is no single individual who has the same character so that differences of opinion, goals, desires are what affect the emergence of social conflict (Soerjono Soekanto, 2006).

b. Cultural Differences

Culture is a legacy that is passed down from generation to generation, so this can be a very fragile thing if touched on in an inappropriate way. Cultural differences will not only cause conflict between individuals, but also between groups. Different cultural patterns will give rise to different personality patterns and behavior patterns among groups. In addition, cultural differences will result in an attitude of ethnocentrism, which is an attitude shown to other groups that their group is the best. If each group in social life has the same attitude, then this attitude will trigger conflicts between adherents of culture (Soerjono Soekanto, 2006).

c. Difference of Interest

Differences in interests between individuals or groups are the main cause or source of conflicts between economic, political and other interests. To achieve the goals of each different interests, groups will compete and conflict for opportunities (Soerjono Soekanto, 2006).

d. Social Transformation

Social change indirectly changes the values that exist in society, giving rise to groups that have different views (Soerjono Soekanto, 2006).

E. Conflict Management Style

There are a lot of tips or ways for someone to deal with conflict. Conflict management is a way that individuals use to deal with disputes between himself and others that occur in life. As stated by Johnson (1985) there are five styles in managing conflict, including:

1. Turtle style

Turtles prefer to hide behind their shells to avoid conflict. They tend to shy away from subject matter as well as from people who can cause conflict. They believe that any attempt to resolve conflict will be in vain. It is easier to withdraw, physically or psychologically, from a conflict than it is to face it. Example: when having a problem, an individual always avoids and does not want to solve the conflict. The individual trait is likened to a turtle that always avoids every problem (Johnson, 1985).

2. Shark Style

Sharks like to attack their opponents by forcing them to accept the conflict solutions they provide. For them their pleasure and satisfaction is the most important thing. They don't care about their opponent. People who have this character in dealing with problems think that it is important to him that conflicts

should be resolved in such a way that one party wins and the other party loses. Shark characters are always looking for victory by attacking, outperforming, and threatening other fish. Example: An individual always imposes his will in resolving conflicts with others (Johnson, 1985).

3. Mouse Deer Style

Mouse deer attaches great importance to his relationship with other creatures and is less concerned with personal goals. He tries to be accepted and liked by other animals. He believes that conflict should be avoided for the sake of harmony and a peaceful life. As much as possible this character will solve the problem so that no other conflicts will arise. Conflicts must be reconciled, not extended so that the relationship does not break. Example: an individual always seeks the path of peace when in conflict with others (Johnson, 1985).

4. Fox Style

Foxes like to find compromises with their surroundings. For him, both the achievement of personal goals and good relations with other parties are equally important. He is willing to sacrifice a few goals and relationships with other parties for the sake of achieving common interests and good. He will not be concerned with his own goals and happiness. Example: an individual is always looking for a compromise with the person in conflict with him (Johnson, 1985).

5. Owl Style

Owls place great importance on their personal goals as well as their relationships with others. For him, conflict is a problem that must be resolved and the solution must be in line with his personal goals as well as those of his opponent. For him, conflict is useful to improve relations by reducing tensions that occur between two related parties. In dealing with conflicts, owls always try to find a solution that satisfies both parties and is able to eliminate tensions and other negative feelings that arise in both parties as a result of the conflict. Example: an individual is always looking for the best way out of his problem with people who have a conflict with him so that they feel satisfied (Johnson, 1985).

Conflicts often occur unconsciously. Even if humans do not realize it, this conflict can give birth to anxiety. This anxiety can be traced from the ego's worries about uncontrollable id impulses, thus giving birth to a tense or terrible atmosphere (Yusuf and Juntika Nurihsan, 2008: 51). According to Alwisol (2009: 65) there are three kinds of interpersonal relationships, namely the tendency to approach, the tendency to oppose, and the tendency to stay away. In overcoming behavior, conflict and anxiety can only be done through improving one of these interpersonal relationships.

F. Previous Studies

This study takes several previous studies that have similar objects, *All The Bright Places* by Jennifer Niven. The first is "Theodore Finch's Bipolar Disorder in Jennifer Niven's *All The Bright Places*" (2017) by Catlea Xmas Ratushima and Haryati Sultyorini from Dian Nuswantoro University. This study discusses

mental illness, or, more specifically, bipolar disorder, which is described by one of Theodore Finch's characters. The author reveals that this novel explicitly tells about the mind of a person who is actively suffering from a mental illness and he tries to commit suicide. Finch as the main character experiences a traumatic and violent past by his father. He was also bullied because he was considered strange and unusual. The words and physical abuse caused him to have a mental illness, which is known as bipolar disorder. Finch's external conflicts affect his mental state and then make him struggle internally.

The second is "A Study of The Elements of Depression in *All The Bright Places* (2015)" (2020) by Zaireen Zuleiqha Zainol Abidin from MARA University of Technology. This research discusses the elements of mental disorders and depression shown in the characters' habits in the novel *All The Bright Places*. Researcher claims that this novel has all the elements of cognitive distortion in Beck's cognitive theory of depression. The elements are All-Or-Nothing Thinking, Overgeneralization, Enlargement and Minimization, Personalization, Mental Filters, Jumping to Conclusions, Labeling, Emotional Reasoning, Mind Reading; and Positive Disqualification. Each element is displayed in a different degree as indicated by the two main characters. This is more noticeable in Finch while Violet only displays some illogical thinking patterns.

The third, there is "Theodore Finch's Borderline Personality Disorder in Jennifer Niven's *All The Bright Places*" (2019) by Rawadan Reza Rachman. This research focuses on one of Theodore Finch's characters in the novel, which is described as having symptoms of borderline personality disorder and the factors

that cause him to have the disorder. The researchers used Stern's theory to describe and cause threshold personality disorder and the American Psychiatric Association's concept of the disorder's symptoms was applied to reveal the problem. From this study, researchers found that parents or caregivers are the factors that cause children to experience borderline personality disorder because poor parenting and violence by parents are the beginning of developing borderline personality disorder.

Besides, researcher also takes several studies which have similar topic, inner conflict. There is “Analysis of Inner Conflicts of Maxim De Winter in Daphne Du Maurier's *Rebecca* Through Id, Ego And Superego (A Psychological Approach Of Literature)” (2017) by Anisatul Muhajiroh from Muhammadiyah University of Semarang. In this study, researchers only focus on the character and characterization of Maxim de Winter, and the factors and impacts of the character's inner conflicts. From this study, researcher found that the character Maxim experienced symptoms of psychological problems due to love problems with Rebecca. These problems are what make Maxim experience strong inner pressure and have to accept the reality of his life.

Furthermore, there is “Internal Conflicts Faced by the Main Characters of *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult” (2018) by Nur Hidayah from UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. In this study, the researcher chose the concept of conflict away from Kurt Lewin and conflict resolution in the novel. Researchers only focus on the types of internal conflicts faced by the main characters and how the main characters resolve conflicts. From this study, researcher found that there are

three types of internal conflicts faced by the main character, and five conflict resolution used by the main character in *My Sister's Keeper*. These conflicts are classified based on Lewin's approach and avoidance concepts in internal conflict (avoidance-avoidance conflict, and avoidance-approach conflict), and conflict resolution (turtle style, shark style, mouse deer style, fox style and owl style).

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the analysis of the collected data to figure out the answer of the study's problem. In this chapter will discuss the kinds of conflicts, causes of conflicts, and the way to solve the conflict experienced by Theodore Finch and Violet Markey in Jennifer Niven's *All The Bright Places*.

A. Kinds of Conflicts Experienced by Finch and Violet

Stanton (in Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 124) states that the conflict in the story can be divided into two types. External conflict is a conflict that occurs between a character and something outside themselves, perhaps with the natural environment or perhaps with the human environment. Internal conflict is a psychological conflict. Problems arise as a result of the conflict between humans and themselves. For example: conflict between two desires, different choices, hopes or other problems.

All the Bright Places is one of the books written by Jennifer Niven. He published many novels, but *All The Bright Places* is his most famous and has received many awards. The narrative follows two teenagers, Violet and Finch who struggle with mental health issues. *All The Bright Places* tells the story of an unexpected relationship between Violet Markey, a popular girl at school who becomes a loner after her sister dies in an accident, and Theodore Finch, a boy who is considered freak by one school and often goes missing.

In the novel *All The Bright Places* there are two kinds of conflict, namely the internal conflict and the external conflict. Internal conflicts occur within Theodore Finch with himself and Violet Markey with herself. While the external conflict that occurs between Finch with Violet, and the two main characters with the society.

1. Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is a conflict experienced by humans with themselves. The internal conflicts which happen in this novel are conflict between Theodore Finch and himself and between Violet Markey and herself.

a. The Conflict between Finch and Himself

The inner conflict between Finch and himself begin when he asked himself when the right day would be for him to die. The whole night he was just wondering if it was the right day to end his life. This indicates an inner conflict that occurs in his soul. The conflict was caused because he felt that his life was useless and the only way was to end his life.

Is today a good day to die? This is something I ask myself in the morning when I wake up. In third period when I'm trying to keep my eyes open while Mr. Schroeder drones on and on. At the supper table as I'm passing the green beans. At night when I'm lying awake because my brain won't shut off due to all there is to think about. *Is today the day? And if not today— when?*
(Niven, 2015: 10)

Finch has had a death wish for a long time. However, he was still hesitant to do it because of the many things he thought about. He felt that it would be

better if he died, but on the other hand he was afraid that it would cause bigger problems especially for his family.

The inner conflict experienced by the main character in the data above is caused by a misalignment between the id and the superego, which causes an ego conflict. The workings of the id contradict the workings of the superego, which can recognize good and bad. The main character's id demands to force his will to be fulfilled. The main character's id in the quote above is shown through the main character's desire to commit suicide. This is contrary to the main character's superego which is indicated by the nature of the main character who always obeys his mother's rules. Then this causes the emergence of inner conflict within the main character where the ego in the main character is required to work on the logic of interpreting reality which is shown through the main character's decision to postpone his desire to die.

The desire to end his life was supported by the statement that he felt empty from day to day. Finch felt like he was dead and had no enthusiasm to live even though it was his day back at school. The inner conflict is triggered by the feeling that no one cares about it. Besides, he no longer has the motivation to survive due to depression from past trauma he suffered.

"I can't tell you what was different this time around, only that when I woke up, I felt deader than usual. Awake, yeah, but completely empty, like someone had been feasting on my blood. This is day six of being awake again, and my first week back at school since November 14." (Niven, 2015: 10)

From the quote above, it can be seen that the day he feels lonely and wants to die. But his ego was able to withstand this desire and made him realize the reality that he had to finish school to make his mother happy.

Because he has a mental illness, Finch's behavior is not the same as normal people in general. Finch's inner conflict of committing suicide intensifies with time. This was proven when he went to the top of the school tower and informed all his schoolmates that he was going to die. Finch loudly screams that he is invited everyone to welcome his death. This information is supported by the following data:

"Ladies and gentlemen," I shout, "I would like to welcome you to my death!" You might expect me to say "life," having just woken up and all, but it's only when I'm awake that I think about dying." (Niven, 2015: 10 11)

This quote is a form of despair felt by Finch. In the sentence "it's only when I'm awake that I think about dying." it is illustrated that he does not have the zeal to live. The despair he goes through is caused by a very strong desire to die or an id that controls him but his ego can still control him not to go too far. The inner conflict experienced by Finch culminated when he wanted to commit suicide by jumping from the top of the school building. Many people find it strange and absurd. But because Finch is a closed person, he does not want to tell anyone his problem. Even when his friend Charlie asked him why he wanted to do this, he only answered simply. In fact, there were many problems that bothered him.

"Because we all have to die someday. I just want to be prepared." This isn't the reason, of course, but it will be enough for him. The truth is, there reasons, most of which change daily, like the thirteen fourth graders killed earlier this week

when some SOB opened fire in their school gym, or the girl two years behind me who just died of cancer, or the man I saw outside the Mall Cinema kicking his dog, or my father." (Niven, 2015: 15)

From the data above, it can be seen that Finch is a closed person because of his inner conflicts. Conflict against him arises because of a conflict between what he says and what he thinks. On the one hand his id wanted to say more things to his friends, but his ego prevented him from telling more things. He just did not want to worry his friend. This also makes Finch not open to his environment. He also does not have many friends. That is why he does not want to explain the reasons why he committed an act that was harmful to him.

The inner conflicts experienced by Finch are depicted again when he meets his nemesis since high school, Roamer. Roamer is the student president so he is quite influential at school. From mid-school Roamer often bullied Finch with harsh words and actions. Even so, Finch never dared to fight the Roamer. Inner conflict occurs when he desperately wants to fight and beat Roamer, but his ego is able to control his id. He did not want to be expelled from school just for fighting with his enemy.

"Pick 'em up, bitch." Roamer walks past me, knocking me in the chest— hard— with his shoulder. I want to slam his head into a locker and then reach down his throat and pull his heart out through his mouth, because the thing about being Awake is that everything in you is alive and aching and making up for lost time. But instead, I count all the way to sixty, a stupid smile plastered on my stupid face. *I will not get detention. I will not get expelled. I will be good. I will be quiet. I will be still*" (Niven, 2015: 27)

The data above shows that his ego is more dominant than his id. His ego was able to resist the urge to hit Roamer in the face. Reality made him realize that if he got into a fight with Roamer he would be kicked out of school. Here his

superego is also involved because he is a person who loves his mother so he doesn't want to upset her just because he got into a fight at school.

Finch realizes that his dispute with Roamer is being watched over by Mr. Black. His id, which rebelled to beat Roamer, was canceled because he did not want to cause trouble at school. All he did was smile at Mr. Black, hinting that he was all right. Even though the fact is he is not well on the inside. He tried to cover it up because he had a strong determination to stay in school.

“Mr. Black watches from the doorway, and I try to give him a casual nod to show him everything’s cool, everything’s under control, everything’s fine, nothing to see, palms aren’t itching, skin isn’t burning, blood isn’t pumping, please move along. I’ve made a promise to myself that this year will be different. If I keep ahead of everything, and that includes me, I should be able to stay awake and here, and not just semi-here but here as in present as in now” (Niven, 2015: 28)

The data above shows that his ego is still able to control the desires that he thinks will bring problems in his life. His superego also worked because Finch realized what he was about to do was immoral.

Sometimes Finch hates himself because he feels he is useless, but he also hates Finch in the 80s or when he was a child. He found little Finch very naive and innocent. Hate here can be interpreted as longing because his life then and now is very different. He used to be very cheerful and had no problems. Finch longs for his childhood without mental illness and not knowing things only adults know like cigarettes. This illustrates that he is frustrated with his current life so he wants to reminisce about his happy past. Finch's frustration leads him into the negative. He wanted to end his life several times.

“I fish through my desk for a cigarette, stick it in my mouth, and remember as I’m reaching for my lighter that Theodore Finch, ’80s kid, doesn’t smoke. God, I hate him, the clean-cut, eager little prick. I leave the cigarette in my mouth unlit, trying to chew the nicotine out, and pick up the guitar, play along, then give it up and sit down at the computer, swinging my chair around so it’s backward, the only way I can compose” (Niven, 2015: 29)

The information above shows that his id refuses to get affection from the superego. Finch hated himself as a child for feeling his former self was so stupid. His id does not like the rules that prohibit him from consuming alcohol or cigarettes whereas the Finch 80s was a very rule-abiding person. That is what causes inner conflict within Finch.

Finch lives only with his mother and older sister. His father left the family for another woman. This is what makes Finch hate his father so much. But he covered it up because his mother still loved his father even up to the age of forty. Being abandoned by his immediate family was one of the things that traumatized him. That's why he missed his childhood. He missed the time when his family was still complete. The inner conflict that Finch feels is when he really hates his father but he has to accept that he is the one his mother loves. He did not want to see his mother sad.

“Ever since my dad left, she's been trying really hard to be a cool parent. Still, I feel sorry for him because she loves him, even though, at the core, he's selfish and rotten, and even though he left her for a woman named Rosemarie with an accent on one of the letters—no one can remember which. — and because of something she said to me the day he left: "I never expected to be single at forty." It was her way of saying it more than the words themselves” (Niven, 2015: 31)

The quote above shows that Finch is at a crossroads. His id wants to hate his father, but his ego tells him that his father remains the person his mother loves so he is not afraid that his mother will feel hurt when she finds out that Finch hates

his father. His affection for his mother overcame his hatred for his father. After all, her mother was a very valuable person and was willing to work hard on her own for her sake.

b. The Conflict between Violet Markey and Herself

Violet Markey is the main character in the novel *All The Bright Places*. She used to be a cheerful person like most people. But now she is described as a woman who is closed and does not like to interact with other people. She behaved like that because she had a past trauma that resulted in her experiencing frequent inner conflicts. She lost her older sister in an accident and she feels she is responsible for her older sister's death. She did not stop blaming herself until her parents had to take her to a counseling school. Violet's inner conflict is when she has to lie to her counselor teacher, Mrs. Kresney. Previously, Violet suffered from nightmares after the incident her sister died. Then she told her nightmare to her mother. But her mother actually told this to Mrs. Kresney. This made Violet a secretive person. She did not want to open up with Mrs. Kresney because it would make it even more difficult for Violet to forget about the accident. So that she will always lie in answering every question Mrs. Kresney. However, because Mrs. Kresney is a counselor, she knows that Violet is lying.

“How are you, Violet?” “I’m fine, and you?” I sit on my hands.

“I’m fine. Let’s talk about you. I want to know how you’re feeling.”

“I’m good.” Just because she hasn’t brought it up does not mean she doesn’t know. She almost never asks anything directly. “How are you sleeping?” The nightmares started a month after the accident. She asks about them every time I see her, because I made the mistake of mentioning them to my mom, who mentioned them to her. This is one of the main reasons why I’m here and why I’ve stopped telling my mom anything. “I’m sleeping fine” (Niven, 2015: 19)

The data above shows that there is a difference between what Violet said and what she actually felt. She said she was fine when in reality she had nightmares after her sister's accident happened. Here the id is more dominant than the ego. Her ego was unable to make her realize that her counselor wanted to heal her from the trauma she had suffered. All she wanted was to shut up and not want to remember the bad incident. She wanted to cover up all her true feelings and wanted to show everyone that she was doing well.

Another piece of evidence that Violet has an inner conflict is when she was asked by Ms. Kresney some questions that stressed her out. Mrs. Kresney asked if she felt responsible for her older sister's death. Violet felt that she was guilty of the terrible incident. But she was still determined not to reveal her true heart. She wants to look good in front of everyone.

“She lights up at this. “Do you feel you’re being punished?” She is talking about the accident. Or maybe she is referring to being here in this office, this school, this town. “No.” Do I feel I should be punished? Yes. Why else would I have given myself bangs? “Do you believe you’re responsible for what happened?” I tug on the bangs now. They are lopsided. “No.” She sits back. Her smile slips a fraction of an inch. We both know I’m lying. I wonder what she would say if I told her that an hour ago I was being talked off the ledge of the bell tower. By now, I’m pretty sure she doesn’t know” (Niven, 2015: 20 - 21)

The information above also shows that her ego is unable to fight her id. Violet was unable to speak the truth as she felt. Her ideals also contradict her superego. Violet used to be a cheerful and open person. Whereas the data above shows that Violet is lying, so her id is more dominant than her ego and superego. Violet just wanted to look good in front of everyone.

Violet regrets saving Finch when he was about to commit suicide. According to Violet, Finch is a weird person and likes to make trouble at school. And after saving Finch, her life becomes even more problematic. She was the subject of people talking at school. She also has to deal with Finch for a school project. Inner conflict arises when Violet feels, from the many people, why Finch is the one she should save. All she wanted was to get away from Finch. However, Finch keeps try to be close to Violet, which makes her frustrated.

“Of all the people I could have “saved,” Theodore Finch is the worst possible choice because he’s a Bartlett legend. I don’t know him that well, but I know of him. Everyone knows of him. Some people hate him because they think he’s weird and he gets into fights and gets kicked out of school and does what he wants. Some people worship him because he’s weird and he gets into fights and gets kicked out of school and does what he wants” (Niven, 2015: 21)

The data above shows that Violet's hatred of Finch is more dominant than caring for fellow humans. Her ego and superego failed to defeat her id. In this case Violet knows that she should be able to do good with everyone but the resentment and shame at being teased by one school make her hate dealing with Finch. Helping someone is a good thing according to the superego, but because her id is more dominant, Violet thinks that helping Finch is the worst thing.

2. External Conflict

External conflict is a conflict that occurs between a character and something outside the character, either with the natural environment or humans. Conflict arises from individual attitudes towards the social environment regarding various problems, such as ideological conflicts, deprivation of rights, and others.

The external conflicts in this novel are personal and social. The personal conflict occurs between Theodore Finch and Violet Markey, while the social conflicts occur on Finch and Violet with the society.

a. External Conflict between Finch and Violet

The external conflicts experienced by Finch and Violet are indirectly the result of their differences in personality, differences of opinion and differences in life experiences.

Finch is a man who has a mental illness due to unpleasant treatment from those closest to him. He has a different mindset and behavior than most people. Whereas Violet is a woman who was always cheerful, but now she has become a gloomy person and withdraws from the environment. She struggles with trauma after losing her older sister in an accident.

At first Violet and Finch did not know personally. They only know each other through the gossip at school. Especially Finch, he was so famous in school for his oddities that Violet heard about Finch quite often. They get to know each other when they meet accidentally on top of the school building when they both want to end their lives. From then on, Finch became interested in Violet. However, Violet was very cold towards him. In fact, she does not like to deal with Finch because she finds him very strange. She also has trauma problems that cause her not to want to interact with strangers other than her friends. The conflict between Finch and Violet comes to a head when Finch proposes a project to his teacher to tour Indiana. What upsets Violet even more is that Finch asks her to become a partner on the project. She is annoyed that she dislikes traveling

especially after the traumatic incident that happened to her, the death of her sister in an accident while traveling. Violet prefers to be asked to write short scientific papers.

“I shift in my seat so I can see her, elbow on the back of my chair. “Violet Markey, I’d like to be your partner on this project.” Her face turns pink as everyone looks at her. Violet says to Mr. Black, “I thought if there was something else I could do— maybe research and write a short report.” Her voice is low, but she sounds a little pissed. “I’m not ready to . . .” (Niven, 2015: 26)

The data above shows Violet does not like the ideas presented by Finch. She felt that she was not ready to travel after losing her sister. Nor was she interested in traveling around Indiana with Finch. Moreover, the teacher agreed more with Finch's idea than her own idea of making a research or short report. This made Violet dislike Finch even more.

Violet's annoyance with Finch was also seen when her opinion about the project was refuted by her teacher, Mr. Black. She hated Finch's project very much. However, the teacher was interested and supported the idea made by Finch. She was also annoyed that her friends laughed at her. She is annoyed at being the center of people's attention. This is what triggers the emergence of conflict between Finch and violet.

“Her face turns pink as everyone looks at her. Violet says to Mr. Black, “I thought if there was something else I could do— maybe research and write a short report.” Her voice is low, but she sounds a little pissed. “I’m not ready to . . .” He interrupts her. “Miss Markey, I’m going . . . to do you the biggest . . . favor of your life. . . . I’m going to say . . . no.” “No?” “No. It is a new year. . . . It is time to get . . . back on the camel.” A few people laugh at this. Violet looks at me and I can see that, yes, she is pissed, and it’s then I remember the accident. Violet and her sister, sometime last spring. Violet lived, the sister died. This is why she doesn’t want attention” (Niven, 2015: 26 – 27)

The data above shows how annoyed Violet is with Finch. The difference in thoughts between Finch and Violet means that they are often not as frequent. That's why Violet and Finch often fight and have arguments.

Violet does not like the project plan Finch puts in for a final project before graduation. She has a mental illness which causes her to not like going out or traveling. But the project proposed by Finch required her to do just that. Plus, she has to team up with Finch to make her even more annoyed. Until finally Violet dared to protest to Finch via messages after he followed her social media. Violet feels angry because Finch embarrassed her in class and seemed to force Violet to want to do the project. This triggers the conflict between Finch and Violet.

“Suddenly a message appears in my inbox.

Violet: You ambushed me. In front of everyone.

Me: Would you have worked with me if I hadn't?

Violet: I would have gotten out of it so I didn't have to do it to begin with. Why do you want me to do this project with you anyway?

Me: Because our mountain is waiting.

Violet: What's that supposed to mean?

Me: It means maybe you never dreamed of seeing Indiana, but, in addition to the fact that we're required to do this for school, and I've volunteered—okay, ambushed—you into being my partner, here's what I think: I think I've got a map in my car that wants to be used, and I think there are places we can go that need to be seen. Maybe no one else will ever visit them and appreciate them or take the time to think they're important, but maybe even the smallest places mean something. And if not, maybe they can mean something to us. At the very least, by the time we leave, we know we will have seen it, this great state of ours. So come on. Let's go. Let's count for something. Let's get off that ledge.

When she doesn't respond, I write: I'm here if you want to talk. Silence” (Niven, 2015: 32 – 33)

The data above shows a conflict between Finch and Violet. The words *"I would have gotten out of it so I didn't have to do it to begin with. Why do you want me to do this project with you anyway?"* indicates that he refuses to undertake the project. Violet's anger at Finch indicates a conflict with them. All

social interactions carried out by an individual can bring out emotions in each individual. One of the emotions that all individuals have felt is the emotion of anger. Anger is never fun for anyone. Anger can also have negative consequences for individuals and other parties, both physically and psychologically.

Due to mental illness and past trauma, Finch feels he does not belong with anyone. He also often thinks that no one likes him until finally he fell in love with Violet Markey. The conflict between Finch and Violet reoccurred when Violet also felt that she did not deserve to be loved by anyone because she was broken. She thinks Finch is too good for her. Violet's inferiority complex also triggers an inner conflict within her. On the one hand she wants to be with Finch because she loves him, but on the other hand she feels he does not deserve Finch and thinks that Finch deserves better.

"What the hell, Finch?" She is wet and angry and staring at me with large gray-green eyes. "You deserve better. I can't promise you I'll stay around, not because I don't want to. It's hard to explain. I'm a fuckup. I'm broken, and no one can fix it. I've tried. I'm still trying. I can't love anyone because it's not fair to anyone who loves me back. I'll never hurt you, not like I want to hurt Roamer. But I can't promise I won't pick you apart, piece by piece, until you're in a thousand pieces, just like me. You should know what you're getting into before getting involved." "In case you haven't noticed, we're already involved, Finch. And in case you haven't noticed, I'm broken too." Then she says, "Where did you get the scar? The real story this time" "The real story's boring. My dad gets in these black moods. Like, the blackest black. Like, no moon, no stars, storm's coming black. I used to be a lot smaller than I am now. I used to not know how to get out of the way These are just some of the things I never wanted to say to her. "I wish I could promise you perfect days and sunshine, but I'm never going to be Ryan Cross." "If there's one thing I know, it's that no one can promise anything. And I don't want Ryan Cross. Let me worry about what I want" And then she kisses me" (Niven, 2015: 144)

The data above shows that there is anxiety in Finch. He feels insecure towards himself and feels unworthy of anyone because of his bad past and he's

broken. Finch also feels that Violet deserves a better person so he has the intention of leaving her by drowning himself in the lake. The existence of anxiety within Finch creates a conflict in the form of an argument between Finch and Violet. Finch wants to be with Violet but thinks Violet is too good for him. But Violet tries to convince Finch that he is worthy of Violet. The data also shows that Finch's father was a physically abusive person because of the scars on Finch's body.

b. External Conflict between The Main Character with Other Characters

1) External Conflict between Finch and Roamer

Finch often comes into conflict with his nemesis, the Roamer. Since middle school, Roamer often looks for trouble with Finch and even bullies him. Roamer does not like Finch because he thinks Finch is not normal and different from the others. Roamer also has power in the school because he is a student president. So that he feels free to do anything. Besides that, he also has many friends who support him. Meanwhile, Finch does not have anyone to back it up. Finch always tries to avoid Roamer because he does not want to cause trouble at school.

“Outside of class, Gabe Romero blocks my way. As usual, he is not alone. Amanda Monk waits just behind, hip jutted out, Joe Wyatt and Ryan Cross on either side of her. Good, easygoing, decent, nice guy Ryan, athlete, A student, vice president of the class. The worst think about him is that since kindergarten he’s known exactly who he is. Roamer says, “I better not catch you looking at me again.” “I wasn’t looking at you. Believe me, there are a at least a hundred other things in that room I’d look at before you, including Mr. Black’s large, naked ass.” “Faggot” (Niven, 2015: 27)

The data above shows that Roamer and Finch hate each other. Roamer who has a nosy nature and feels himself the most powerful is not suitable when juxtaposed with the strange Finch according to him. Compared to that, Finch also did not like Roamer because he would always be bullied and teased by Roamer. Therefore, he is very upset when he has to meet Roamer at school. He will try not to cause trouble with the Roamer.

2) External Conflict between Finch and Mr. Embry

After the incident Finch wanted to jump from the top of the bell tower, he had to deal with the counseling teacher, Mr. Embry. The conflict took place when Mr. Embry wants to complain about Finch's actions to his parents but Finch refuses. He did not want to be a burden to his mother. This can be said to be a conflict because there are two individuals who are conflicting with each other in interactions.

“Do I need to call your mother?” “No. And again no.” And again: no no no. “Look, it was a stupid thing to do. I just wanted to see what it felt like to stand there and look down. I would never jump from the bell tower.” “If it happens again, if you so much as think about it again, I call her. And you’re going to do a drug test.” “I appreciate your concern, sir.” I try to sound my most sincere, because the last thing I want is a bigger, brighter spotlight directed at me, following me throughout the halls of school, throughout the other parts of my life, such as they are” (Niven, 2015: 16)

The data above shows a conflict between Finch and his counseling teacher. Mr. Embry is worried about Finch's behavior at school that suggests suicidal thoughts. So, he thinks he should get in touch with Finch's mother so he can get more scrutiny by her mother. However, Finch disagrees with the idea. He was

afraid that his mother would find out about his situation and became even more worried. Finch didn't want to disappoint his mother either. This is what creates a conflict between Finch and Mr. Embry.

3) External Conflict between Finch and His Mother

Conflict is often triggered because of differences in thoughts or arguments between one individual and another. Children and parents cannot be separated from differences of opinion, likewise experienced by Finch. He rarely spoke deeply about his feelings with his mother because he felt that her mother would not understand him. His mother never realized that Finch had a mental illness which made him often restless and different. She would not think Finch was sick unless his body ached. Often times his mother thought Finch was just tired and overthinking when he was feeling sad or in a bad mood. So, he decided not to tell his mother. Finch has no friends with whom to share his joys and sorrows. Sometimes Finch feels he is not loved by anyone, not even his own mother.

“I can go downstairs right now and let my mom know how I’m feeling—if she’s even home—but she’ll tell me to help myself to the Advil in her purse and that I need to relax and stop getting myself worked up, because in this house there’s no such thing as being sick unless you can measure it with a thermometer under the tongue. Things fall into categories of black and white—bad mood, bad temper, loses control, feels sad, feels blue. You’re always so sensitive, Theodore. Ever since you were a little hoy. Do you remember the cardinal? The one that kept flying into the glass doors off the living room? Over and over, he knocked himself out, and you said, “Bring him in to live with us so he won’t do that anymore.” Remember? And then one day in to live with us so he won’t do that anymore.” Remember? And then one day we came home and he was lying on the patio, and he’d flown into the door one too many times, and you called his grave a mud nest and said, “None of this would have happened if you’d let him come in.” I don’t want to hear about the cardinal again. Because the thing of it is, that cardinal was dead either way, whether he came inside or not. Maybe he knew it, and maybe that’s why he decided to crash into the glass a little harder than normal that day. He would have died in here, only slower, because that’s

what happens when you're a Finch. The marriage dies. The love dies. The people fade away" (Niven, 2015: 117 - 118)

From the data above, it can be concluded that Finch's mother is a person who is not aware of the mental illness suffered by her child. She did not know that so far her son had several mental illnesses such as depression. That's because Finch tries to act casual in front of his mother. When Finch is in a bad mood, bad emotions, and feels sad, his mother just thinks he is tired. Nothing is really considered sick except physical ailments. This is what makes Finch sometimes feel sad and does not want to open up with his mother

Finch's mother is a person who is very concerned about Finch. She thinks about her child's future and hopes that Finch can become a good role model for the family. However, he worries because Finch grows up to be a quiet person and rarely hangs out with his friends.

"When dinner is over, Mom lays a hand on my arm, fingertips barely touching the skin, and says, "Isn't it nice to have your brother back, Decca?" She says it as if I'm in danger of disappearing again, right in front of their eyes. The slightly blaming note in her voice makes me cringe, and I get the urge to go back to my room again and stay there. Even though she tries to forgive my sadness, she wants to count on me as man of the house, and even though she thinks I was in school for most of that four- almost- five- week period, I did miss a lot of family dinners" (Niven, 2015: 32)

From the quote above, it can be seen that his mother really loves Finch. She is willing to work hard for the future of Finch. Finch also has a lot of respect for his mother as she is his only parent after his father's departure. Finch also has concerns that he won't be able to make his mother proud. So, he is trying to cause trouble everywhere.

4) External Conflict between Finch and His Father

Conflicts against parents and children often occur in everyday life. age, differences in mission, and gender are some of the things that underlie the emergence of conflict, likewise the conflict experienced by Finch. He really hated everything related to his father. According to him his father was an asshole because he had the heart to leave his small family for another woman. Besides that, his father was also a person who likes to impose his will. So that it causes conflict every time Finch meets his father.

“I don’t eat red meat, Dad.” Actually, to be technical, it’s ’80s Finch who’s the vegetarian. “Since when?” “Since last week.” “Oh, for Christ’s ...” Dad sits back and stares at me as Decca takes a big, bloody bite of her burger, the juice dripping down her chin. Kate says, “Don’t be an asshole, Dad. He doesn’t have to eat it if he doesn’t want to.” Before I can stop him, ’80s Finch says, “There are different ways to die. There’s jumping off a roof and there’s slowly poisoning yourself with the flesh of another every single day.” “I am so sorry, Theo. I didn’t know.” Rosemarie darts a look at my father, who’s still staring at me. “How about I make you a potato salad sandwich?” She sounds so hopeful that I let her, even though the potato salad has bacon in it. “He can’t eat that. The potato salad has bacon.” This is from Kate. My dad says, “Well, he can goddamn pick it out.” The “out” sounds like “oot,” a relic of Dad’s Canadian upbringing. He’s starting to get annoyed, and so we shut up because the faster we eat, the faster we leave” (Niven, 2015: 49)

The data above shows that his father Finch is a person who likes to impose his will and likes to control Finch's life. Something that is not necessarily good, according to Finch, he will still insist on if he thinks it is good. This is one of the things that trigger frequent conflicts between Finch and his father. Apart from leaving his family for another woman, Finch also hates his father for his toughness and selfishness. His father is also one of the reasons Finch has the trauma and mental illness he is currently suffering from.

B. Causes of Conflict

The causes of conflict in this novel are internal and external conflicts. Internal conflict occurs between the main character and himself, external conflict occurs from outside the main character to the psychic of the main character.

1. Internal Conflict Caused by Deprivation

Most of the inner conflicts experienced by Theodore Finch and Violet Markey were triggered by past traumas and unhealed wounds. The trauma and inner wounds create fear in Finch and Violet. It was fear that made them clash with themselves.

“What are you most afraid of?” I say before we jump. I can already feel my skin starting to burn from the sun. “Dying. Losing my parents. Staying here for the rest of my life. Never figuring out what I’m supposed to do. Being ordinary. Losing everyone I love.” I wonder if I’m included in that group. She is bouncing on the balls of her feet, as if she’s cold. I try not to stare at her chest as she does because, whatever else he is, All-American Finch is not a perv. “What about you?” she asks. She fits the goggles into place. “What are you most afraid of?” I think, I’m most afraid of Just be careful. I’m most afraid of the Long Drop. I’m most afraid of Asleep and impending, weightless doom. I’m most afraid of me” (Niven, 2015: 140 - 141)

The data above shows what things Finch and Violet are afraid of. Violet is afraid of losing her loved ones, including her parents, because she once felt the pain of losing someone closest to her, her own sister. She did not want to experience that bad incident again. This made Violet withdraw from her surroundings and it also caused inner conflict in her. Meanwhile, Finch is traumatized by the violence committed by his father and he also has to lose his

father and only lives with his mother at a young age. Often being bullied is also one of the reasons for the inner conflict within Finch.

Violet often felt the trauma of losing her older sister. The trauma made her afraid to lose someone she loved, without exception Finch. A conflict ensues between Finch and Violet because Violet is very afraid of losing someone that she loves a second time. Conflict arises when the two of them go to a beautiful lake to swim. However, when swimming, Finch swims to the bottom of the lake and do not come to the surface for a long time. Panic arose within Violet. She tried to find Finch while cursing. She was furious with fear that something she did not want happened again. The conflict escalates when Finch suddenly appears to the surface of the water. Violet, who was panicking, immediately scolded Finch and burst into tears. The conflict they both experienced was triggered by differences in desires. Finch has the intention of committing suicide, while Violet does not want anything bad to happen to Finch.

“When I finally hit the air, she is sitting on the bank crying. “Asshole,” she says. I feel my smile go and I swim toward her, head up, afraid to put it under again, even for a second, afraid she’ll freak out. “Asshole,” she says, louder this time, standing, still in her underwear. She wraps her arms around herself, trying to get warm, trying to cover up, trying to pull away from me. “What the hell? Do you know how scared I was? I searched everywhere. I went as deep as I could before I ran out of air and had to come back up, like, three times.” I want her to say my name because then I’ll know it’s okay and I haven’t gone too far and I haven’t just lost her forever. But she doesn’t, and I can feel a cold, dark feeling growing in the pit of my stomach—every bit as cold and dark as the water. I find the outer edge of the Blue Hole where there’s suddenly a bottom, and I rise up out of it until I’m next to her, dripping on the bank. She pushes me hard and then again, so I go jolting backward, but I don’t lose my footing. I stand there as she slaps at me, and then she starts to cry, and she is shaking” (Niven, 2015: 142 - 143)

The data above also shows that there is trauma in Violet. She does not want to lose the person she loves again, namely Finch. That is the reason why she panicked so much when Finch did not come back to the surface of the lake water again.

Violet also faced conflicts with her parents. Her parents felt that Violet had changed and was not like the Violet they had known before her older sister died. Violet's parents were disappointed by the change in their daughter's attitude. In the past, Violet was a cheerful girl who actively participated in school activities. However, after her brother's departure, she became very depressed and rarely got along with her friends. Until finally they dared to talk to their children about the feelings of disappointment they felt. The main reason was because Violet's parents were worried about their child's mental health. But Violet felt hurt by the words her parents spat out. This case shows that conflicts can arise because of misunderstandings between one individual and another. Differences in opinion and personality also trigger conflict.

“Mom says, “Violet, we’re very disappointed.” This is like a knife in my stomach. My parents have never believed in grounding us or taking away our phones or computers, all the things Amanda’s parents do to her when she gets caught breaking the rules. Instead, they talk to us and tell us how disappointed they are. Me, I mean. They talk to me. “This isn’t like you.” Mom shakes her head. Dad says, “You can’t use losing your sister as an excuse to act out.” I wish, just once, they’d send me to my room. “I wasn’t acting out. That wasn’t what it was. It’s just—I don’t cheer anymore. I quit student council. I suck at orchestra. I don’t have any friends or a boyfriend, because it’s not like the rest of the world stops, you know?” My voice is getting louder, and I can’t seem to do anything about it. “Everyone goes on with their lives, and maybe I can’t keep up. Maybe I don’t want to. The one thing I’m good at I can’t do anymore. I didn’t even want to work on this project, but it’s kind of the only thing I have going

on.” And then, because they won’t do it, I send myself to my room” (Niven, 2015: 119 - 120)

Anxiety is also one of the reasons Violet and Finch experience inner conflicts. The anxiety they experience includes being anxious about not being able to make their parents happy, fearing disappointing their loved ones, and worrying about not being accepted in the environment and society. The data above shows that Violet became overthinking when her parents said that they were disappointed with Violet's attitude, which was changing every day. She felt that she had disappointed many people.

2. External Conflict Caused by Individual Differences

The external conflict that occurs in the main character also affects the internal conflict of the main character. The external factors contained in the novel show that the causes mostly relate to the people around them and their environment.

Internal factors that cause external conflicts to the main character are due to the environment that is less supportive of Finch and Violet. Like when Finch was laughed at by people because of his strange behavior and he often experienced bullying by his enemies.

“Outside of class, Gabe Romero blocks my way. As usual, he is not alone. Amanda Monk waits just behind, hip jutted out, Joe Wyatt and Ryan Cross on either side of her. Good, easygoing, decent, nice guy Ryan, athlete, A student, vice president of the class. The worst think about him is that since kindergarten he’s known exactly who he is. Roamer says, “I better not catch you looking at me again.” “I wasn’t looking at you. Believe me, there are a at least a hundred other things in that room I’d look at before you, including Mr. Black’s large, naked ass.” “Faggot” (Niven, 2015 : 27)

The data above shows that Finch is often mistreated by his friends, including his enemies. This bad treatment caused him to have conflicts with those around him.

Apart from being Finch's enemy, his mother is also the reason why he experiences conflicts. His mother did not care about his child's mental illness, so Finch often argued with his mother over trivial matters.

“I can go downstairs right now and let my mom know how I'm feeling—if she's even home—but she'll tell me to help myself to the Advil in her purse and that I need to relax and stop getting myself worked up, because in this house there's no such thing as being sick unless you can measure it with a thermometer under the tongue. Things fall into categories of black and white—bad mood, bad temper, loses control, feels sad, feels blue. You're always so sensitive, Theodore.”
(Niven, 2015 : 117)

The data above shows that Finch's mother is not aware of her child's mental illness. Finch wants to complain to his mother but his mother will only think he is sensitive. His mother would not think Finch was sick unless his body was sick. An unsupportive environment, including his own immediate family, causes external conflicts to be experienced by Finch.

Violet also experienced an unsupportive environment. Because she has the trauma of losing her sister, she often has nightmares. Then she told her parents about the nightmare to feel calmer. However, her parents actually tell all her problems to someone else, namely his psychiatrist. Violet felt that no one could be trusted but herself.

“I made the mistake of mentioning the whole sleepover thing to my parents, which is why I’m going ‘Amanda is making an effort, and you should too, Violet. You can’t use your sister’s death as an excuse forever. You’ve got to get back to living.’ I’m not ready doesn’t work on my mom and dad anymore” (Niven, 2015 : 35)

The data above shows that Violet does not like it when other people talk about her personal problems. She also felt that she was making a mistake for pouring out her heart on her parents. She thought her parents would become a shield for her, but it turned out that her parents revealed this to others. This made Violet no longer trust her parents. An unsupportive environment causes her to experience external conflicts.

The external conflict experienced between Finch and Violet was caused by differences of opinion. Like when they argue about what assignments to do for the end of the semester.

“Her face turns pink as everyone looks at her. Violet says to Mr. Black, “I thought if there was something else I could do— maybe research and write a short report.” Her voice is low, but she sounds a little pissed. “I’m not ready to . . .” He interrupts her. “Miss Markey, I’m going . . . to do you the biggest . . . favor of your life. . . . I’m going to say . . . no.” “No?” “No. It is a new year. . . . It is time to get . . . back on the camel.” A few people laugh at this. Violet looks at me and I can see that, yes, she is pissed, and it’s then I remember the accident. Violet and her sister, sometime last spring. Violet lived, the sister died. This is why she doesn’t want attention” (Niven, 2015: 26 – 27)

The data above shows a difference of opinion between Violet and Finch. Finch felt the final assignment of traveling around Indiana would be a lot of fun. In contrast to Violet, who thought the idea was bad. She prefers to do short reports rather than having to travel. This difference of opinion led to the emergence of an external conflict between Finch and Violet.

C. Conflict Management Style

In the novel *All The Bright Places*, there are several of ways for the main characters to deal with conflict. In this novel, the researcher found that Theodore Finch and Violet Markey handle conflict with turtle style (avoidance), shark style (competition), mouse deer style (accommodation), and fox style (compromise).

1. Turtle Style

There are several reactions shown by Finch when facing a problem. Just like a turtle, Finch is described as someone who likes to stay out of trouble. Unlike other animals that can run fast, turtles are known to be slow to use their shells as a medium to hide from the dangers that lie ahead. When it comes to solving problems, the analogy refers to the character of someone who prefers to stay away from problems. They tend to think that solving problems is something pointless. As a result, they prefer to withdraw and avoid, instead of keeping time will help solve the problem.

“Outside of class, Gabe Romero blocks my way. As usual, he is not alone. Amanda Monk waits just behind, hip jutted out, Joe Wyatt and Ryan Cross on either side of her. Good, easygoing, decent, nice guy Ryan, athlete, A student, vice president of the class. The worst think about him is that since kindergarten he’s known exactly who he is. Roamer says, “I better not catch you looking at me again.” “I wasn’t looking at you. Believe me, there are a at least a hundred other things in that room I’d look at before you, including Mr. Black’s large, naked ass.” “Faggot” (Niven, 2015: 27)

From the quote above, it can be seen that Finch does not want to be involved in a problem, especially with his enemy. He prefers to hold back his

emotions so that the conflict does not escalate. Finches also tend to withdraw from the environment when faced with problems and make no effort to solve problems.

Finch's way of dealing with problems was also illustrated when he decided not to go to school for a week without any apparent reason. He chooses to withdraw from the environment and bury his own feelings.

“Finch doesn’t show up at school for a week. Someone says he’s been suspended, others say he overdosed and was carted off to rehab. The rumors spread the old-fashioned way—in whispers and texts—because Principal Wertz has found out about the *Bartlett Dirt* and shut it down.

Wednesday. First period. In honor of the Dirt’s demise, Jordan Gripenwaldt is passing out celebration candy. Troy Satterfield sticks two suckers in his mouth and says around them “Where’s your boyfriend, Violet? Shouldn’t you be on suicide watch?” He and his friends laugh. Before I can say anything, Jordan yanks the sucker out of his mouth and throwsthem in the garbage” (Niven, 2015: 112)

The data above shows that the Finch is a person who tends to shy away when there is a problem. He likes to take time for himself and does not want to interact with other people. He also tends to be slow in making decisions when faced with problems. Therefore, he chose not to go to school for a week and let people ask what happened to him.

2. Shark Style

Sharks are the type of animal that likes to attack when they encounter enemies. Likewise with Violet, if she feels threatened and does not like something, she does not hesitate to reprimand her enemy. She did not want to lose to other people.

“Suddenly a message appears in my inbox. Violet: You ambushed me. In front of everyone. Me: Would you have worked with me if I hadn’t? Violet: I would have gotten out of it so I didn’t have to do it to begin with. Why do you want me to do this project with you anyway? Me: Because our mountain is waiting. Violet: What’s that supposed to mean? Me: It means maybe you never dreamed of seeing Indiana, but, in addition to the fact that we’re required to do this for school, and I’ve volunteered” (Niven, 2015: 32)

The data above shows Violet dares to attack other people if she does not like it. She is the type of person who dares to act when she feels that others are unfair to her. She did not feel scared or feel pressured. All she wants is her own happiness.

Violet would also act tough when she did not like something. She will shy away from annoying people if she wants to. As in the quote below:

“I wake up to the sound of rocks at my window. At first I think I’m dreaming, but then I hear it again. I get up and peek through the blinds and Theodore Finch is standing in my front yard dressed in Pajama bottom and a dark hoodie. I open the window and lean out, ‘Go away.’ I’m still mad at him for getting me detention, first of my life. And I’m mad at Ryan for thinking we’re going out again, and whose fault is that? I have been acting like a tease, kissing him on his dimple, kissing him at the drive-in. I’m mad at everyone, mostly myself. ‘Go away’ I say again” (Niven, 2015: 96)

The data above shows that Violet is a person who is not shy to express her wishes in dealing with problems. If there was a problem, she did not hesitate to fight his enemies, even ignoring them if she wanted to. Just like sharks who always want to win in everything. If she likes, then he will. But if she does not like it, then he will hate it. Nothing can stop it.

3. Mouse Deer Style

Mouse deer is described as a superior character. The type of person with the deer style is similar to the ingenuity displayed by the deer character earlier. His ingenuity is used to solve problems that arise, even those that are unexpected. The goal is for mutual harmony. This is because they are too peace-loving and always want to reduce conflict. Even if they have to give in and let their opponent win, they are still willing to take that path. Similar to the deer character, Finch also tends to choose to reduce conflict rather than having to fight with his enemy.

“Pick them, bitch” Roamer walks past me, knocking me in the chest hard with his shoulder. I want to slam his head into a locker and then reach down his throat and pull his heart out through his mouth, because the think of about being awake is that everything in you is alive and aching and making up for lost time. But instead I count all the way to sixty, a stupid smile plastered on my stupid face. *I will not get detention, I will not get expelled. I will be good. I will be quiet. I will be still*” (Niven, 2015: 27)

The data above shows that Finch also has a mouse deer character in dealing with problems. He dislikes commotion and prefers peace. Instead of having to fight with someone else, Finch chose to give in and let his enemy win. Finch still tries to be nice even though other people are bad for him.

4. Fox Style

Foxes are often analogous to characters who tend to be cunning. Almost similarly, Finch who has this style is synonymous with excellent negotiators. He prefers to lobby and negotiate to compromise in order to get what he wants, including when solve problem he faces. For Finch, winning or losing is not very important because the main goal is conflict resolution. Whoever wins will be the

same as long as the interests and common good are still achieved, that is, all problems can be resolved properly.

“Mr. Black goes on about how he wants us to feel free to choose the places that strike our fancy, no matter how obscure or far away. Our mission is to go there and see each one, take pictures, shoot video delve deep, into their history, and tell him just what it is about these places that makes us proud to be a Hoosier. If it’s possible to link them in some way, all the better. We have the rest of the semester to complete the project, and we need to take it seriously.

“You will work in teams of two. This will count for thirty-five percent of your final grade” I raise my hand again. “Can we choose our partners?” “Yes” “I choose Violet Markey” “You may work that out with her after class” I shift in my seat so I can see her, elbow on the back of my chair. “Violet Markey, I’d like to be your partner on this project” (Niven, 2015 : 26)

The data above shows Finch's attitude which is similar to a fox, namely he is reliable in negotiating. He will do various ways so that his wishes can be achieved without any disputes. Finch did not care who won or lost, as long as he could negotiate, he would still do it. From the data it can be seen that Finch wants to be in a group with Violet even though Violet is not interested. But in the end Finch managed to fulfill his wish.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents conclusion and suggestion of the whole research.

1. Conclusion

Based on research, the researcher found many conflicts experienced by the main characters Theodore Finch and Violet Markey in novel *All The Bright Places* by Jennifer Niven. The conflicts found were classified into two forms, namely internal conflicts and external conflicts. Internal conflict is conflict that occurs between a character and himself. External conflicts are conflicts that occur between characters and other characters in the novel. The internal conflict occurs between Theodore Finch and himself and Violet Markey and herself. The external conflict occurs Theodore Finch and other people, such as Violet Markey, his mother, his father, Roamer, the teacher, and his enemies. Forms of inner conflict experienced by the main characters in Novel *All The Bright Places* include conflicts between choices that are not in accordance with the wishes, doubts in dealing with problems, and expectations that are not in accordance with their reality.

The factors for the emergence of the main character's inner conflict in Jennifer Niven's novel *All The Bright Places* are divided into two categories, namely internal factors and external factors. The emergence of internal conflicts in this novel is due to a deprivation or there is mismatch between expectations and

what is obtained. Meanwhile, the emergence of external conflicts experienced by the main character caused by individual differences and difference of opinion.

The management style of inner conflicts in the main characters in *All The Bright Places* includes, a turtle style that is seen in shutting down by not communicating with other people. turtle style tends to be slow in solving problems. Then there is the shark style, which is more daring to attack its opponent. This shark style does not hesitate to fight back when it feels threatened and will do everything it can to make it win. The shark style is also quick to solve problems and does not like the problem to drag on. There is also the mouse deer style. This style is evidenced by the character's attitude that prefers peace-loving and tends to avoid problems. And the last is Fox style, which is always looking compromise with the person in conflict.

2. Suggestions

Based on the review of the previous chapters and the results of the conflict analysis on Jennifer Niven's novel *All The Bright Places*, the suggestions that can be recommended are the conflicts found in Jennifer Niven's novel *All The Bright Places* should be used as lessons for the literary reading community. Besides, for young writers, they should be able to make Jennifer Niven's novel *All The Bright Places* as a reference in producing novels. The depiction of the plot and the conflicts contained in this novel is a special feature, so that it can be used as an example for subsequent writers. The results of this study are expected to be used

as a reference for the development of future research which will examine the novel *All The Bright Places* by Jennifer Niven.

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