THE ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER'S CONFLICTS IN ELIZABETH RUDNICK'S *MALEFICENT*

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2021

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THESIS

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MALANG
2021**

STATEMENT OF THE AUTHORSHIP

I state that this thesis entitled **The Analysis of The Main Character's Conflicts in Elizabeth Rudnick's** *Maleficent* is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 27 November 2021

The Researcher,

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to clarify that Bq. Siti Rosita Damayanti's thesis entitled **The Analysis of The Main Character's Conflicts in Elizabeth Rudnick's** *Maleficent* has been approved for the thesis examination at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Faculty of Humanities, as one of the criteria for the Sarjana Sastra degree (S.S).

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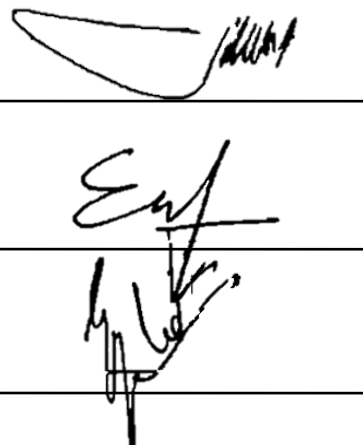
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LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Bq. Siti Rosita Damayanti's thesis entitled **The Analysis of The Main Character's Conflicts in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*** 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

"Don't aim for success if you want it; just do what you love and believe in, and it will come naturally."

-David Forst-

DEDICATIONS

This thesis is proudly dedicated to

My strongest woman Rabidan, and my hero Lalu. Sumantri,

Who gives me unconditional affirmations and love.

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All praises and gratitude belongs to Allah SWT that gives me the opportunity and ability to finish this thesis entitled **The Analysis of The Main Character's Conflicts in Elizabeth Rudnick's** *Maleficent* to fulfil the requirement of achieving the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. May shalawat and salam be upon the Prophet Muhammad SAW who brings Islam as a hope and peace to the entire world.

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Finally, I realize that this thesis is imperfect, so critics, comments, and suggestions would be needed to improve this thesis better. I also hope that this thesis is helpful and give new insight for the future researcher.

Malang,   November 2021

Bq. Rosita Damayanti

ABSTRACT

Damayanti, Bq. Siti Rosita (2021) *The Analysis of The Main Character's Conflicts in Maleficent Novel by Elizabeth Rudnick.* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum.

Key word: Conflict, The Main Character, Structuralism

This research is entitled " The Analysis of The Main Character's Conflicts in Maleficent Novel by Elizabeth Rudnick ". Maleficent is the main character in the novel by Elizabeth Rudnick. This novel is interesting to analyze because there is a conflict that occurs in the main character. This study aims to find out the conflicts of the main character in the novel. The problems that the researcher discusses in this research are: What kinds of conflicts does Maleficent faced in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*? and How does Maleficent overcome her conflict in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*?

This study is a literary criticism that applies the structuralism approach. By employing the method, this study uses the data from the text of Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*. The data collected from the novel are in the form of words, sentences, dialogues, and phrases related to the conflict. This study uses a structuralism approach. There were two objectives in this study; first, to find kinds of the conflict that Maleficent ha\\faced in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*; second, to describe the way Maleficent overcome her conflict in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*. In examining the conflicts faced by Maleficent, the researcher uses conflict theory from William Kenney and Deetz and Stevenson.

In this study, the researcher found the conflicts faced by the main character in the novel which consisted of external conflicts and internal conflicts. External conflicts faced by the main characters include Maleficent and Stefan conflict, Maleficent and King Henry conflict, Maleficent and Warriors conflict, Maleficent conflict and queen Leila, Maleficent and Knotgrass conflict, Flittle and Thistlewit, Maleficent and Diaval conflict, and Maleficent conflict and Princess Aurora. The internal conflicts faced by the main character are the conflict between Maleficent and her fear, the conflict between Maleficent and her sadness, the conflict between Maleficent and her anger, the conflict between Maleficent and her arrogance, the conflict between Maleficent and her impatience, the conflict between Maleficent and her regret, and the conflict between Maleficent and her affection. The researcher also found out how the main character overcomes the conflicts by using conflict management strategies namely Avoidance, Pacification, Competition, Compromise and Creative Integration.

ABSTRAK

Damayanti, Bq. Siti Rosita (2021) *Analsis Konflik Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Maleficent karya Elizabeth Rudnick*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

Kata kunci: Konflik, Tokoh Utama, Strukturalisme

_____

Penelitian ini berjudul "Analsis Konflik Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Maleficent karya Elizabeth Rudnick". Maleficent sebagai karakter utama dalam novel karya Elizabeth Rudnick. Novel ini menarik untuk dianalisis karena terdapat konflik yang terjadi pada tokoh utama dalam novel. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apa saja konflik yang dihadapi tokoh utama dalam novel. Masalah-masalah yang peneliti bahas dalam penelitian ini adalah: Apa saja konflik yang dialami Maleficent dalam Maleficent karya Elizabeth Rudnick? dan Bagaimana konflik tokoh utama dideskripsikan dalam novel karya Elizabeth Rudnick?

Penelitian ini merupakan kritik sastra dengan pendekatan strukturalisme. Dengan menggunakan metode tersebut, penelitian ini menggunakan data dari teks Maleficent karya Elizabeth Rudnick. Data yang dikumpulkan dari novel tersebut berupa kata, kalimat, dialog, dan frasa yang berkaitan dengan konflik. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme. Terdapat dua sasaran penelitian: pertama, untuk menemukan macam-macam konflik yang dihadapi Maleficent dalam karya Elizabeth Rudnick's; kedua, mendeskripsikan cara Maleficent mengatasi konfilnya. Dalam mengkaji konflik yang dihadapi Maleficent, peneliti menggunakan teori konflik dari William Kenney dan Deetz dan Stevenson.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan konflik yang dihadapi Maleficent dalam novel, yang terdiri dari konflik eksternal dan konflik internal. Konflik eksternal yang dihadapi tokoh utama antara lain konflik Maleficent dan Stefan, konflik Maleficent dan King Henry, konflik Maleficent dan Warriors, konflik Maleficent dan ratu Leila, konflik Maleficent dan Knotgrass, Flittle dan Thistlewit, konflik Maleficent dan Diaval, dan konflik Maleficent dan Putri Aurora. Sebaliknya, konflik internal yang dihadapi tokoh utama adalah konflik antar Maleficent dengan ketakutannya, konflik antar Maleficent dengan kesedihannya, konflik antar Maleficent dengan kemarahannya, konflik antar Maleficent dengan kesombongannya, konflik antar Maleficent dengan ketidaksabarannya, konflik antar Maleficent dengan penyesalannya, dan konflik antar Maleficent dengan rasa kasih sayangnya. Peneliti juga menemukan bagaimana karakter utama mengatasi konflik dengan menggunakan strategi manajemen konflik: Avoidance, Pacification, Competition, Compromise, dan Creative Integration.

مستخلص البحث

داميانتي ، بكريل. (2021)سيتي روزيتا إليزابيث رودنيك بواسطة المؤذية الرواية في للشخصية الرئيسي الصراع تحليل. مقال. الأدب قسم ،كلية الإنجليزي

المشرف. العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الدولة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج: د. شمس الدين

الصراع ، الشخصية الرئيسية ، البنيوية :الكلمات المفتاحية

هذا البحث بعنوان "تحليل تضارب الشخصية الرئيسية في الرواية المؤذية لإليزابيث رودنيك." مؤذكشخصية رئيسية في رواية إليزابيث رودني. هذه الرواية مثيرة للاهتمام للتحليل لأن هناك صراعًا يحدث في الشخصية الرئيسية. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو معرفة الصراعات التي تواجهها الشخصية الرئيسية في الرواية. المشاكل التي ناقشها الباحث في هذه الدراسة هي :ما هي الصراعات التي مرت بها الشخصية الرئيسية في رواية ماليفجين؟؟ وكيف يتم وصف الصراع بين الشخصية الرئيسية في رواية إليزابيث رودنيك؟

تستخدم هذه الدراسة بيانات من نص مالفيجين لإليزابيث رودنيك., هذا البحث نقد أدبي بمنهج بنيوي. باستخدام هذه الطريقة البيانات التي تم جمعها من الرواية في شكل كلمات وجمل وحوارات وعبارات تتعلق بالصراع. تستخدم هذه الدراسة نهج البنيوية. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد وشرح أنواع الصراع وكيف تتغلب الشخصية الرئيسية على الصراع في الرواية. في دراسة الصراع الذي يواجهه مالفيجين ، يستخدم الباحث نظرية الصراع من وليّام كتّي و ديتز و سيتيفنصان.

ووجدت الباحثة في هذه الدراسة الصراعات التي واجهتها شركة ماليفيجين في الرواية والتي تتكون من صراعات خارجية وصراعات داخلي. تشمل الصراعات الخارجية التي واجهتها الشخصيات الرئيسية الصراع بين ماليفيجين و ستيفان ، والصراع بين ماليفيجين والملك هنري ، والصراع بين ماليفيجين و وريثور ، والصراع بين ماليفيجين و ديافال ، والصراع بين ماليفيجين و كريمة أورورا. من ناحية أخرى ، فإن الصراعات الداخلية التي تواجهها الشخصية الرئيسية شجاعة ، وغاضبة ، ومتغطرسة ، وندمية ، ومليئة بالحب. اكتشف الباحث أيضًا كيف تتغلب الشخصيات الرئيسية على الصراع باستخدام استراتيجيات إدارة الصراع: التجنب ، والتهدئة ، والمنافسة ، والتسوية ، والتكامل الإبداعي.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literary works are creative activities of artworks. Literature is all sources of information that can be used as a reference by its readers or audiences. In other words, literature does not have to be in the form of writing but can also be in drama and other objects that can provide helpful information. In addition, literary works are also imaginative works that are regarded as a broader understanding of fictional works. According to Wellek and Warren (1995) " literature presents the life, and life is essentially made up of social reality, while literature is also considered a social phenomenon" (p.109).

There are generally four types of modern literary works, according to Rohrberger and Woods (1971). These include novels, short stories, plays, and poems. Rohrberger and Woods also believed that literature is a compilation of human life experiences, telling their feelings and thinking. Novels are also a type of modern literary works representing fictional stories. The novel can explore a person's imagination and view by the story. Novels can also be written based on someone's life experience. Therefore, it is known as a reflection of life.

According to Teeuw (1984: 135), the structural approach tries to describe the relationship and function of each element of a literary work as a unit structures that together produce an overarching meaning. Thus, approach structurally

disassembles the entire content (intrinsic elements in the novel) and links the relevance between the elements.

> *"Analysis of literary works aims to disassemble and explain as carefully, as carefully, in detail, and as deeply as possible the interrelation and intertwining of all elements and aspects of literary works that together produce a comprehensive meaning."*

From the explanation above, it could be concluded that understanding the relationship between all elements of literary work as autonomy structure and which they together to build or result from the comprehended meaning should analyze the literary work itself. To find their complex relationship, the writer has to analyze every literary work element and connect between them.

According to Hudson (1958) "A novel without elements is worthless. The novel consists of a plot, characters, setting, theme, style, and life philosophy expressed or implied". These elements can be used to describe what kind of story to write. In addition, from the novel, readers can improve their critical thinking by learning the moral value of the story. In addition, the audience also knows how the character in the story is described in the novel.

Kenney states (1966) states, "the conflict with which fiction concern itself are of many kinds. A story may deal with a conflict within a single man, a conflict between man, a conflict between man and society, between man and nature, and so on." In reference to what Kenney states about conflict above, it was found that conflict referred to a person who dealt with life situation. It is the only situation that

offers a conflict. The focus of this study is the main character's conflict as portrayed in The Maleficent novel by Elizabeth Rudnick. Conflict is about how the main character faces his conflict with herself, her conflict with another individual, and her conflict with society. It is the conflict that makes a story complete with intense. How it is started, faced, and solved for a better solution to get wisdom living.

Maleficent is the fascinating innovation in the Walt Disney Studios film "Maleficent," played by Angelina Jolie. This visually stunning fantasy movie explores the origins of Disney's most ironic evil fairies: the devil fairy, the famous fairy cursed Princess Aurora with Disney's classic Sleeping Beauty. The characters in this novel include Mafificent, Aurora, King Stephen, Diaval, Prince Philip, Northgrass, Thistlewit, and Flittle. Maleficent is an original fairy tale based on the story of Charles Perrault, inspired by the Disney animated film "Sleeping Beauty."

This study examines the conflict in the novel Maleficent by Elizabeth Rudnick and tries to reveal the form of conflict, and conflict resolution. In addition, the setting of the novel Maleficent which describes a fairy who leads a dramatic life, living in a beautiful and peaceful forest, the city is called the Moors Kingdom, until one day, invading troops from neighboring countries abuse the harmony of the land. She grew up to become the protector and most powerful leader of the Moors, but one day Stefan betrayed Maleficent and cut off Maleficent's wings to prove her death because he wanted to become king. After Stefan betrayed him, Maleficent became evil, and Maleficent took revenge on Stefan. Maleficent turned Stefan's daughter into a sleeping princess when she was 16 years old. It can be seen in the quote below. Quotation chapter 11, pages 103-105:

"Listen well, all of you," she intoned. "The princess shall indeed grow in grace and beauty, beloved by all who know her…" (p. 103)

"But before the sun sets on her sixteenth birthday, she will…"

"...pick her finger on the spindle of spinning wheel and fall into sleep like death. A sleep from which she will never awaken." (p.104)

"I beg you," he said through clenched teeth.

"All right," Maleficent replied, shrugging as she threw the king a bone. "The princess can be woken from her death sleep, but only by" – here she paused and narrowed her gaze so that the next words she spoke pierced Stefan to core – "True Love's Kiss." (p. 105)

The quotation shows that Maleficent becomes evil and does her revenge on Stefan. It is happening when celebrating princess born and Maleficent does it in front of many people. However, Stefan was begging her. Maleficent still does it.

B. Problems of the Study

1. What kinds of conflict does Maleficent faced in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*?

2. How does Maleficent overcome her conflict in the Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To explain the kinds of conflicts faced by Maleficent in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*.

2. To describe the way Maleficent overcome her conflict in the Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on the main character conflict in the novel. Disney Press published the novel on January 1, 2014. This study applies a structuralism approach to analyzing objects using the theory of conflict by William Kenney and Deetz and Stevenson. It analyzes the conflict. It only focuses on Maleficent the conflict and the way Maleficent overcome the conflict in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*.

E. Significances of the Study

Theoretically, this research is to allow for commitment in the field of literature, especially as a reference and additional input in studying the conflict in the novel. This can be used as an appropriate reference in conducting push research with the theme of comparative with structuralism theory. Practically, this research can be used to get the substance of Maleficent's work. As discussed in the Resting Excellence story. In addition, the types of character progress and the calculation of the impact in this study can be seen in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*.

F. Definition of Key Term

1. **Character:** Characters are those who represented in a dramatic the person, which is analyzed by the audiences as from conclusion certain "moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities" is equipped with people said and their distinctive way to say it is called "the dialogue" and from what they do it is called "the action" (Abrams, 1999: 32-33).

2. **Main Character:** The main character is a character that is concerned as a priority in the story or other literary work (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 176). The main character plays an important role in the story of novel.

3. **Structuralism:** Structuralism definitively pays attention to the analysis of the elements of the work. Every literary work, whether literary works of the same or different types, has different elements. Apart from being a consequence of "these inherent characteristics, differences in elements also occur due to differences in the reception process of" the readers. It is in this connection that literary works are said to have distinctive, autonomous, non-general characteristics. Each assessment will give a different result. Nevertheless, it is necessary to mention the main elements in the three types of works: prose, poetry, and drama. The structural analysis serves a purpose to understand carefully, present, disassemble appropriately, in detail, and as strong as possible through structural analysis of content with results good meaning in work (Teeuw, 1984: 135).

4. **Intrinsic Element:** The intrinsic element is the element that builds the literary work itself, this element causes the literary work to be present as a literary work, factual elements will factually be found if people read literary works. The intrinsic elements of a novel are the elements that directly participate in building the story. This combination of various intrinsic is what makes a novel tangible. When viewed from the reader's point of view, this element will be seen when reading a novel. The elements in question, to mention only some, for example story events, plots, characterizations,

themes, settings, points of view, storytelling, style and others (Nurgiyantoro, 2014: 23).

5. **Conflict:** According to Nurgiyantoro (2014: 122) reveals that conflict has the meaning of events that are classified as important. This conflict is not only seen in the real world but can also be seen in a literary work. A literary work cannot be separated from conflict, for example in a story in a novel. Conflict always appears in the novel as a spice of a literary work. A literary work cannot be separated from conflict, either between characters or within itself. In a literary work that is translated, it must have conflict, if there is no then the story will look calm and there is no meaningful or interesting story.

6. **External Conflict:** External conflict occurs between a character and something outside of himself, such as with the natural environment and even with the human environment. Thus, external conflicts can be divided into two categories, namely physical conflicts and social conflicts. Jones (Nurgiyantoro 1998: 125). Physical conflict or external conflict is a conflict caused by a clash between characters and the natural environment. A conflict is an event caused by human contact or problems that arise due to human relations, including oppression, slander, disputes, quarrels.

7. **Internal Conflict:** Internal conflict is a conflict that occurs in the heart, soul of a character. This conflict is a conflict experienced by humans with themselves, which is more an internal problem of a human being. For example, it occurs due to a conflict between two desires, beliefs, different choices, expectations or other problems.

8. **Conflict Management Strategies:** When it comes to dealing with conflict, conflict management tactics are critical. In their book Managing Interpersonal Communication (1998:210-218), Deetz and Stevenson present a brief overview of conflict resolution tactics and categorize them into five categories: avoidance, pacification, competitiveness, compromise, and creative integration.

G. Previous Studies

The first previous study, Lady America's Internal Conflict in Kiera Cass's Novel "The Elite" was published in 2014 by Fitri Amriani. In this research, the writer concludes that there are 18 data of internal conflict which Lady America faces. Her internal conflicts have happened through her dilemma, mixed emotions, fear, which prevents her goal, guilt or shame, and conflict identities. And the writer found a kind of internal conflict based on Sobur's theory. They are five approach-approach conflicts, seven approach-avoidance conflicts and two avoidance-avoidance conflicts. The implication of this research is to give understanding about the kind of internal conflict based on Alex Sobur theory.

The second previous study, titled "The Main Character of Maleficent in The Maleficent Movie Based on Psychological Aspect" was published in 2016 by I G Sri Agung, Ni Kt Alit Ida Setianingsih, and I Gst Ngurah Parthama. This study aims to analyze the main character based on the conflict and psychological aspects contained in the film. Psychology is the study of the basic elements and

processes of human behavior. Psychological aspects emphasize human behavior while personality includes feelings, emotions, thoughts, and desires. The data source in this study was taken from Maleficent Movie (2014). Data collection is done by watching movies and paying attention to the main characters to find out the characteristics in the scene. The results showed that from the theories used, there were five aspects found. And every aspect is related to the progress of the main character in the story. As for conflict, there are two kinds of conflict found. external conflict and internal conflict.

The third previous study, "The Analysis of Maleficent's Characterization as the Main Character in Robert Stromberg's Maleficent Movie" was published in 2018 by Lusi Fitria Asminda. The aims of this study are: To find the main characters seen in the Maleficent film and to find the conflicts seen in the Maleficent film. The researcher uses objective theory and characterization in conducting this research. Qualitative research and descriptive methods have been used to describe and analyze the data. Researchers found that there are several Maleficent characters as the main characters in the film, namely: good women, fierce, troublemakers, guardian angels, and also good witches. Researchers also found conflicts as seen in Maleficent's film, namely: Internal conflict, Maleficent loves Stefan but Stefan betrays Maleficent, thus making Maleficent unable to control her emotions, when she has a grudge, she loves Stefan's child. External conflict, Maleficent conflict with Stefan, Maleficent conflict with King Henry.

The fourth, "Conflict Analysis in Stromberg's Movie "Maleficent" was published in 2018 by I Kadek Surya Adi Saputra. The study's goal was to

discover the many types of conflict that the main character faces, as well as the roots of the main character's problem, and to analyze how the major characters resolve the conflict. The purpose of this research is to describe external and internal conflicts. The dispute is examined using Kenney's (1966) conflict theory, which divides conflicts into two types: external and interior conflicts. The description of the characters' presentation is examined using Deetz & Stevenson's (1986) theory, which divides them into two categories: source of conflict and resolution of conflict. Incompatible goals and opposing viewpoints are the main character's sources. The main character employs avoidance, competitiveness, and creative integration strategies to resolve the dispute.

The fifth previous study, titled "The Analysis of Conflict of the Main Character in the Movie I am Sam" was completed by Ketut Nudhi Angga Bramaditha and Yana Qomariana in 2020. This research focuses on describing the main character's category and role, as well as the main character's external conflicts. The main character in the film I am Sam was classified for analysis. The data was then categorized according to the theories. The riveting narrative of Sam, a mentally challenged father raising his daughter Lucy with the support of a unique group of friends, is told in the American drama film I am Sam. The category and function were examined using Wellek and Warren's (1995: 227) theory, which divides characters into two types: static and dynamic characters, as well as Protagonist and Antagonist characters.

The sixth previous study entitled Conflict of The Main Character in Poe's The Spectacles was conducted by Made Dody Aryawan 2016. This study

discusses the conflict faced by the main character and how the main character manages the conflict to find solutions. The data source of this study was taken from Edgar Allan Poe's work entitled The Spectacles that was written in 1844. This short story was taken from the collection of Edgar Allan Poe's short story entitled "Complete Tale and Poems" that was taken from an electronic source in web-book.com. The documentation method was used in collecting data from this data source. The theory used in this study propose by Myers in his book "A Laboratory Approach" 1992 for the conflict analysis and Deetz and Stevenson in their book "Managing Interpersonal Communication" 1986. The study results show that the main character faced two kinds of conflict, internal and external conflict. The participants are with other characters, and the environment surrounds the main character. The main character can manage his conflicts mostly using a compromise strategy.

The seventh, "Analisis Konflik Tokoh Dalam Naskah Drama Tuor Karya Afrion." was published in 2019 by Abdul Wahid Dulay. This study aims to describe the form of conflict in the Tuor drama script and the causes of conflict in the Tuor drama script. The object of this research is the play script Tuor by Afrion adaptation of Sisi Rosida's short story. This study is descriptive qualitative research. This research data is the form of conflict and the causes of conflict in the drama script. The research method uses the documentation method, and the research instrument uses documentation guidelines. The data analysis technique used is to read the drama script repeatedly to understand it, record related words or sentences, then analyze the forms and causes of conflict

of characters in the Tuor drama script. Internal conflicts occur in the characters Laksmi, Pangiutan, Laili, and Rosma. Meanwhile, external conflicts occurred between Laksmi and Rosma, Laksmi and Laili, and Poltak and Parlin Matondang. The causes of conflicts contained in the text are differences between individuals and differences in interests.

Finally, "Conflict Analysis of Novel Main Character : A Discourse Perspective " was published in 2020 by I Gusti Ayu Nila Wijayanti and I Nengah Laba. Using a discourse analysis approach and textual analysis, this study tries to analyze the conflicts of primary characters depicted in the Sidney Sheldon novel "Tell Me Your Dreams," released in 1998. It is to discover how discourse can be formally used to examine and show the internal and external conflicts of the main characters through linguistic choices and the flow of dialogue between them. A qualitative descriptive research method was adopted in this study. It deals with the description and explanation of events involving the novel's primary characters. In this work, the vocabulary choices and other language elements employed in the dialog between the major characters indicate both internal and exterior problems.

H. Research Method

This research is literary criticism research with a structural approach. By using this method, this research uses data from Maleficent novel and finds conflict in the novel. The researcher applies literary criticism structuralism as a literary approach that focuses on conflict. This study focuses on the conflict experienced by the main character in the novel and how the main character overcomes the conflict.

1. Research Design

This study is a literary criticism of structuralism approach. By employing the method, this study uses the data from the text of the Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*. The author applies the structuralism of literary criticism as a literary approach that focused on the conflict of the main character in the novel. This study aims to identify and explain kinds of conflict and how the main characters overcoming the conflict in in the Maleficent novel.

2. Data Source

In this study, the researcher took the data entirely from the novel Maleficent by Elizabeth Rudnick. The novel consisted of 24 chapters, 254 pages, and Disney Press published on January 1, 2014. The selected data was obtained from the novel's text.

3. Data Collection

The researcher uses some steps to collect the data. The researcher reads Elizabeth Rudnick's Maleficent carefully and understands the story in

the novel. The researcher highlighted the sentences and phrases that are relevant to the research problem. The researcher collected the data of conflict faced by Maleficent. The researcher collected the data the way Maleficent overcame her conflict.

4. Data Analysis

To examine, the author takes a structuralism approach to literary theory. The researcher tries to understand the stories of the novel and obtain data through content analysis. The research used these data to analyze the main characters in Elizabeth Rudnick's novel "Maleficent" using structured theories related to the conflict. The author underlined and collected the data to analyzed in detail. In addition, the author describes the results and draws the conclusions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

A. Structuralism Approach

In analyzing a literary work, an approach is needed, this paper uses a structural approach. Suppose literary researchers want to know a meaning in a literary work. In that case, the researcher must analyze the aspects that build the work and connect it with other aspects so that the meaning contained in a literary work can be understood properly. The structural approach sees literary works as a unified whole of meaning.

This approach views literary works as structures that are autonomous and free from their relationship with reality, the author, and the reader. Wellek & Warren in Wiyatmi (2006, p.87) mention this approach as an intrinsic approach to literary works which are seen as having their roundness, coherence, and truth.

Analysis of literary works aims to disassemble and explain as carefully, as carefully, in detail, and as deeply as possible the interrelation and intertwining of all elements and aspects of literary works that together produce a comprehensive meaning. According to Teeuw (1984):

> *"The structural approach tries to describe the relationship and function of each element of a literary work as a unit structures that together produce an overarching meaning. Thus, approach*

structurally disassembles the entire content (intrinsic elements in the novel) and links the relevance between the elements."

From the explanation above, it could be concluded that understanding the relationship between all elements of literary work as autonomy structure and which they together to build or result from the comprehended meaning should analyze the literary work itself. To find their complex relationship, the writer has to analyze every literary work element and connect between them.

> *"To understand the meaning of structure in literature, consider the body. Its structure is essential to how it works, but the structure is invisible. Similarly, a literary work has a structure that has never appeared before, but it makes the work meaningful or can function as a literary work."*

As seen from the above quotations, the literature structure is meaningful or can be used as some literary works. "The construction of literature can be described in several ways. First, each literary work has its unique structure. Second, this structure explains how various elements are organized and arranged relative to each element. This means that literary works have a structure, various elements can be collected and placed with each other.

The form of literary works is also developing towards the relationship between elements. It influenced each other. Each element can be significant and essential after establishing connections with other elements and contributions to the story or literary work. For the readers, the form and structure are familiar. The readers do not read literature to learn the format and structure but enhance the reading experience. Art is inseparable from form. All

elements of the text are related to each other. The various functions of these elements and their relationships constitute a structure.

This literary approach emphasizes order, diversity, unity, and the connection between characters and other elements of literary works. To make the story logical and not change the literary work's meaning, the characters with these elements become the story. Sometimes, even in the story, it does not happen in real life because sometimes the literary work as an autonomous structure is separated from the things outside the literary work.

B. Character

One element of the novel which is an important rule in literature is the character. The author creates characters with their respective personalities to create real life. Kenney (1966, p.21) states:

> *"The character is the actor of the story. He also adds that a character is obviously relevant to us and our experience if he is like ourselves or like others we know. A character is appropriate if their many people like him in the real world".*

There is no story if there are no characters, because characters are the soul of the story. Potter (1967) states "Characters are actors who describe fictional events to create a storyline" (p.1). In line with Potter, Taylor (1983) says that "it is impossible for action without characters, even in fiction is determined by the character is also determined by events" (p.62).

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Through characters, the author of the novel can improve their ideas, experiences, and imaginations. In addition, they can also present a vivid story by creating different characters with different personalities, characteristics, language, or behaviors. According to Robert and Jacob (1986), "characters in literature in general, and in fiction in particular, are extended verbal representations of the human self that determine thought, speech, and behavior" (p.134).

According to Marquab (Priyambada, 2017), the characters, especially the main character, are always the center of attention of the reader. Their behavior and fate are of the most significant concern. Characters in narrative texts are humans other than creatures with consciousness like humans show a person (talking about things in fairy tales and others). Meanwhile, Abrams (via Nurgiyantoro, 2010) said that "the character of the story is the person who is shown in a narrative work or drama, which the reader interprets as having certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in action" (p.165).

Kenney (1966, p.21) states the character is the actor of the story. He also adds that a character is obviously relevant to us and our experience if he is like ourselves or like others we know. A character is relevant if there are many people like him in the real world. According to Diyanni (2001, p.36), the character can be divided into some categories: they are major, minor, and static, dynamic characters.

1. **The Major Character**

    The major or main character is a character who plays an essential role in the story. A major is main character that develops the plot of the story and always appears on the story. The major character has significance roles in the story. It means that major character occupies most part in plot or events that are occurred in a story. The main character is sometimes called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict.

2. **The Minor Character**

    The minor characters can be defined as the supporting characters of the major characters that their function is to illuminate the major characters. The supporting characters appear only once or several times in the story, and even then, they may be in a relatively short portion of the story. The minor characters role are also seems not important as the role of the main characters, although the minor characters sometimes related to the major character directly.

3. **Static Character**

    Static characters do not experience changes in character. Static characters or undeveloped characters are characters who do not experience changes and development of character as a result of existing events. This character has a relatively fixed nature, and the

character has no development from the beginning to the end of the story.

4. **Dynamic Character**

A developing character (dynamic) is a character who experiences changes in character along with the course of the story, developing characters are characters who experience changes and character development along with the development of events and story plots.

C. Conflict

Nurgiantoro (2015) says "conflict, which incidentally is an important event, will be in the form of functional, primary, or kernel events in the knowledge above" (p.178-179). Conflict is an essential element in developing the plot of a fictional text. The development of the plot of a narrative work will be influenced, not to say, determined by the form and content of the conflict, the quality of the conflict, and the structure of the displayed conflict. Conflicts may occur because of differences in interests, the struggle for something (e.g., women, influence, wealth), betrayal, revenge, and others typical of human character.

"Conflict refers to the notion of something unpleasant that happens and or is experienced by the characters of the story, which if the characters have the freedom to choose, he (they) will not choose the event" Meredith & Fitzgerald (in Nurgiantoro, 2015, p.179). According to Hardjana (in Wahyudi, 2017)

"conflict is a conflict between two people/two groups where the actions of one contradict the other so that one or both of them interfere with each other" (p.18).

The essential thing as a trigger for conflict is the fulfillment of needs and obstacles. Different and concurrent needs between two or more parties can potentially lead to conflict, although this is not always the case. Damanik (2013, p.154-156) the factors that cause conflict are not only caused by a single factor but by the complexity of some interrelated factors. In general, the factors that cause social conflict are as follows: individual differences which include differences in attitudes and feelings, differences in cultural backgrounds, differences in interests between individuals or between groups, contradictory situations or gaps, differences in how to achieve goals, unequal status, and the existence of social conflicts. Rapid and sudden social changes in society.

Conflict is also determined as any struggle between any opposing forces. Usually, happen with the main character in which he is struggling with any other forces. This conflict, then, is the one that runs a story and forms the storyline. It is also to make readers get involved in the story as the reader feels the struggle faced by the main character. "Without conflict, a story would be meaningless and without purpose. The main character who faced a conflict in a story may find that he would deal with a single man, between man, between man and society, and between man and nature or environment" (Kenney,1966, p.21). While, opinion about conflict from Chartes (1987, p.84) says as follows:

"Conflict is the opposition presented to the main character of a narrative by another character by event, or situation, by fate or some aspect of the protagonist's own personality or nature, the conflict is introduced by means of a complication that sets in motion the rising actions usually towards a climax and eventual resolution."

Human life must have had problems in his life. And we try to deal with a variety of ways became make our life peaceful. According to (William Kenney, 1966, p.5), there are two types of conflict, namely external conflict and internal conflict.

1. External conflict

An external conflict occurs when two parties are involved in a fight, dispute, disagreement, or simply opposition. Man vs. man, man vs. nature, and man vs. society are all examples of conflict. Actions (fighting, arguing, and physical struggle), character qualities (good and bad characters), discussion, description, or just forcing an external conflict are all examples of external conflict. The character may be confronted by a variety of external forces. Their external force could be natural factors; for example, a story could be about a main character battling the frigid cold. Furthermore, external conflict grouped into three types, they are:

1. Man versus the man: occurs when one character is struggling against another character in the story. For example, a hero fights the villain.

2. Man versus nature: happens when one or more characters find themselves at odds with forces of nature. For example, one character gets struck by lightning.

3. Man versus society: occurs when one character or more struggles against the morals of their culture and government.

According to Reaske (1984), "the conflict between man and nature means most playwrights explore the relationship between man and the natural world in one way, or he will be able to conclude that playwrights consider nature a hostile or destructive force" (p.81). Man is seen as unable to cope with an oppressive environment. It is different from the conflict when it happened between man and society. He states that while it is assumed that all playwrights of any significance have something to say about man, the other half of the thematic equation changes. Thus many plays address themselves to the nature of the relationship between man and the society.

2. Internal conflict

Internal conflict, also called psychological conflict, occurs in the heart and soul of a character in the story. So internal conflict is a conflict experienced by humans with themselves. Mental conflict is experienced after there is a conflict or inner disturbance of a character. Inner conflicts that continue to occur cause personal, character, and distorted thoughts. Usually, the conflict of the soul is born from the relationship between souls or characters.

Internal conflict is a conflict that occurs within each individual. The conflict is closely related to individual emotions. Based on the previous understanding of conflict, it can be said that internal conflicts that occur are in the form of conflicting perceptions within individuals caused by social contact with other humans who are never free from problems. This is because it is impossible for individuals to experience conflict within themselves if it is not because there is a stimulus outside themselves. The stimulus is in the form of social problems as a result of social relations with other humans.

3. Conflict Management Strategies

Conflict management strategies are essential in handling conflict. Through managing conflict, people can develop and maintain cooperative relationships where they combine their different perspectives to solve problems Dean and Mary Tjosvold (1995, p.184). There are many potentially good strategies available for conflict management that have their strengths in certain situations. Deetz and Stevenson, in their book Managing Interpersonal Communication (1998), give their brief explanation about conflict management strategies and divide them into five, namely: avoidance, pacification, competition, compromise, and creative integration (p. 210-218).

a) Avoidance

Conflict avoidance is a popular and passive method of dealing with it. Avoiding the circumstances in which conflict can happen, giving in to the other in a conflict situation, or deciding to postpone the confrontation to a later time and place are all examples of conflict avoidance. When a better time and location for the issue can be found in the future, avoidance is a good technique. Avoidance, on the other hand, maybe a negative way of dealing with conflict. This method is typically employed when the problem is minor, and other concerns are more pressing.

b) Pacification

The pacification strategy works to block the discussion of a conflict issue by undermining rather than avoiding the conflict discussion. Pacifying messages appear to deal with the problem but actually, subvert the conflict discussion. It debilitates individual and relationship problem solving by incapacity decision making, and it can expand the complexity of the issues, leaving them more challenging to address in the future.

c) Competition

When each person in a conflict decides to win in order to acquire what they want, this is referred to as competition. Argumentation is the greatest way to resolve a problem based on differences of opinion

or information. Good discussions and useful responses build connections in this situation, but they are harmed when people lose sight of the subject and merely want to win. Competition can be an effective solution for conflict based on conflicting ideas and relatively simple circumstances of limited resources or incompatible aims as long as the goal of maintaining a nice relationship is prioritized over winning a particularly tight competition.

d) Compromise

A compromise is an approach with a desire to keep everyone a little happy, perhaps not as comfortable as they would have liked, but more satisfied than they would have been lost. The actual working of compromises, however, does not maximize collective satisfaction. Instead, it equalizes the dissatisfaction of the participants. It works to make sure no one is unhappy than others rather than to assure happiness. Compromising tends to reduce the morale of participants in the relationship rather than invigorate the relationship, solve problems; compromise tends to relieve energy and evoke passivity.

e) Creative Integration

Creative integration is the most difficult and time-consuming technique, but it provides the best chance to meet each participant's goals and strengthen the long-term relationship. Conflict integration

tries to break the conflict context by illustrating that one way of looking at a conflict is not the only way to solve it. One has the option of viewing the conflict in a different context rather than examining it in the current one. Creative integration has three steps process, those are:

1) Identify each participant's goals.

2) Combine all participants' goals and conceive of them as if they were all the desires.

3) Identify activities and procedures that may accomplish many, if not all, of the listen-to goals and demands.

These may differ significantly from the suggestions made by the participants at the outset. (Deetz and Stevenson, p. 217, 1986)

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter includes data analysis based on research questions. The researcher established the study by analyzing the main character of Elizabeth Rudnick's novel named Maleficent. The first, researcher describe kind of conflict does Maleficent faced in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*. The second, the research explains the way Maleficent overcomes her conflict in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*.

A. Maleficent's Conflicts in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*

1. External Conflict

External conflict occurs between a character and something outside himself, maybe with the natural environment or maybe with the human environment. The external conflicts faced by Maleficent in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent* are:

a) Conflict between Maleficent and Stefan

The conflict between Maleficent and Stefan began when Stefan became interested in Maleficent. Over time, Maleficent and Stefan became lovers who loved each other. Maleficent falls in love with Stefan because she thinks Stefan is a kind human and different from other humans. However, Stefan betrayed her because Stefan

was tempted by the offer of a king who gave orders that if anyone could kill Maleficent, then he would be king and could marry the king's daughter. Stefan begins to devise a plan to kill Maleficent. He came to the Moors to meet Maleficent and knock her unconscious. Stefan tries to kill Maleficent by stabbing her with a knife, but he cannot because he loves Maleficent. Finally, Stefan just cut off Maleficent's wings and brought them to King Henry as proof that Maleficent had died.

When Maleficent woke up from her slumber, she felt a pain in her back and learned that her wings had disappeared. Maleficent felt very disappointed because the person she loved and trusted had betrayed her. Maleficent gets news that Stefan has become king and has married King Henry's daughter, and now they have a daughter named Aurora. Maleficent is angry, and she comes to the castle on the christening day to take revenge.

> *Whipping around, Maleficent angrily threw up her arms and addressed the crowd. "Listen well, all of you," she intoned. "The princess shall indeed grow in grace and beauty, beloved by all who know her…" (p. 103)*
>
> *There was one final part to her gift. "But before the sun sets on her sixteenth birthday, she will…" She paused and looked around the room for inspiration. Her eyes landed on one of the presents brought for the baby, she continued. "…prick her finger on the spindle of the spinning wheel and fall into a sleep like a death. A sleep from which she will never awaken." (p. 104)*
>
> *Stefan peered around the room, aware that his subjects watched his every move. Aware that Maleficent was humiliating him. While he wanted to deny her, he had no choice. His infant daughter's future was at stake. "I beg you," he said through clenched teeth.*
>
> *"All right," Maleficent replied, shrugging as she threw the king a bone. "There princess can be awoken from her death sleep, but only by" –*

here she paused and narrowed her gaze so that the next words she spoke pierced Stefan to the core–"True Love's Kiss." (p. 105)

From the data above, it can be concluded that the conflict between Maleficent and Stefan occurred because of his ambition to become a king. He did everything he could to fulfil his wish. He was even willing to sacrifice his love just to become king. Maleficent, who feels disappointed and betrayed, plans to avenge her by cursing Aurora's daughter and separating Stefan from her daughter for years.

b) Conflict between Maleficent and King Henry

Conflict occurs when King Henry wants to take over and control Maleficent's territory. King Henry thought that Maleficent's residence was a magical and magical place. King Henry plans to attack the Moors and take control of the region. He gathered his army to attack and direct Maleficent's residence. But his attempts to destroy the Moors were unsuccessful. King Henry and his army lost the battle, and Maleficent managed to defend its region. It can be seen from the following data:'

For a moment, Henry was worried. He had been prepared to take Moors unawares. And the creatures hovering in front of them was rather scary. But then he smiled. There appeared to be only one.

"Go no further," Maleficent instructed, sounding braver that she felt.

King Henry smirked at her gall. "A king does not take orders from a winged elf."

"You are no king to me."

Henry yelled to his troops. "Bring me her head!" (p. 55)

It took her only a moment to catch up to Henry. From above, she battered the king with her wings until he fell off his horse. She landed and stood looming above him, "You will not have Moors now or ever!" (p. 57)

From the data above, it can be explained that the conflict that occurred was a conflict between Maleficent and King Henry and his surroundings. Maleficent is trying to defend the place she wants King Henry to rule. And Maleficent managed to defeat King Henry's army.

"You will not have the Moors now or ever!". says the quote. Maleficent will never allow King Henry to conquer the Moors. However, King Henry swears that whoever kills Maleficent first will be named his successor and will marry his only daughter, princess Laila.

c) **Conflict between Maleficent and The Soldiers**

The conflict between Maleficent and the warriors occurred when several soldiers from King Henry's palace came to destroy the Moors and kill Maleficent. However, his desire to destroy and kill her was not fulfilled because Maleficent would never allow anyone to enter and damage his territory. It shows in the quotes below:

Several soldiers, armed in iron and carrying iron weapons, stood guard near the cargo. Two more had made their way to the edge of the forest and were using a two-handed saw to cut down a tree. They were clearly going to use the fresh wood to repair their wagon.

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As the metal blade sliced into the tree's trunk, Maleficent cringed. Anger filled her and she raised her staff, ready to put stop humans' destructive work. (p. 143-144)

The quote above shows the conflict between Maleficent and the warriors. While he was monitoring Princess Aurora, from a distance, she saw a group of King Harry's soldiers trying to destroy the wall she had built to protect the Moors. When she saw the soldiers efforts were angry, he approached the soldiers and attacked them.

d) Conflict between Maleficent and The Farmers

The conflict between Maleficent and the farmer occurred when she saw a crow being tortured by a farmer. She came and saved the raven until the farmer ran away and left him.

Feeling the familiar rage toward the cruel humans building up inside her, Maleficent waved her hand. "Into a man," she said.

There was a shimmer of magic, and before the shocked farmer's eyes, the raven transformed into a man. Throwing off the net, the raven-man climbed to his feet unsteadily.

"It's a demon!" one of the farmers cried. The two men turned and took off, the dogs following close behind. (p.76)

From the quote above, it can be concluded that the conflict between Maleficent and the farmer started when she was walking around heard the sound of crying. Then she approached the voice and saw a raven ruins trapped and tortured by a farmer. She gave

magic to the raven by turning it into a man until the farmer ran away in fear.

e) **Conflict between Maleficent and Thistlewit, Flittle, and Knotgrass**

The conflict between Maleficent and the three fairies occurred during the christening of Stefan's baby. They came to give a gift to Princess Aurora. Knotgrass gave her the gift of beauty, and Flittle gave her the gift of happiness. However, just as Thistlewit was about to give a gift, Maleficent came and blocked her.

> *Knotgrass was the first to say something. "Sweet Aurora," she began. "I wish for you the gift of beauty." Reaching down, she touched the sleeping baby's blond curls. (p.100)*
> *Next Flittle granted a wish. "My wish," she said, "is that you'll never be blue, only happy all the days of your life."*
> *Maleficent could no longer idly stand by. Raising her staff, she sent a frigid wind whistling through the hall. headpieces and clothes blown about, and the crowd let out scared cries. (p.101)*

The quote above shows that the conflict occurred when Maleficent came to the castle to destroy the celebration event for the baby king Stefan. But when he reached the castle he saw Knotgrass, Flittle, and Thistlewit trying to give a gift to the princess, and he immediately stopped them. When the three little fairies tried to keep Aurora and keep her away from Maleficent, their efforts were in vain.

f) **Conflict between Maleficent and Queen Leila**

The conflict between Maleficent and Queen Leila occurred when he came to the palace on the day of celebration for queen

Leila's baby and king Stefan. The dispute between them began when Maleficent suddenly announced that he would give a gift in the form of a curse to the princess. When Queen Leila finds out about this, she tries to stop Maleficent. King Stefan also stopped her, but Maleficent still cursed the baby. It shows in the quote:

> *"Listen well, all of you," she intoned. "The princess shall indeed grow in grace and beauty, beloved by all who know her…"*
> *"That's a lovely gift," the queen said, still oblivious to what was really going on. Oblivious to the true history of Maleficent and Stefan.*
> *Putting a finger to Leila's lips, Maleficent school her head. She wasn't finished. Not quite yet. There was one final part to her gift. (p. 103)*

From the text excerpt above, the conflict between Maleficent and Queen Leila is due to differences of opinion. Maleficent, who really wants to take revenge on Stefan, remains firm in giving a curse to Princess Aurora. While Queen Leila as the mother of Princess Aurora, does not want her baby to be cursed.

g) **Conflict between Maleficent and Diaval**

Maleficent's conflict with Diaval occurs when they see Aurora meet a man named Philip. According to Diaval, Philip is the right answer to remove the curse. However, Maleficent denies Diaval; she believes that true love doesn't exist, and she tries to turn Diaval into a bird. Diaval feels that Maleficent is selfish and does whatever she likes. It can seen on the text above:

> *…Her temper flaring, she lifted her hand, ready to transform him. But Diaval spoke, surprising her.*

> *"Go ahead!" he cried. "Turn me into whatever you want. A bird, a worm. I don't care anymore." Not to waiting to see what she would do, Diaval turned and walk away.*
>
> *Behind him. Maleficent watched him go, her emotions churning. She hated him for talking to her like that. Hated him for making her feel guilty. Yet if she hated him so much, why she so upset to see him go? Maleficent sighed. Why had everything gotten so complicated? (p. 192)*

The quote above shows the conflict between Maleficent and Diaval. Maleficent's selfishness made the people around her feel tired of her attitude. When Diaval tries to help her by providing a solution to break the curse he gave Aurora, he doesn't appreciate Diaval until he is tired and leaves Maleficent.

h) Conflict between Maleficent and Aurora

The conflict between Maleficent and Aurora occurs when Aurora grow up in her sixteenth years old, she finds out that her parents are still alive. Aurora feels sad and very disappointed, then she goes to see Maleficent. She couldn't believe that what she had thought of her as a fairy godmother was evil. Maleficent, who heard this, felt guilty and asked Diaval to find the boy who had met Aurora. She thought that the prince was Princess Aurora's true love and could break the curse. Before the sunset, she had to come to the castle on time with Prince Philip. It can prove in the text on the novel:

> *"Who would do such a terrible thing to a baby? Her big blue eyes met Maleficent's. "My aunts said it was an evil faerie. They said her name. They said…they said…" she choked on her sobs, unable to say the name loud. (p. 198)*

Seeing the hurt this moment was causing her, Maleficent couldn't stand it any longer. Turning away so as not to meet Aurora's gaze, she said the name aloud "Maleficent." (p. 198-199)

"Is that your name?" she asked, "Are you Maleficent? Are you the one who cursed me?"

The truth was going to come out one way or another. "Yes," she said softly. (p. 199)

Aurora reared back from the touch, shaking her head. "No!" she cried. "Don't touch me! You're the evil that's in the world! It's you!" Aurora turned and raced off, disappearing into the woods. (p. 200)

The quote from the novel text above shows the conflict between Maleficent and Aurora. The conflict occurs when Aurora grows up and begins to know the truth. Princess Aurora loves Maleficent very much, but after that incident, she felt disappointed and hated Maleficent because what she thought was her fairy godmother was, in fact, the one who gave her the curse.

2. Internal Conflict

Internal conflicts could happen between one idea and another idea or the conflicts of own mind. Internal conflict exists within him or herself. Personal conflict is a struggle that takes place in the character's mind. For example, a character may have to decide between right and wrong or between two solutions to a problem.

a) Maleficent with her Fear

Bravery implies a high level of self-assurance and a lack of fear in the face of hazards, problems, and other challenges. Even though she knows that humans are dangerous, Maleficent

try to fight with her fear and she has the courage to approaches humans. Based on what other people think about the main character, being brave is suitable for our life, and life has courage. To find out how Maleficent became brave, see below:

> *"I'm not afraid," Maleficent told him. "Besides, I've never seen a human up close." She peered through the brush and made out the figure of a boy about her age.*
>
> *"What did he take from the pool?" she asked.*
>
> *Balthazar screeched, answering her.*
>
> *A stone. She sighed. "Come out!" she said to the brush (p.38)*

From the quote, before she met the human, Robin had warned her not to meet humans because humans are dangerous. It was the humans who had destroyed the Moors and killed her parents. Maleficent was afraid but, her curiosity made her being brave and decide to meet the human.

b) Maleficent with her Sadness

The betrayal she got from Stefan made him feel down and sad. But she didn't want to show his sadness. She still wanted to look strong as a guardian and protector of the Moors. It shows in the quotes below:

> *Laying by the riverbank that only an evening before had seemed so beautiful, Maleficent let darkness take hold of her heart. (p.71)*
> *...She felt a surge of power, and despite her misery, she began to pull herself up. When she was standing, she leaned on the staff. It was hardly and bore her weight well.*
> *Interesting, she thought as she began to limp forward. With each step, her resolve grew. True, Stefan had taken her wings. True, he had broken her heart. But she still had her magic. And now she had*

something stronger than magic. She had mission. She was going to
make Stefan and the humans pay for they had done. (p.72)

From the text quoted above, it can be concluded that after
Maleficent got betrayed by the person she loved, she became a
moody and depressed fairy. However, the sadness he felt she
could control. Even though she lost her wings, it still has strong
magic power.

b) Maleficent with her Anger

Anger is a state of displeasure. Feelings of anger can
occur when we experience very unpleasant things that result in
bad things for ourselves and others. The main character in the
novel feels irritable because she had a horrible experience.
Irritable is expressed in the following quote.

"Now he will be king! He did this to me so he would be king!" It
infuriated her that his betrayal continued to surprise her. (p.90)

The quotes above, Maleficent feels irritable because the
person she had loved and trusted had betrayed him. She felt very
disappointed and hit until she finally became a very evil fairy, angry
and vengeful. Because of Stefan's betrayal, Maleficent tends to be
angry.

When Maleficent discovered from Diaval, her servant, that
Stefan had succeeded the king to replace King Henry, she became

even more enraged. Maleficent had died, he informed King Henry, and he presented her wings as proof.

> *Across the grove, Robin observed the scene. Hovering in the brush. He wanted to fly to Maleficent's side, to comfort her, to tell her one of their old jokes, to make her face crinkle in a familiar smile. But he knew it would be pointless. Maleficent had grown embittered and dark. Whatever she'd been through had changed her completely. (p. 92)*

The quote above shows that the supporting character, Robin, depicts Maleficent as having a bad temper. He knew that she had changed a lot as a consequence of trusting humans. She had told her that humans could not be trusted, but Maleficent didn't care about that. It shows that whatever experience he has had has changed her completely. One of them was to cause her to be angry.

c) Maleficent with her Impatient

After having a bad experience, Maleficent can no longer control his emotions. She becomes an impatient fairy. When he sent Diaval to the castle to look for information regarding Stefan, she couldn't wait to hear from him.

> *"Tell me," Maleficent said, instantly on the alert.*
>
> *"I've been to the castle" Diaval began.*
>
> *Maleficent sighed, "I know," she said, trying to remain patient. "I sent you there. Tell me what you saw."*
>
> *"I saw nothing," he answered, running his hands through his hair. "But I heard…" He coughed nervously. "There's been a…" His voice trailed off.*
>
> *"What?" Maleficent demanded. She was growing impatient.*

> *"A…um…" He looked down at his feet, then up, his eyes meeting the intense stare of Maleficent's. "There's bee a…" He pretended to see something on his shoulder and flicked at it.*
>
> *That was it. Maleficent couldn't take any more "Speak!" she commanded. (p. 93-94)*

From the quotes above, Maleficent gets impatient whenever she wants to know what is going on and what Stefan is doing in the castle, as the dialogue between Maleficent and Diaval above shows. This shows that he is getting jealous and angry that Stefan can continue to abuse his emotions in this way. Losing her wings and Stefan's ambition to become king, she believed, made the betrayal all the more obvious.

d) Maleficent with her Arrogant

Maleficent is an arrogant person; it is described in the text when she comes and tries to destroy the baby christening in the castle. It can be seen from the data below:

> *…Maleficent angrily threw up her arms and addressed the crowd. "Listen well, all of you," she intoned, "The princess shall indeed grow in a grace and beauty, beloved by all who know her…"*
>
> *Putting a finger to Leila's lips, Maleficent shook her head. She wasn't finished. Not quite yet. There was one final part of her gift. "But before the sun sets on her sixteenth birthday, she will…" She paused and looked around the room for inspiration. Her eyes landed on one of the presents brought for the baby. She continued. "…prick her finger on the spindle of a spinning wheel and fall into a sleep like death. A sleep from which she will never awaken." (p. 103-104)*

As seen from the text of the novel, Maleficent can't control her emotions, so she becomes arrogant and curses

Stefan's daughter. She intended to prove her strength to everyone. She has the freedom to do whatever she wants, including cursing Princess Aurora.

e) Maleficent with her Regret

Betrayal and heartache made her a very evil fairy. Several people around her, including Diaval, Robin, and even the princess she cursed Aurora, were saddened by her cruel behaviour. However, when the day of the curse happened, and she knew that the curse had finally happened to the princess, she realized and regretted her mistake. The text in the novel can describe Maleficent's feelings of regret.

> *FILLED WITH REGRET, MALEFICENT SPENT THE NEXT DAY SITTING LISTLESSLY BY THE WALL. THE THOUGHT OF SEEING AURORA'S INNOCENT FACE THAT EVENING WAS HEART-WRENCHING. She felt this new, intense need to protect the girl from ugliness of the world, but ironically, she was part of it. (p. 171)*

Maleficent appears to be regretful for everything she has done, according to the passage above. Despite her best efforts to avoid Aurora's presence in her life. Aurora serves as a reminder to her of the importance of family and friends. Furthermore, her face always reminds her of the curse whenever she sees Aurora. Maleficent was moved and remorseful by Aurora's sincerity since he had always regarded her as a good fairy godmother.

f) Maleficent with her Affection

Internal conflict occurs after she curses the newborn baby, and she wonders what will happen to her baby. Her natural curiosity caused her to be more caring and sympathetic towards the princess. She tries to forget the baby, but to no avail. It implies that she is constantly thinking about the baby, even though the baby is Stefan's daughter.

> *"I know who you are," she said. Causing Maleficent to rise an eyebrow. "You're my faerie godmother."*
>
> *A chuckle caught in Maleficent throat. "Your... what? She asked, trying not to laugh out loud.*
>
> *Ignoring Maleficent reaction, Aurora nodded. "Faerie godmother," she repeated slowly. "You've been watching over me my whole life. I've always known you were close by."*
>
> *"How?" Maleficent asked, curiosity getting the best of her. (p. 154)*

Based on the passage, it can be concluded that maleficent is a person who cares for Aurora. It can be seen when the maleficent keeps Aurora until she grows up, and Maleficent regrets having cursed Aurora and intends to deprive her curse. It could be seen on the following data:

> *...she had never stopped to think there was an even deeper, true love: that of a mother and daughter. That was what Aurora had become to her - a daughter. She loved her unconditionally, without question. She would love her on the bad days and on the great days. When Aurora was near and when she was far. She would love her for the woman she would become and the girl she was now. That Maleficent realized as she looked at Aurora's huge smile, was the truest of loves. (p. 230-231)*

Based on text from the novel, the author decides that Maleficent likes Aurora. Maleficent realized that by cursing Aurora to take revenge on her father, Stefan. However, over time, the affection and sincerity of Princess Aurora that she gave to her made Maleficent begin to take care of and love her. Maleficent's love for Aurora has the potential to overcome her anger at Stefan.

B. The Ways Maleficent Overcoming Her Conflict

Conflict management strategies are essential in overcoming conflict. Through conflict management, people can develop and maintain cooperative relationships in which they combine their different perspectives to solve problems. Deetz and Stevenson in their book Managing Interpersonal Communication (1998:210-218) give their brief explanation about conflict management strategies and divide them into five, namely: avoidance, pacification, competition, compromise, and creative integration

1. Avoidance

According to Deetz and Stevenson, in their book Managing Interpersonal Communication (1998), "Avoidance is a common and passive way to deal with conflict. Conflict avoidance can occur by avoiding the context in which conflict might arise, giving in to the other in a conflict situation, or agreeing to put the conflict to another time and place."

Maleficent overcomes her conflict by using conflict management, namely avoidance. The conflict between Maleficent and Diaval is overcome using avoidance. Maleficent's selfishness made Diaval feel bored with her. Maleficent's unchanging attitude and always doing whatever she likes make Diaval disappointed in her. When Diaval tries to give his advice by seeing its impact on others, he never hears and appreciates it.

> *"Go ahead!" he cried. "Turn me into whatever you want. A bird, a worm. I don't care anymore." Not to waiting to see what she would do, Diaval turned and walk away. (p.192)*

According to the text in the novel, the way to overcome conflict is to avoid one of the conflicting parties. When Maleficent tries to change Diaval, she decides to go and avoid her.

The conflict between Maleficent and Knotgrass, Flittle and Thistlewit was resolved by using a conflict management strategy, namely avoidance. It can be proven in the quote below:

> *Stepping in front of Maleficent, Stefan tried to block her. But Maleficent moved past him easily.*
> *"Stay away from the princess!" Knotgrass said, standing protectively in front of the bassinet. (p.102)*
> *Maleficent laughed. "Gnats," said. One by one she flicked the out of her way. Then she leaned over and looked into the bassinet. (p103)*

From the quote above, it can be seen that on the day of the celebration of King Stefan's daughter, Maleficent came and intended to destroy the event. But when she reached the castle, she saw Knotgrass, Flittle, and Thistlewit giving gifts to the princess. When she approached

princess Aurora, the three little fairies tried to stop her and asked her to stay away from the princess. But Maleficent chooses to ignore and avoid them.

The conflict between Maleficent and sadness is overcome by using a conflict management strategy, namely avoidance. Even though he feels sad and disappointed by the betrayal from the person she loves, she still doesn't want to show her sadness. She tried to live the days usual and keep herself busy.

> *With each step Maleficent grew stronger, and with each act of destruction she grew intense, he focus fiercer. She leaned less and less on the staff until, finally, she didn't need it at all. Still, she kept in her hand, unwilling to let go of the last part of her old life. (p.73).*
> *After a few weeks of wondering aimlessly, Maleficent found herself outside the ruins of a long-abandoned castle. Bird's nests had replaced the panes of glass in its many windows. Whole sides of the massive building had fallen down, and only a few of the outbuildings still had roofs. (p.74).*

From the quote, it can be proven that Maleficent overcomes the conflict between herself and her sadness by avoidance. She tries to avoid her sadness by living the days as usual. She didn't want to look gloomy and weak. She tried to remain strong as a protector of the Moors even though she had no wings.

2. Pacification

The pacification strategy works to block the discussion of a conflict issue by undermining rather than avoiding the conflict discussion. Pacifying messages appear to deal with the problem but actually, subvert the conflict discussion. It debilitates individual and relationship problem solving by incapacity decision making, and it can

expand the complexity of the issues, leaving them more challenging to address in the future.

There are several conflicts faced by Maleficent, who use conflict management strategies, namely pacification, to overcome conflicts in the novel. The conflict between Maleficent and her regret, and the conflict between Maleficent and her affection. Over time, her curiosity about Princess Aurora made her feel sorry for cursing the innocent baby. The sincerity of princess Aurora makes Maleficent begin to make peace with herself. As long as they live together, Aurora gives Maleficent sincere affection so that she begins to love and regret it.

> *She felt this new, intense need to protect the girl from ugliness of the world, but ironically, she was part of it. For she was the one who had cursed her, and she was the one who had made it impossible for her to live a full life, on the Moors or with her Family. And, Maleficent thought with sad laugh, Aurora had been the one to remind her just how important family and friends were. (p.171)*

Maleficent begins to admit that her hatred for Stefan does not extend to Aurora. When Aurora was a baby, she was clueless and didn't deserve the curse. Maleficent is disillusioned with herself, and she is drowning in hatred and revenge. She will do anything to break the curse, but no power on earth can change it unless Aurora can find the kiss of her true love.

> *Letting out a deep, sad sigh, she reached out and gently brushed a strand of Aurora's hair from her face. Diaval stood at her side, his silent presence a small comfort to Maleficent. She took a deep breath and spoke softly, her voice cracking with emotion. "I will not ask you for forgiveness. What I have done is unforgivable. I was so lost in hatred and revenge. I never dreamed that I could love you so much. You stole what was left of my heart. And now*

I've lost you forever." She paused, wiping a tear. "But I swear, no harm will come to you as las as I live… and not a day shall pass I won't miss your smile…"
Maleficent voice trailed off. There was nothing left she could say or do. This was the only good-bye she would ever get, and she wanted to make it count. Leaning over, she placed one hand over Aurora's and gently kissed the girl on the forehead. (p. 229)

According to the quote above, Maleficent begins to make peace with herself she feels very disappointed because she has done evil. She put her curse on the wrong person. Aurora knew nothing when she was a baby. So to make amends to Aurora, he approaches the bed and apologizes for his actions, promising to protect her while she sleeps. Maleficent kisses Aurora's forehead, and both are shocked to learn that the spell has been broken through the power of her motherly love for the princess. Aurora realizes how much Maleficent cares for her and begins to trust her again.

3. Competition

Competition refers to an instance where each individual in a conflict decides to win to get what they want. The conflict based on differences of opinion or differing information can be best worked out by argumentation.

There are several conflicts faced by Maleficent, who use conflict management strategies, namely competition, to overcome conflicts in the novel. The conflict between Maleficent and King Henry, the conflict between Maleficent and Stefan, the conflict between

Maleficent and the soldiers, the conflict between Maleficent and her fear and the conflict between Maleficent and her arrogance.

Conflict between Maleficent and King Henry overcome by competition. Because of their differing viewpoints and perceptions. King Henry was a power-hungry king who desired to conquer human kings as well as the Moors. On the other hand, Maleficent develops to become the Moors' defender, and the conflict is unavoidable. At the end of the battle, King Henry is mortally wounded and vows that whoever can slay Maleficent will be chosen as his successor and marry his only daughter. The following is a quote:

> *"When I took the throne, I promised the people that one day we would take the Moors and their treasures. And each of you swore allegiance to me and to that cause." He started coughing violently, sputtering as he tried to sit up. Stefan appeared with a pillow and placed it behind the king's back.*
> *"Defeat in battle," the king continued as if there had been no interruption. "Is this to be my legacy? I see you waiting for me to die. You won't have long to wait. But what then? Who will rule? My daughter? Or perhaps I will choose my successor." (p. 61)*
> *An audible intake of breath sounded from the other men. One of them, be king? They all stood a bit straighter. "But who among you is worthy?" The king's eyes flashed with anger. "Kill her! Kill the faerie, and avenge me. Upon my death you will take the crown!" (p. 62)*

Conflict between Maleficent and Stefan overcome by competition. Even though they love each other, Stefan's desire to become a king makes him willing to sacrifice his love. On the other hand, Maleficent, who feels betrayed by Stefan, doesn't want to be silent; he must pay for his actions to Maleficent. The conflict between Maleficent and Stefan was unavoidable. Finally, Maleficent decides to curse the daughter of King Stefan. Here's the quote:

> *"Listen well, all of you," she intoned. "The princess shall indeed grow in grace and beauty, beloved by all who know her…" (p. 103)*

> *There was one final part to her gift. "But before the sun sets on her sixteenth birthday, she will…" She paused and looked around the room for inspiration. Her eyes landed on one of the presents brought for the baby, she continued. "…prick her finger on the spindle of the spinning wheel and fall into a sleep like a death. A sleep from which she will never awaken." (p. 104)*

Conflict between Maleficent and the soldier solved by competition, King Henry tries to send his soldiers to come to the Moors and want to kill Maleficent. But when the soldiers attempted to destroy the boundary wall, Maleficent was very angry and approached the soldiers. When the soldiers saw Maleficent, they tried to attack him, but Maleficent still gave resistance and defense.

> *Too late, the soldiers realized they are racing straight toward a tall, horned creature. They skidded to a stop just as Maleficent raised her staff once more, lifting the soldiers into the air this time. Weapons began to rain down on her as she made them float in the air. She twisted her staff and the soldiers bumped into one another in the air, then fell to the ground in an unconscious heap. (p.146)*

The conflict between Maleficent and her fear is resolved by competition. Even though he knows that humans are dangerous creatures, she tries to fight her fear by meeting and approaching humans. The rivalry that occurs between her emotions and thoughts makes her a brave fairy. Although there is a fear of humans, she tries to fight that fear by cultivating a sense of courage towards herself.

> *"I'm not afraid," Maleficent told him. "Besides, I've never seen a human up close." She peered through the brush and made out the figure of a boy about her age.*
> *"What did he take from the pool?" she asked.*
> *Balthazar screeched, answering her.*
> *A stone. She sighed. "Come out!" she said to the brush (p.38)*

Conflict between Maleficent and her arrogance overcame by competition. Maleficent is an arrogant person; it is described in the text when she comes and tries to destroy the baby christening in the castle. She cannot control her emotions because she had a horrible experience. the person she had loved and trusted had betrayed him. She felt very disappointed and hit until she finally became a very evil fairy, angry and vengeful. It can be seen from the data below:

> *"Well, well. Quite a glittering assemblage, King Stefan," she sneered. "Royalty, nobility, the gentry and how quaint…" She paused and pointed at the three smaller pixies. "Even the rabble." She turned and looked at the queen. "What a pretty necklace. I really feel quite distressed at not receiving in invitation."*
>
> *"You're not welcome here," Stefan said, puffing out his chest while beside him Leila brushed the stone at her neck with her fingers.*
>
> *"Not welcome? Oh dear, what an awkward situation." Maleficent turned, as if to leave. (p. 101-102).*

The conflicts were overcome through competition. Maleficent as protector and guardian of the Moors region, was very strong and still defended his territory. Despite the various ways that King Henry and Stefan used to eliminate and take the Moors, she still did not give up in order to protect her territory. The competition between several parties can overcome the conflicts that occur between them. But not only that, Maleficent, also a character described as a round character, often experiences changing characters. She competes with herself by fighting her fears and controlling her emotions.

The conflict between Maleficent and the farmers can be overcome through avoidance. Maleficent is a strong fairy and has excellent magic. She always wants to prove that she is a strong fairy. Then the thing she did to the farmers was to cast his magic.

> *"Into a man," she said.*
> *There was a shimmer of magic, and before the shocked farmers eyes, the raven transformed into a man. Throwing off the net, the raven-man climbed to his feet unsteadily.*
> *"It's demon!" one of the farmers cried. The two men turned and took off, the dogs following close behind.*
> *When she was sure they were gone, Maleficent stood up. Her gaze fell on the bird she had transformed. (p.76).*

The quote above shows that by giving lessons to the farmers, the conflicts that occur between Maleficent and the farmers can be resolved through avoidance. Maleficent casts her magic and turns the raven into a man. That's what scared the farmers and decided to escalate the conflict between Maleficent and them.

4. Compromise

A compromise is an approach with a desire to keep everyone a little happy, perhaps not as comfortable as they would have liked, but more satisfied than they would have been lost. The actual working of compromises, however, does not maximize collective satisfaction. Instead, it equalizes the dissatisfaction of the participants.

Maleficent overcome the conflict by using conflict management, namely compromise. The conflict between Maleficent and Queen Leila, and King Stefan was resolved using compromise. During Queen Leila

and King Stefan's baby celebration, Maleficent comes to disrupt the celebration. When he tries to spoil the baby christening by casting a curse on the baby, an argument breaks out between Maleficent, Stefan, and Leila. In order to overcome the conflict between them, King Stefan and Maleficent finally made a compromise.

> *"Listen well, all of you," she intoned. "The princess shall indeed grow in grace and beauty by all who know her…"*
>
> *"But before the sun sets on her sixteenth birthday, she will…" She paused and looked around the room for inspiration. Her eyes landed on one of the presents brought for the baby. She continued. "...prick her finger on the spindle of a spinning wheel and fall into a sleep like death. A sleep from which she will never awaken."*
>
> *"Maleficent," he said, stepping forward. "Don't do this. I'm begging you."*
>
> *Finally, she responded. "I like you begging," she said "I do. Do it again." (p.103-104)*
>
> *His infant daughter's future was at stake. "I beg you," he said through clenched teeth.*
>
> *"All right," Maleficent replied, shrugging as she threw the king bine. "The princess can be awoken from her death sleep, but only by" – here she paused and narrowed her gaze so that the n ext words she spoke pierced Stefan to the core -"True Love's Kiss" (p. 105).*

The novel quote above explains that the conflict between Maleficent and Leila and Stefan can be resolved by compromise. Maleficent has turned into a very cruel fairy. She doesn't care about anything. But when she tries to take revenge on Stefan by destroying the celebration and cursing her baby, she still considers them. Even though he had cursed the princess, he still gave Stefan a chance. If he wanted the curse to be lightened, then he had to beg and kneel to Maleficent.

The conflict between Maleficent and her impatience was overcome by using a conflict management strategy, namely, compromise. Diaval

knows that Maleficent can't control his emotions, he tries not to tell her about what he saw in the castle. However, Maleficent still forced Diaval to tell him. It shows in the text below:

> *"There's been a…" His voice trailed off.*
> *"What?" Maleficent demanded. She was growing impatient.*
> *"A…um…" He looked down at his feet, then up, his eyes meeting the intense stare of Maleficent's. "There's been a…" He pretended to see something on his shoulder and flicked at it.*
> *That was it. Maleficent couldn't take any more. "Speak!" she commanded.*
> *Diaval snapped to attention. "Child," he said. "King Stefan and queen have a child."*
> *"Oh?" Maleficent said, at one surprised by the wave of jealousy that washed over her and angry that Stefan could still affect her feelings that way. (p.94)*
> *A celebration for a baby? It is all just so wonderful, isn't it? She thought. They will parade Stefans's baby around like a prize. The baby that is the result of so much betrayal and so much pain. Another human put on the Earth to harm and destroy our kind. Oh yes, it is just so wonderful. Maleficent's lip curled. (p.95)*

From the quote above, it can be seen that compromise can resolve conflicts. However, Diaval tried not to tell him the bad news. She keeps asking him to tell the truth. Even after she knew that the news that Diaval conveyed was unpleasant news. Because when she heard the news, she became disappointed and jealous. But, the compromise between Maleficent and Diaval could make her overcome her impatience.

5. Creative Integration

Creative integration is the most complex and energy-consuming strategy but offers the most significant opportunity to satisfy each participant's goals and enhance the long term relationship. Conflict integration attempts to break the conflict context by demonstrating that the way a conflict is perceived is not the only possible way to see it. One

has a choice to see the conflict in another context rather than examine it within the present one.

In this dispute, the resolution is creative integration, which tries to break the conflict context by explaining that the way a conflict is viewed is not the only way to see it. The option of viewing the issue in a different context rather than examining it in the current one subverts the conflicting debate.

Maleficent begins to admit that her hatred for Stefan does not extend to Aurora. When Aurora was a baby, she was clueless and didn't deserve the curse. Maleficent is disillusioned with herself, and she is drowning in hatred and revenge. She will do anything to break the curse, but no power on earth can change it unless Aurora can find the kiss of her true love.

> *Letting out a deep, sad sigh, she reached out and gently brushed a strand of Aurora's hair from her face. Diaval stood at her side, his silent presence a small comfort to Maleficent. She took a deep breath and spoke softly, her voice cracking with emotion. "I will not ask you for forgiveness. What I have done is unforgivable. I was so lost in hatred and revenge. I never dreamed that I could love you so much. You stole what was left of my heart. And now I've lost you forever." She paused, wiping a tear. "But I swear, no harm will come to you as las as I live… and not a day shall pass I won't miss your smile…"*
> *Maleficent voice trailed off. There was nothing left she could say or do. This was the only good-bye she would ever get, and she wanted to make it count. Leaning over, she placed one hand over Aurora's and gently kissed the girl on the forehead. (p. 229).*

According to the quotes above, Maleficent was very disappointed with herself. She put her curse on the wrong person. Aurora didn't know anything when she was a baby. Maleficent approaches Aurora's bed and apologizes for her actions, promising to protect her as she sleeps. Maleficent

kisses Aurora on the forehead, and both are shocked to find that the spell

had been broken through the power of her maternal love for the princess.

Aurora realizes how much Maleficent cares for her and begins to trust her

again.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter involves the conclusions and suggestions relating to research. This chapter has two parts. First, the researcher presents the result through the data analysis from the previous chapter. Second, the researcher provides the suggestion for the reader and the future researcher relating to this research.

A. Conclusion

Based on the first problem of the study Maleficent faces two types of conflict in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*; they are external conflict and internal conflict. In external conflict, Maleficent faces seven external conflicts: the conflict between her and Stefan, the conflict between her and King Henry, the conflict between her and the Soldiers, the conflict between her and Knotgrass, Flittle, and Thistlewit, the conflict between her and queen Leila the conflict between her and Diaval, and the conflict between her and Aurora. Meanwhile, the internal conflict that Maleficent faces is the conflict between herself and her fear, the conflict between herself and her anger, the conflict between herself and her sadness, the conflict between herself and her impatient, the conflict between herself and her regret, and the conflict between herself and her affection. Next problem of the study is the way main character overcoming the conflict.

The way Maleficent overcome her conflict using strategies management conflict. There are five conflict management strategies, namely: avoidance, pacification, competition, compromise, and creative integration. Conflict management strategies using avoidance are used in conflicts that occur between Maleficent and Diaval. by avoidance. Furthermore, overcoming conflicts with pacification in the conflicts that occur between Maleficent with her regret and Maleficent with her affection. The conflict between Maleficent and the king Henry, Maleficent with Stefan, Maleficent with warriors, Maleficent with her fear, and Maleficent with her arrogance is overcome by means of competition. Meanwhile, compromise is used to resolve the conflict between Maleficent and Leila, and Stefan. Finally, the conflict management strategy used in overcoming the conflict between Maleficent and Princess Aurora is creative integration.

B. Suggestion

At the end of this thesis, the writer would like to give some suggestions:

Based on the conclusions above, according to the researcher, Maleficent's novel is a very good novel to read and research because it provides many very good lessons. The researcher analyzes the intrinsic elements in the novel and the conflicts faced by the main character in the novel.

The researcher suggests that future researchers who will conduct research using the Maleficent novel can use this thesis as a reference. There are other additional sections to Elizabeth Rudnick's novel to consider.

Future researchers could, for example, look at Aurora's role in Maleficent's personality development. In addition, researchers can see how feminism is represented in other important characters of the novel. Another suggestion is that further research should be conducted on the psychological characteristics of the novel's main character.

The author also gives suggestions to readers or further researchers who want to analyze the novel or film Maleficent. For further literary researchers who want to analyze the conflict in Maleficent's novel, you can analyze other topics for example, analysis of Stefan's characterization in Elizabeth Rudnick's novel Maleficent, you can also analyze Aurora's struggle for life in Elizabeth Rudnick's novel Maleficent.

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