

**INNER CONFLICT FACED BY FRODO BAGGINS IN J.R.R  
TOLKIEN'S *THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING***

**THESIS**

**By:**

**Febrian Dwi Andriana**

**17320156**



**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

**2021**

**INNER CONFLICT FACED BY FRODO BAGGINS IN J.R.R  
TOLKIEN'S *THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING***

**THESIS**

Presented to  
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

**By:**

**Febrian Dwi Andriana**

**17320156**

**Advisor:**

**Asni Furaida, M.A.**

**NIDT. 19880711 20180201 2 182**



**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

**2021**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Inner Conflict Faced by Frodo Baggins in J.R.R Tolkien’s *The Fellowship of The Ring***” 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, December 2021

The Researcher



Febrian Dwi Andriana

NIM 17320156

## APPROVAL SHEET

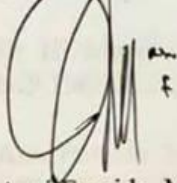
This is to certify that Febrian Dwi Andriana's thesis entitled **Inner Conflict Faced by Frodo Baggins in J.R.R Tolkiens *The Fellowship of The Ring*** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

Malang, December 2021

Malang, December 2021

Approved by

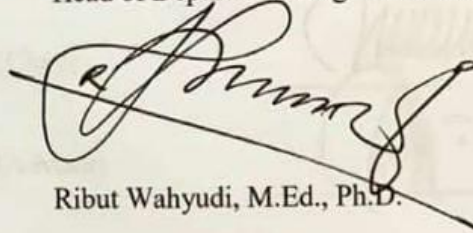
Advisor



Asni Furaida, M.A.

NIP 19880711201802012182

Head of Department English Literature,



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.

NIP 19811205201 101 1007

Acknowledged by

Dean,



Dr. M. Faisal, M.Ag.

NIP 197801012003121003

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

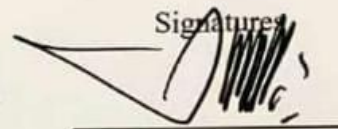
This is to certify that Febrian Dwi Andriana's thesis entitled **Inner Conflict Faced by Frodo Baggins in J.R.R Tolkien's *The Fellowship of The Ring*** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, December 2021

The Board of Examiners

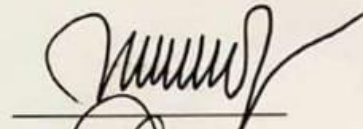
Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.  
NIP 196810202003122001

(Main Examiner)

Signatures  


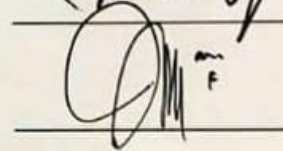
Dr. Hj. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum.  
NIP 196802262006042001

(Chair)



Asni Furaida, M.A.  
NIP 19880711201802012182

(Advisor)



Approved by  
Dean of Faculty of Humanities

  
Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.  
NIP 197401112003121003

## **MOTTO**

It always seems impossible until it's done.

*Man Jadda Wajada.*

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis are dedicated to my beloved father, Sutarji and my lovely mom, Siti

Masulin for their endless love.

My beloved brother, Eko Arin Argitias Mahendra and my little brother, M.

Amirul Mukminin who always making my world more colorful.

Thank you very much to all of my family who always support me, give me affection, and precious advice.

I wanna dedicate this thesis to my self who always doing the best my version.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

### *Bismillaahirrohmaanirrohiim*

Praised be to Allah, the Almighty and the Most Merciful, the Lord of the world, the master of the day after, who always blesses this universe day and night. Praised be to Allah to help one of his servants to finish this thesis titled *Inner Conflict Faced by Frodo Baggins in J.R.R Tolkiens The Fellowship of The Ring*. His mercy and peace be upon the prophet Muhammad SAW, who has pulled us all from the darkness to the light of life.

The writer like to take this opportunity to thank all of people who have many valuable in writing this thesis:

1. I highly express my gratitude to my advisor, Asni Furaida, M.A. whose great suggestions and patience enables me to finish this thesis.
2. I would like to express the deepest gratitude for lectures of English Letter Department for their valuable ideas, suggestions, correction, critiques, guidance and remarkable patience in my study at the university.
3. My family, especially both of my parents, Sutarji and Siti Masulin. Without their supports in so many aspects, I would not be able to be who I am today.
4. My beloved brother, Eko Arin Argitias Mahendra, and my little brother, M. Amirul Mukminin who always make me happy in this world.
5. All of my friends who have accompanied me during this journey of my life.
6. I wanna thank me who always believing in me, I wanna thank me for doing all this hard work, I wanna thank me for having no days off, I wanna thank me for never quitting, for just being me at all times.

Malang, December 2021

Febrian Dwi Andriana



## ABSTRACT

**Andriana, Febrian Dwi** (2021) *Inner Conflict Faced by Frodo Baggins in J.R.R Tolkiens The Fellowship of The Ring*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Asni Furaida, M.A.

Key Words: Inner Conflict, Approach-Approach Inner Conflict, Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict, Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict

---

Inner conflict is a conflict experienced by all human beings. Inner conflict is a struggle that exists within us. Therefore, inner conflict is very essential. This research aims at how humans can resolve the inner conflicts that they experiences. This thesis discusses the inner conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins in the novel *The Lord of The Ring*. The researcher analyzed the interactions and reactions of Frodo Baggins as he faced some inner conflict.

The researcher used Kurt Lewin's theory and Johnson's theory in analyzing the inner conflicts that Frodo experienced. The researcher used the psychological approach. Then, the researcher formulates two questions that arise to discuss them. (1) What forms of inner conflict did Frodo experience in J.R.R Tolkien's novel entitled *The Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of The Ring*? (2) How did Frodo resolve the inner conflict in J.R.R Tolkien's novel entitled *The Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of The Ring*?

The results found in analyzing inner conflict used Kurt Lewin's theory, there are three types of inner conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins in the novel *The Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring*. The researcher found three form of inner conflict, there are: (1) Approach-Approach Inner Conflict has 3 data 2) Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict has 10 data 3) Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict has 8 data. It can be concluded that the Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict is the most frequently happened to Frodo Baggins. The second research question used the Johnson's theory that Frodo Baggins resolves his inner conflict in the novel *The Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring*. The researcher found 5 styles to resolve inner conflict: (1) Turtle style has 1 data, (2) Shark style has 2 data, (3) Mouse deer style has 5 data, (4) Fox style has 2 data, and (5) Owl style has 2 data. It can be concluded that the Mouse deer style is the most frequently happened to Frodo Baggins.

## ABSTRAK

**Andriana, Febrian Dwi** (2021) *Inner Conflict Faced by Frodo Baggins in J.R.R Tolkiens The Fellowship of The Ring*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Asni Furaida, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Konflik Batin, Konflik Batin Mendekat-Mendekat, Konflik Batin Menjauh-Menjauh, Konflik Batin Mendekat-Menjauh.

---

Konflik batin merupakan konflik yang dialami semua manusia. Konflik batin merupakan suatu pertengkarannya yang ada dalam diri kita. Maka dari itu, konflik batin sangat penting. Penelitian ini mempunyai tujuan bagaimana manusia dapat mengatasi konflik batin yang ia alami. Skripsi ini membahas tentang konflik batin yang di alami oleh Frodo Baggins dalam novel *The Lord of The Ring*. Peneliti menganalisis tentang interaksi dan reaksi dari Frodo Baggins ketika dia menghadapi beberapa konflik batin.

Peneliti menggunakan teori Kurt Lewin dan Johnson dalam menganalisis konflik batin yang di alami Frodo. Pada penelitian konflik batin ini, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan psikologi. Dalam skripsi ini, peneliti merumuskan dua pertanyaan yang muncul untuk mendiskusikannya. 1) Apa saja jenis konflik batin yang di alami Frodo Baggins dalam novel *The Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring* karya J.R.R Tolkien? 2) Bagaimana Frodo Baggins mengatasi konflik batin dalam novel *The Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring* karya J.R.R Tolkien?

Hasil yang ditemukan peneliti dalam menganalisa konflik batin menggunakan teori Kurt Lewin, terdapat tiga jenis konflik batin yang di alami Frodo Baggins dalam novel *The Fellowship of the Ring*. Peneliti menemukan tiga jenis konflik batin yaitu 1) Konflik Batin Mendekat-Mendekat terdapat 3 data 2) Konflik Batin Menjauh-Menjauh terdapat 10 data 3) Konflik Batin Mendekat-Menjauh terdapat 8 data. Dari ketiga konflik batin di atas, maka konflik batin Menjauh-Menjauh adalah konflik batin yang sering di alami Frodo Baggins yaitu sejumlah 10 data. Dalam rumusan masalah yang kedua, peneliti menggunakan teori Johnson & Johnson dalam meneliti bagaimana cara Frodo Baggins mengatasi konflik batin dalam novel *The Fellowship of the Ring*. Hasil yang ditemukan peneliti dalam menganalisa novel ini terdapat 5 gaya yang digunakan Frodo Baggins dalam menyelesaikan konflik batin yang di alaminya, yaitu (1) Gaya Kura-Kura terdapat 1 data, (2) Gaya Ikan Hiu terdapat 2 data, (3) Gaya Kancil terdapat 5 data, (4) Gaya Rubah terdapat 2 data, (5) Gaya Burung Hantu terdapat 2 data. Dari kelima gaya penyelesaian konflik batin di atas, maka mouse deer style adalah gaya yang sering Frodo Baggins lakukan dalam menyelesaikan konflik batin yaitu sejumlah 5 data.

## مستخلص البحث

اندربيانا، فبرييا دوي. (2021). الصراع الباطني يواجهه فرودو باجين في الرواية "زمالة الخواتم" لج.ر.ر. تولكين البحث العلمي، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج  
مشرف : أسني فريده الماجستير  
الكلمات المفتاحية : حلّ لصراع الباطني، الصراع الباطني، جونسون وجونسون، كورت ليفين

الصراع تناقش هذا بحث العلمي الصراع الباطني يواجهه فرودو باجين في رواية "زمالة الخواتم" (*The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*). بحثت الباحثة عن معاملة واستجابة لفرودو باجين عند تواجهه بعض الصراعات الباطنية. استخدمت الباحثة النظرية لكورت ليفين في تحليل الصراع الباطني الذي يواجهه فرودو. استخدمت الباحثة النقد التحليل النفسي. سبكت الباحثة سؤاليين الذي ظهرت للمناقشة ( ما أشكال الصراع الباطني الذي واجه فرودو باجين في رواية "زمالة الخواتم" (*The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of the Rings*) لج.ر.ر. تولكين (J.R.R Tolkien)، 2) كيف يرسى فرودو باجين الصراع الباطني في الرواية في رواية "زمالة الخواتم" (*The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of the Rings*) لج.ر.ر. تولكين (J.R.R Tolkien).

حصلت الباحثة ثلاث النتائج في الصراع الباطني الذي واجهه فرودو باجين في رواية "زمالة الخواتم" (*The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of the Rings*) باستخدام نظرية لكورت ليفين وهي: 1) الصراع يقترب، ثاب بيانات، 2) الصراع يبعد عشر بيانات 3) الصراع اقترب وابتعد ثماني بيانات. من البيانات يواجهه فرودو باجين أكثر من النوع الصراع الباطني بعيدا يعني عشر البيانات. استخدمت الباحثة نظرية جونسون وجونسون لبحث كيفية تحليل فرودو باجين في أسئلة البحث الثاني في رواية "زمالة الخواتم" (*The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of the Rings*). حصلت الباحثة خمس أشكال التي استخدم فرودو باجين في استكمال الصراع الباطني يعني: 1) شكل سلحفة بيان واحد 2) بيانان من شكل قرش، 3) خمس أشكال من شكل غزال الموس، 4) شكلين من شكل الثعلب 5) خمس أشكال من شكل بومة. من البيانات التي حصلت الباحثة أشكال غزال موس أكثر أشكال التي يواجهه فرودو باجين يعني خمس أشكال.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS COVER.....	i
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP .....	ii
APPROVAL SHEET .....	iii
LEGIMATION SHEET .....	iv
MOTTO .....	v
DEDICATION .....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	vii
ABSTRACT .....	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT .....	xi
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION .....	1
A. Background of the Study .....	1
B. Problem of Study .....	5
C. Objectives of the Study .....	6
D. Scope and Limitation .....	6
E. Significance of the Study .....	6
F. Research Method.....	6
1. Research Design .....	6
2. Data Source.....	7
3. Data Collection.....	7
4. Data Analysis.....	8
G. Definition of Key Terms .....	8
H. Previous Studies .....	8
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE .....	13
A. Psychology and Literature.....	13
B. Psychological Approach.....	14
C. Character .....	15
D. Kurt Lewin’s Theory of Inner Conflict.....	16
1. Approach-Approach Inner Conflict.....	19
2. Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict.....	19
3. Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict .....	19
E. Johnson’s Theory of Resolve Inner Conflict .....	20
1. Turtle Style .....	20
2. Shark Style.....	20
3. Mouse deer Style .....	20
4. Fox Style.....	21
5. Owl Style .....	21
CHAPTER III: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION .....	22
A. The Forms of Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins.....	22
1. Approach-Approach Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins .....	22
2. Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins .....	24
3. Approaach-Avoidance Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins .....	32
B. How Frodo Baggins Resolves His Inner Conflict.....	38

1. The Turtle Style to Resolve The Inner Conflict .....	39
2. The Shark Style to Resolve The Inner Conflict.....	40
3. The Mouse deer Style to Resolve The Inner Conflict .....	43
4. The Fox Style to Resolve The Inner Conflict.....	47
5. The Owl Style to Resolve The Inner Conflict .....	49
CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....	52
A. Conclusion .....	52
B. Suggestion.....	53
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	54
APPENDIX.....	57
CURRICULUM VITAE .....	66

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of the Background of Study, Problem of Study, Objective of Study, Scope of Limitation, Significance of the Study, Research Method, including Research Design, Data, Data Sources, Data Collection, and as Data Analysis, the last is Definition of the Key Terms.

#### **A. Background of Study**

In Indonesia, we often encounter several cases of conflict in various regions. These conflicts range from individual conflict to conflict within the group. According to Pace & Faules in their book *Organizational Communication* (1994), conflict is an expression of disagreement between other individuals or a group with another group. In this case, dispute shows differences between two or more individuals who are experienced, expressed, and remembered.

Conflict is an attempt to obtain rare things, such as values, status, power, and others. The purpose of the conflict itself is not only to gain profit but has another meaning, that is, to subdue the other. According to Lewis A. Coser in his book entitled *The Function of Social Life* (1956), he divides conflict into two parts: realistic conflict and non-realistic conflict. (Coser, L.A., 1956).

Realistic conflict is a split that occurs due to a feeling of disappointment of an individual or group against the system of rules in social relations (Coser, L.A., 1956). For example, students held demonstrations because they refused to increase tuition fees. It means that students feel disillusioned with the campus system. Non-realistic conflict is a split that occurs because it does not come from the purpose of competition, it means that the parties divert the problem to a third person, who aims to relieve tension (Coser, L.A., 1956). For example, A team and B team has a conflict. They have no goal of making a profit, but they are looking for a third person to defuse the tension.

According to Wellek & Warren (1995) conflict is two things that have a force in which each other attacks each other. Conflict in literary works has a very important role in order to support the content of the story. If the story has no

conflict then it will not attract the reader. The existence of conflicts in literary works can make a story in a novel is real feeling by the readers.

A literary work has a very close relationship with the conflict. The conflict is able to trigger the emergence of other conflicts. Even in a story, it will not be excessive if it has more than one conflict. If a story has conflicts that can be developed then the story will be more interesting to the reader (Destinawati, 2012).

In the novel, a story has several events. The event is capable of creating conflicts, physical conflict or inner conflict. Physical conflict in a story involve physical activity, which is the interaction between the story character and other story characters, other characters or the environment. An inner conflict is something that happens in the heart, the mind of a character in the story. Based on the description it can be known that conflicts can occur in all aspects of human life (Nurgiyantoro, 2007).

In this study, the researcher analyzed the inner conflicts in a literary work. The research into literary works is important to know the relevance of literary works to the realities that exist in society. The values contained in literary works can reflect the life of reality and exert influence in society. Therefore, literary works can be used as a reference to know the life of reality that occurs in society (Destinawati, 2012).

In this study, the literary work chosen by the researcher is the novel *The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien. The researcher analyzed the inner conflicts experienced by the main characters in the novel. In this novel, there is a main character named Frodo Baggins, he experiences inner conflicts in his life in the village of Shire. Frodo became unyielding and strong in fighting for something to fight for the Shire. The inner conflict in the novel is seen when Frodo has many options when fighting for the Shire nation (Destinawati, 2012).

J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Fellowship of The Ring* was chosen in the study because the character in this novel has many problems that are experienced in this era. The novel's advantage in this story of the inner suffering experienced by Frodo Baggins as the main character. This inner suffering caused an inner conflict in Frodo (Zuhal, 2019). The events experienced by Frodo in the novel certainly

make the reader better know that the soul in a person has an important role in coloring life.

This is commensurate with the opinion of Aristotle (in Walgito, 1997: 6) who said that the soul is an element of life, therefore every living being has a soul. Dewantara (in Walgito, 1997: 7) explains more deeply that this element of life is limited to humans only. Likewise, the life experienced by Frodo in the novel *The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien is certainly influenced by the soul.

The main character in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Fellowship of the Rings* is a Hobbit. Hobbits are creatures who are always happy and never experience any problems in their lives. Also, the Hobbits were creatures who loved to help others. Likewise, during Frodo's life, he grew up with his uncle, Bilbo Baggins. Frodo lived happily with his uncle. So this makes the researcher interested in analyzing the inner conflict experienced by Frodo until he is faced with a big problem that makes him hesitant in making decisions (Zuhal, 2019).

In this study, the literary work has a close relationship with psychology. Woodworth and Marquis (in Walgito, 1997: 8) illustrate that psychology studies individual activities, whether motor, cognitive, or emotional. Therefore, psychology is a science that investigates and studies behavior or activities, where those behaviors and activities are manifestations of psychiatric life.

Inner conflict is one of the studies in literary work, especially psychology approach. As Minderop (2016) viewed before studying the literary work with an approach to inner conflict, understanding psychology approach is an important thing that must be understood first that looks at the involvement of the author's psychology and the author's ability to display the characters involved with psychiatric problems.

According to Endraswara (2008) psychology approach has an essential role in understanding literary works because there are several advantages: first, the importance of psychology approach to examine the aspects of characterization more deeply. Second, psychological approaches can help the researcher provide feedback that can still be developed. Lastly, This kind of research can help analyze literary works full of psychological problems.



If it is associated with the events that experienced by Frodo Baggins in the novel *The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien, then this novel is very appropriate when studied with a psychological approach. The superiority of this novel, lies in the psychological of the main character in the novel is depicted in real and clear. The author is able to provide a picture of the inner conflict of the main character in detail presented in the literary work (Fachruddin, 2020).

In that statement, it is clear that a literary work is very closely related to psychology approach; in this case, the psychology approach is the inner conflict that occurs in the main character told by the author. The existence of inner conflict is due to various problems in human life. Living life is not easy, so many obstacles that humans encounter. The issue will come from outside and within a human being (Wellek, Warren, and Budianta, 2016).

According to Endraswara (2003), literature and psychology can be related in their roles because both have a function in life. Psychology and literature related to human problems as individuals and social creatures. Both use the same fundamental element that makes the human experience a study material. Therefore, the psychological approach is considered necessary in literary research (Ratna, 2006).

Moreover, some researchers have researched in literary works using a psychological approach. First, Nur Hidayah (2018) the research entitled *Internal Conflict Faced by The Main Character of My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult. The researcher used Kurt Lewin's theory in this study, focusing on the main character's inner conflicts. The researcher examined how the main character reacts when facing several inner conflicts. The researcher also found solutions to conflicts faced by the main characters. The conflicts in the novel are classified using Kurt Lewin's theory.

The researcher found three types of inner conflict that the main character experiences. These conflicts are (1) Approach-Approach Conflict, (2) Avoidance-Avoidance Conflict, and (3) Approach-Avoidance Conflict. While in resolving the inner conflict that in experienced the main character. Researchers found five main character styles to resolve the inner conflicts he experienced, there are, (1) Turtle Style, (2) shark Style, (3) mouse deer Style, and (5) owl Style.

The next researcher is from Rohmat Anang Fakhruddin (2015) entitled *The Inner Conflict Faced by Victor Frankenstein in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein*. This study discusses how the main character deals with inner conflicts. Researchers used Sigmund Freud's theory in analyzing the novel. The researcher also examined how the influence of personality structure on inner conflicts faced by main characters. The researcher used Kurt Lewin's theory of approach and avoidance of conflict in classifying the data.

In this study, researcher found that the inner conflicts faced by the main character have a variety of different forms. It all depends on the personality structure that the main character has. Based on the personality structure of the main character, each inner conflict has a different decision in dealing with the problem. Then it can change the outcome in solving the problem.

The next researcher is Muhammad Zuhail (2019) entitled *The Heroic Values of Frodo Baggins in The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring by J.R.R Tolkien*. This study used the new criticism theory to analyzed the characterization of the main character. This study used a qualitative method because the researcher focused on data that are literature review from the novel. The researcher found some values of heroism and characterization described by Frodo Baggins as the main character. Frodo Baggins depicted as simple, unambitious, pessimistic, polite, careful, smart, humorous, friendly, friendship, clever, independent, cautions, relaxes, and normal person.

The previous studies presented by the researcher that found some theories with different object. Then, the researcher found the same object with different theory. So, the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien has not been found in previous research. It means that the object of this novel has not been found in inner conflict theory. This research is necessary because it seeks to describe the forms of inner conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins. The researcher also explained how Frodo Baggins solved the inner conflict he experienced using a psychological approach.

## **B. Problem of Study**

Based on the background of the study, the researcher wants to answer the following question are

1. What forms of inner conflict did Frodo experience in J.R.R Tolkien's novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring*?
2. How did Frodo resolve the inner conflict in J.R.R Tolkien's novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring*?

### **C. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problems of the study, the researcher aims to:

1. To know and identify the form of inner conflict Frodo experienced in J.R.R Tolkien's novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring*.
2. To find out how Frodo solved the inner conflict he experienced in J.R.R Tolkien's novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring*.

### **D. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research is the researcher analyzed the first part of the novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring*. The sensation in this novel has many types, and the researcher does not intend to explore all and focuses on the problem in the novel, namely inner conflict. The researcher will identify, analyze, and interpret the inner conflict in this novel. The limitation of this study is the researcher only analyzed the inner conflicts of the main character, Frodo Baggins.

### **E. Significance of the Study**

This research is expected to give practical and theoretical significance. Theoretically, the researcher hopes this study will be essential to develop the theoretical perspective of literary theory for scientific works. This study is expected to increase literary studies. Then, practically the researcher expected this valuable study to understand the kind of inner conflict in this novel. The researcher also hopes this study will benefit the other researchers conducting relevant studies.

### **F. Research Method**

#### **1. Research Design**

The researcher uses literary criticism in the study of *Inner Conflict Faced by Frodo Baggins in J.R.R Tolkien's The Fellowship of The Ring*. Literary criticism is concerned with analyzing literary work. According to Goldman in

Faruk (1999: 12), the literary work is a structure of history that is always dynamic and continued. Evaluation, interpretation, and analysis can be applied in literary criticism.

The researcher analyzing the inner conflict in some objects to prepare the discussion. In this study, the researcher focused on the form of inner conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins in the novel *The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien. The researcher uses a psychological approach to analyze the inner conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien. The psychological approach is one of the approaches used to analyze literary work.

The researcher used Kurt Lewin's theory to examine the forms of inner conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins in the novel *The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien. The researcher also examined how Frodo Baggins solved his inner conflicts. In this study, the researcher used Johnson's theory to resolve the inner conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins in the novel *The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien.

## **2. Data Source**

The data source of this research is the literary work entitled *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* consist of 535 pages. *The Fellowship of the Ring* is the first book of *The Lord of the Ring* series by J.R.R Tolkien. The novel was published on July 21<sup>st</sup>, 1954. In this research, the book had been the new published by Harper Collins *Publisher* in 1999. The novel is a fantasy genre and has been translated into 38 languages.

## **3. Data Collection**

Data collection is one of the steps to get the information deeply. First, the researcher reads the novel to get some of the conflicts Frodo Baggins experienced in the story. Second, the researcher underlines some of the words, sentences, phrases, and paragraphs used as research data to analyze the novel. Third, the researcher group several types of conflict according to the researcher's theory. Lastly, the researcher collected the data, such as journal, thesis, or article, to get more information about the inner conflict.

#### 4. Data Analysis

Once the researcher collected the data, the researcher would do the following steps: First, the researcher classified the data related to the three types of inner conflict by Kurt Lewin theory (Approach-Approach Inner Conflict, Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict, and Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict). Second, the researcher classified the data to the five styles of resolve inner conflict by Johnson theory (Turtle style, Shark style, Mouse deer style, Fox style, and Owl style).

The researcher will explain by interpreting them from the data which include the underlined words, phrases, sentences, and dialogue of the play that it connected to the respective research question. Lastly, the researcher comes to a conclusion that is formed on the data analysis.

#### G. Definition of Key Terms

The definition of the key terms in this section makes it easier for readers to understand the purpose of this research. This research has several keywords that will be described below:

- a) **Inner conflict** is person who is under a pressure that contradicts each other, pulls, or both (Kurt Lewin, in Akmal, 2016).
- b) **Approach-approach inner conflict** is the theory of inner conflict that experienced by humans who have two forces pushing each other in opposite directions (Kurt Lewin, in Akmal, 2016).
- c) **Avoidance-avoidance inner conflict** is the theory of inner conflict that experienced by humans who have two forces that inhibit each other in opposite directions (Kurt Lewin, in Akmal, 2016).
- d) **Approach-avoidance inner conflict** is the theory of inner conflict that experienced by humans who have two forces that push each other and inhibit, which arise from one goal (Kurt Lewin, in Akmal, 2016).

#### H. Previous Study

Some researchers analyze the study using a psychological approach and it becomes the previous studies in this research. First, Nur Hidayah (2018) the research entitled *Inner Conflict Faced by The Main Character of My Sister's*

*Keeper* by Jodi Picoult. The researcher used Kurt Lewin's theory in this study, focusing on the main character's inner conflicts. The researcher examined how the main character reacts when facing several inner conflicts. The researcher also found solutions to conflicts faced by the main characters.

The conflicts in the novel are classified using Kurt Lewin's theory. The researcher found three types of inner conflict that the main character experiences. These conflicts are (1) Approach-Approach Conflict, (2) Avoidance-Avoidance Conflict, and (3) Approach-Avoidance Conflict. While in resolving the inner conflict that the main character experienced, the researcher found five main character styles to resolve the inner conflicts he experienced, there are, (1) Turtle style, (2) shark Style, (3) mouse deer Style, and (5) owl Style.

The next researcher is from Rohmat Anang Fakhruddin (2015) entitled *The Inner Conflict Faced by Victor Frankenstein in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein*. This study discusses how the main character deals with inner conflicts. The researcher used Sigmund Freud's theory in analyzing the novel. Researchers also examined how the influence of personality structure on inner conflicts faced by main characters.

The researcher used Kurt Lewin's theory of approach and avoidance conflict in classifying the data. In this study, researcher found that the inner conflicts faced by the main character have a variety of different forms. It all depends on the personality structure that the main character has. Based on the personality structure of the main character, each inner conflict has a different decision in dealing with the problem. Then it can change the outcome in solving the problem.

The next researcher is Muhammad Zuhul (2019) entitled *The Heroic Values of Frodo Baggins in The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien. This study used the new criticism theory to analyze the characterization of the main character. This study used a qualitative method because the researcher focused on data that are literature review from the novel.

The researcher found some values of heroism and characterization described by Frodo Baggins as the main character. Frodo Baggins depicted as

simple, unambitious, pessimistic, polite, careful, smart, humorous, friendly, friendship, clever, independent, cautions, relaxes, and normal person.

The next researcher is Nurul Pratiwi (2020) entitled *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Aku Lupa Bahwa Aku Perempuan* karya Ihsan Abdul Quddus. This study uses the study of literary psychology using Kurt Lewin's theory. In this study, researchers found inner conflicts faced by the main character. The main character experiences inner conflict focused on two choices between personal life and career. The method in this study is a description using qualitative analysis that describes the inner conflict experienced by the main character.

The next researcher is Masnita Islah Hudadi (2017), entitled *Patty's Motives In Loving German Pow In Bett Greene's "Summer Of My German Soldier*. The researcher used a psychological approach in researching Summer Of My German Soldier novels in this study. The researcher focused on the psychological condition of the main character in the novel *Summer Of My German Soldier*. The result found by the researcher is that the condition experienced by the main character is fluctuating. In this study, the researcher applies literary criticism and uses a psychological approach to deal with the data.

The next researcher is Endah Meigita (2018), entitled *Konflik Batin Tokoh Mei Rose Dalam Novel Surga Yang Tak Dirindukan Karya Asma Nadia (Kajian Psikologi Sastra Kurt Lewin)*. The researcher used the study of the literary psychology of Kurt Lewin's theory. This study aims to find out the inner conflict experienced by Mei Rose as the main character. This study's data analysis techniques include data analysis, data collection, and data analysis results reporting.

The study also aims to determine how Mei Rose resolves the inner conflicts she is experiencing. The theory that the researcher used in researching the resolution of inner conflicts experienced by Mei Rose is Johnson's theory. The researcher found five types of solutions that Mei Rose did in resolving inner conflicts that she experienced, namely turtle style, shark style, mouse deer style, fox style, and owl style. The benefit of this research is that it can develop literary theories, especially in analyzing the characters' inner conflict in the novel.

The next study from Rini Agustina (2015), entitled *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Catatan Malam Terakhir Karya Firdya Taufiqurrahman*. This research discusses the inner conflict in the main character in the novel *Catatan Malam Terakhir* by Firdya Taufiqurrahman. This study uses qualitative methods. The approach used in this study is the literary psychology approach.

The data analysis used in this study is document analysis. Documents analysis in this study used a data collection by the researcher called a key instrument. The triangulation of theory in this study is used for data validation. Interwoven techniques and channels are used in this research technique. The results of this study state that the inner conflict experienced by the main character in the novel *Catatan Malam Terakhir* by Firdya Taufiqurrahman is a feeling of sadness, disappointment, envy, worry, shame, and fear.

The next study from Afiq Yusuf Fachrudin (2020), entitled *Konflik Batin Tokoh Sari Dalam Novel Perempuan Bersampur Merah Karya Intan Andaru (Kajian Psikologi Sastra Kurt Lewin)*. This study analyzes the inner conflict experienced by the main character, Sari. This study used Kurt Lewin's theory in analyzing the theory of inner conflict. The benefits of this research can find out how Kurt Lewin's theory is in studying a literary work. This study uses the qualitative method. The data obtained from this study takes the form of sentences and paragraphs that explain the inner conflicts experienced by Sari. This study uses a literary psychology approach.

The results of this study contained 40 data on inner conflicts experienced by Sari in the novel. The inner conflict that Sari experienced is approach-approach conflict, avoidance-avoidance conflict, and approach-avoidance conflict. From these results, the inner conflict that Sari often experiences is approach-approach conflict.

The next study is Anggi Reksa Permana (2017), entitled *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama dalam Kumpulan Cerpen 18 Fiksi di Ranjang Bayi Karya N. Riantiarno*. This study uses descriptive qualitative methods. The study used Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory and Kurt Lewin's theory of inner conflict. This study analyzed the inner conflict experienced by the main character in the novel.



The study also analyzed the factors that influence the main character so that there is an inner conflict in him. This research also explains how the main character resolves the inner conflicts he experienced in *Kumpulan Cerpen 18 Fiksi di Ranjang Bayi Karya N. Riantiarno*. In inner conflict resolution, the main character uses five forms of resolution, namely apathy, aggression, diversion, regression, and fantasy.

In previous studies that the researcher have read, there are 8 data that use the inner conflict theory of Kurt Lewin and 2 data that uses the Johnson & Johnson theory in solving the inner problems experienced by the main character. In this case, the researcher only present previous studies in the field of theory, because in the field of objects there is no research that uses the theory of inner conflict.

The previous studies presented by the researcher that found some theories with different object. Then, the researcher found the same object with different theory. So, the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien has not been found in previous research. It means that the object of this novel has not been found in inner conflict theory. This research is necessary because it seeks to describe the forms of inner conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins. The researcher also explained how Frodo Baggins solved the inner conflict he experienced using a psychological approach.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the researcher discussed a review of related literature. The first discussion is about the psychology and literature, psychological approach, including Sigmund Freud's theory, there are Id, Ego, and Superego. The following discussion includes conflict, which discusses the character, inner conflict, including Kurt Lewin's theory, there are Approach-Approach Inner Conflict, Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict, and Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict. The last researcher will discuss how to resolve the inner conflicts using Johnson & Johnson's theory.

#### **A. Psychology and Literature**

Psychology and literature are different things but have a variety of relationships. Psychology and literature is a literary study that it is thought that literary works there is a psychiatric activity of writers and readers (Kinanti, 2006). In literary works always display the characters in living their lives. In writing literary work, the authors must present the characters with unique characters and behaviors to add appeal to the story. This aspect is raised psychology and literature as a material for study, especially regarding the background of the actions and thoughts of the figures in related literary works.

Wellek and Warren (1989:90) explain that psychology approach has four meanings. First, psychology and literature is the author's psychiatric understanding as a person. Second, the study of the creative process of the writing. Third, the analysis of psychological laws applied in literary works. And fourth, psychology and literature is also interpreted as the study of the impact of literature on psychiatric conditions rather than readers.

Meanwhile, according to Ratna (2006) psychology approach is an analysis of a literary work using the consideration and relevance of psychological science. This means the use of psychological science in analyzing literary works from the psychiatric side of authors, figures and readers. In other words, it can also be said

that psychology approach conducts a study of the psychiatric condition of writers, figures and readers of literary works.

The relationship between psychology and literature happens to have the same place, there are, the human psyche. The author or psychologist captures the phenomena of the human psyche in depth for later in the form of work. While the functional relationship between literature and psychology is that both are equally useful as a means to study the mental state of others (Aminudin 2000:93).

### **B. Psychological Approach**

A psychological approach is an approach that assumes that work is a psychiatric activity that uses creativity and feelings in literary work (Endaswara, 2011: 96). The psychological approach studies literary works that reflect psychiatric processes and activities. In studying a literary work in the psychological approach, the critical thing that needs to be understood is the extent of the author's psychological involvement and the author's ability to display the characters involved with psychiatric problems. Several things influence the psychological approach.

First, literary work is a psychiatric process and the thought of the author who is in a semi-conscious situation (subconscious) which is then poured into conscious form. Second, the study of psychological approach is a study that examines psychological reflection in the characters presented in a likeness by the author so that the reader feels lulled by psychological problems of stories that sometimes feel themselves participating in the story (Endraswara, 2003).

Literary talk through the study of psychology has long been done in the West. But in Indonesia, Endraswara (2008) said that the study of literature through psychology has recently penetrated the world of literature. If examined more deeply, the period of psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud, the study of Western literary psychology developed around the IX century.

In its relevance to psychology, Wellek and Warren (2014) argue that the study of literature using psychology can be done through four areas, namely (1) the study of author psychology as a type of person, (2) the study of creative

processes, (3) the study of the types and laws of psychology applied to literary works, and (4) studying the impact of literature on readers.

Endraswara (2008:96-97) stated that literary works which are seen as psychological symptoms will display psychological aspects through the characters in the literary works. The difference is, in literary works, psychological symptoms that come from imaginary humans in literary works, while in the psychology, psychological symptoms come from the real humans.

According to Minderop (2010) states that literary works have psychological elements as a manifestation of the psychology of the author, fictional characters in the story and the reader. Psychological elements as a manifestation of the author's psyche can be interpreted that the psychological state experienced by the author can have an effect on the works produced.

Psychology is a science that investigates and studies human behavior and activities. Human behavior and activity are manifestations of the life of his soul (Walgito, 1997). The soul cannot be seen, palpable or touched. The soul is something abstract, it can only be understood through the results resulting from the behavior and activities carried out.

According to Semi (1989) states that the psychological approach is a literary study that emphasizes the psychological aspects contained in a literary work. These psychological aspects received attention in the study and research of literature due to the emergence of the consciousness of the author who by itself also became a literary critic. Meanwhile, according to Tarigan (1986) stated that psychological criticism is one of the literary criticisms that explores psychological aspects in literary works. Based on the two opinions above, it can be concluded that literary psychology is a literary approach that emphasizes psychological aspects that are described through figures in literary works, where the characters are only shown in fiction.

### **C. Character**

According to Lickona (2012) character is related to moral concepts (moral knowing), moral attitudes (moral feeling), and moral behavior (moral behavior). Based on these three components, it can be stated that good character is supported by knowledge of goodness, the desire to do good, and do good deeds. In other

words, good character education must involve not only aspects of good knowledge (moral knowing), but also feeling well or loving good (moral feeling), and good behavior (moral action).

In literary works, characters can be affected if they experience inner conflict. This can affect psychology in the lives of figures because inner conflict often occurs in desires that conflict with oneself. In fact, sometimes inner conflict occurs when the character has to make a tough decision. Psychological elements as manifestations in fictional characters in stories can be interpreted that psychological elements can be realized or raised through the behavior and characters present in the characters in the figures in literary works. Finally, psychological elements as a manifestation of the reader, namely a story, are able to arouse the reader's psychology (Minderop, 2010).

There are several elements of building a literary work that determine the storyline in a literary work. One of these elements is the character of the character. The character of the character shows the nature and attitude of the figures described by the reader. Jones said (Nurgiyantoro: 2007) characterization is a clear depiction of a person in a literary work. Semi (1993) states that the reader will know the character's character image through existing characters.

The different characters of each character can affect the storyline. Semi (1993) states that figures are the central idea from the beginning to the end. The use of the term character can be interpreted as the appearance of the figures as their attitudes, interests, emotional desires, moral principles that these figures have.

Through the behavior of a character, it can be known how the character of a person is. In real science, the object of study of psychology is a living real human being. Whereas in the literary world, the object of psychological study is a fictional human being who appears in a story or commonly called a character (Walgito, 1997).

#### **D. Kurt Lewin's Theory of Inner Conflict**

According to Dewi (2020) conflict is a process of struggle which has the goal of human interest itself which consist of two opposing forces and according to Alwi et al. (2005) inner conflict is a conflict that occurs because of two ideas or

two conflicting desires that can affect human behaviour. Inner conflict is a conflict caused by resistance to control the Ego to affect actions or behaviour. Inner conflict is also referred to as conflict that occurs in the psyche of a figure experiencing resistance to determine and resolve a conflict their faces.

According to Sayuti (2000) there are 3 types of conflicts. First the conflict in a character. This conflict is often referred to as a psychiatric conflict. This conflict usually occurs in story characters who have struggles with themselves, so that they can overcome and determine what the character will do. This conflict occurs between the battles between the characters.

Second, the conflict that the figure experiences with another person or society. This type of conflict is often referred to as social conflict. This conflict often occurs due to problems of the individual's attitude with the social environment regarding various problems that occur in society. This conflict is also often referred to as external conflict because it occurs between one individual and another individual (Sayuti, 2000).

Third, the conflict between man and nature. This conflict is often referred to as physical or element conflict or natural conflict. This conflict usually occurs when a character is unable to master or utilize the surrounding nature as it should. If the relationship between humans and nature is not harmonious, there will be disharmony that can cause the conflict (Sayuti, 2000).

The three conflicts can be grouped into two groups, namely internal conflicts and external conflicts. External conflict is a conflict that occurs between a character and something outside of himself. Thus it can be said that an external conflict includes two categories, namely conflict between people and conflict with nature (Destinawati, 2012).

Inner conflict arises in the individual where when a person faces an alternative or chooses between two or several possibilities that contain motives or causes that are the impulse of one's actions or the basis of one's mind. Inner conflict is closely related to a person's psyche. Inner conflict occurs in the heart or soul of a person's character. Inner conflict is a conflict that humans experience with themselves or commonly referred to as the internal problems of an individual (Destinawati, 2012).

While internal conflicts are conflicts that occur in the heart or soul of a story character. This conflict is usually experienced by the human being with himself. The type of conflict that falls into this category is the conflict in a character (psychological conflict). Conflicts like the above can occur simultaneously because of their close relationship with humans who are called figures in literary works (Nurgiyantoro, 2007).

Inner conflict is a conflict that is generally experienced by the main character in fiction. In the fictional story, the conflict of inner conflict in the character is an essential element in developing the storyline. The inner conflict is also unpleasant experienced by the story character. If the character has the freedom to choose, then will not choose the event did not happen to. Satriawan (2020) explain that fear, depression, sadness are some of the things that indicate that they are experiencing psychological problem.

Events that are often experienced by humans in fiksi stories such as novels can cause batik conflicts in the main character. Sometimes we as humans in responding to problems that occur greatly accentuate emotions or feelings so that simple problems sometimes become a big problem because we do not know how to respond to them or how to solve problems. Rahayu (2003) explain that a person has experinced a conflict in society then that person's perpective will change.

According to Kurt Lewin (in Alwisol, 2016) field theory is a group where one can describe psychological reality. These concepts must be applied in all forms of practice, and must also be specific enough to describe a particular person in a concrete situation. Field theory is a theory that is classified as a method of analyzing causal relationships.

As for the characteristics of Kurt Lewin's theory (in Alwisol, 2016), namely; 1) behavior is a function of the field that existed at the time of the behavior occurred, 2) the analysis begins with the situation as the breadth from which the parts are separated, 3) concrete people in concrete situations can be described systematically.

Kurt Lewin (in Alwisol, 2016) describes that humans as being in a psychological environment, with a certain basic pattern of relationships. The

mathematical approach used by Kurt Lewin to describe living space is called typology. The focus is the relationship between everything in the human soul.

Kurt Lewin's theory of psychological structure, dynamics and personality development is associated with the psychological environment, since the people around his environment include the psychology of the main character of the story (in Alwisol, 2016). The living space used by Kurt Lewin is all psychological terrain. Living space is a momentary picture, which must be constantly changing, which includes desires, willpower, goals, memories of past events.

In this study, the researcher used the theory of inner conflict by Kurt Lewin. Kurt Lewin (in Alwisol, 2016) reveals that there are three types of conflict:

### **1. Approach-Approach Inner Conflict**

According to Kurt Lewin theory (in Alwisol, 2016) The theory of conflict is a theory that states that the inner conflict experienced by humans who have two forces pushing each other in opposite directions. The inner conflict that man feels when faced with two choices they both like.

Example: Humans want to sleep and eat at the same time. Therefore, man must choose the one he will do. This description includes an inner conflict because humans cannot do it simultaneously.

### **2. Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict**

The theory of conflict away is a theory that states that the inner conflict experienced by humans who have two forces that inhibit each other in opposite directions. Human beings feel inner conflict when faced with two choices they dislike. Example: Humans don't want to sleep and don't want to eat simultaneously. This description includes an inner conflict because humans must still choose one condition for the sake of survival (Alwisol,2016).

### **3. Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict**

The theory of conflict approaches a view that states the inner conflict experienced by human beings. For example, a person is faced with two choices at once that contain elements that he likes and does not like. They have two forces that push each other and inhibit, which arise from one goal (Alwisol, 2016).



### **E. Johnson's Theory of Resolve Inner Conflict**

In this part, the researcher explains how Frodo Baggins resolves his inner conflicts. The researcher used Johnson's theory in researching the study. Johnson & Johnson (1991) argues that a person who gets into conflict must resolve the conflict. The purpose of resolving the conflict is (1) to achieve an agreement to satisfy the needs and objectives. Everyone has a personal goal to achieve.

Conflicts can occur because individual goals and interests hinder the goals and interests of other individuals; (2) how important the relationship or interaction is to maintain. In social situations in which interaction is attached, the individual must live together with others for a certain period. Therefore, effective interaction is required for some time. According to Johnson (Harapan and Ahmad, 2014) states that five styles can resolve conflicts, there are;

#### **1. Turtle Style**

According to Johnson (1991) the turtle style is also called the pull style. Because the turtles prefer to hide behind shells to avoid problems, they think solving a problem is futile. They are better off staying away from things that can cause conflict and the people there.

#### **2. Shark Style**

The shark style is also called force (Harapan and Ahmad, 2014). They resolve conflicts by attacking, destroying, and intimidating others. Because they want the settlement offer to be accepted by all parties, their personal goals are very important. They are better off staying away from things that can cause conflict and the people there. They do not attach importance to solutions from others because they consider conflicts can be resolved with one party winning and the other losing. They do not care about the opinions of others whether the other person accepts their solution or not. Their purpose is only for their own sake.

#### **3. Mouse deer Style**

The mouse deer style is also called the softening style (Harapan and Ahmad, 2014). Because this style includes animals that want to be liked and accepted by others around them, they prefer to avoid conflict for the sake of

mutual harmony. They agree that all conflicts must be resolved with peace (Johnson, 1991).

#### **4. Fox Style**

The fox style is called the compromise style (Harapan and Ahmad, 2014). Because the foxes love to find compromises, they think that personal goals and good relationships with beings are a common interest. They don't want anyone's party to feel aggrieved. All common interests are important to them. They sacrifice their personal goals to maintain continuity of relationships with others (Johnson, 1991).

#### **5. Owl Style**

The owl style is called the aggressive style. This style puts both sides first. In this style, the others' goals and personal goals are equally important. They think conflict is something that must be solved and must be in line with both parties. Individuals of this type pay very great attention to personal and other goals

. They view conflict as a problem to be solved and a solution to one's own goals and the goals of others. According to Johnson (1991) the solutions that satisfy both parties, they try to maintain continuity of the relationship and can satisfy themselves and others.

## CHAPTER III ANALYSIS

This chapter consists of the Forms of Inner Conflict which discusses Kurt Lewin's theory, there are Approach-Approach Inner Conflict, Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict, and Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict. The last researcher will discuss how to resolve the inner conflicts using Johnson & Johnson's theory.

### A. The Forms of Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins

In this chapter, the researcher will present the data findings in a description of the analysis and interpretation. The researcher obtained data included in the inner conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien and will classify it based on the forms of the inner conflict of Kurt Lewin's perspective, namely: Approach-Approach Inner Conflict, Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict, and Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict. In the next step, the researcher will provide the interpretation based on the researcher's analysis data results.

#### 1. Approach-Approach Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins

Based on the results of the research in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien, the researcher managed to obtain data that corresponds to the theory of inner conflict based on Kurt Lewin's theory. Kurt Lewin defines the inner conflict of near as two forces pushing in the opposite direction.

For example, a person is faced with two choices that they equally like. From the results of the analysis, researchers obtained and concluded the data of Approach-Approach Inner Conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien using Kurt Lewin's theory is as follows:

Table 1. Approach-Approach Inner Conflict

The Forms of Inner Conflict	Findings
1. Approach-Approach Inner Conflict	a. Follow-Adventure b. Follow-Go c. South way-East way

Based on the data from the results of the research above, it stated that Approach-Approach Inner Conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien using Kurt Lewin's theory has 3 data. The presentation is as follows:

*a. Follow-Adventure*

After Bilbo Baggins leaves Frodo Baggins, Frodo becomes very lonely. Frodo missed his uncle very much. He wanted to come with his uncle, but on the one hand, he wanted to adventure alone like his uncle. This case includes an inner conflict of getting closer because he wants to do two things simultaneously.

The evidence s obtained as follows:

"For some years he was quite happy and did not worry much about the future. But half unknown to himself the regret that he had not gone with Bilbo was steadily growing. He found himself wondering at times, especially in the autumn, about the wild lands, and strange visions of mountains that he had never seen came into his dreams. He began to say to himself: 'Perhaps I shall cross the River myself one day.' To which the other half of his mind always replied: 'Not yet.'" (p.56).

*b. Follow-Go*

In this inner conflict, Frodo Baggins is eager to follow his uncle, Bilbo Baggins. His wish this time made Frodo overcome his fear; he almost ran away here and there. But on the other hand, he wanted to fight to destroy the ring. He tried to fight for the Shire nation. This case includes an inner conflict of getting closer because he wants to do two things simultaneously.

The evidence s obtained as follows:

"He did not tell Gandalf, but as he was speaking a great desire to follow Bilbo flamed up in his heart – to follow Bilbo, and even perhaps to find him again. It was so strong that it overcame his fear: he could almost have run out there and then down the road without his hat, as Bilbo had done on a similar morning long ago".(p.82-83).

*c. South way-East way*

When the fellowship of the ring had travelled from Rivendell to Mordor, arriving in the Midgewater swamps with damp soil and watery places everywhere, they had to choose their ways carefully. The road that is difficult to pass and watery makes them have to keep their feet dry because it will speed up their journey to Mordor.

They find it difficult to find the path of the Midgewater swamps confusing and dangerous. The wetlands they pass through have wet soil that often moves around. Frodo's current goal was to arrive at the Weatherdrop, but he was confused about choosing the south or east ways. He wanted to go through the two ways because he was eager to meet Gandalf and the possibility of Gandalf being on one of them.

At the same time, he had to choose one of the ways because he was with the entourage where they had to reach the Weatherdrop immediately. They should not waste time meeting Gandalf, who was not yet known for sure at that time.

The evidence s obtained as follows:

“Yes; but the hope is faint. If he comes this way at all, he may not pass through Bree, and so he may not know what we are doing. And anyway, unless by luck we arrive almost together, we shall miss one another; it will not be safe for him or for us to wait there long. If the Riders fail to find us in the wilderness, they are likely to make for Weathertop themselves. It commands a wide view all round. Indeed, there are many birds and beasts in this country that could see us, as we stand here, from that hilltop. Not all the birds are to be trusted, and there are other spies more evil than they are”(p. 242).

## **2. Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins**

The theory of Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict is a theory that states that the inner conflict experienced by humans who have two forces that inhibit each other in opposite directions. The inner conflict that man feels when faced with two choices that he dislikes. Example: Humans don't want to sleep and don't want to eat simultaneously. In this case, it includes an inner conflict because humans must still choose one condition for the sake of survival.

Table 2. Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict

The Forms of Inner Conflict	Findings
2.Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict	a. Waiting-Reason b. Go-Fixed c. Rent-Buying d. Rivendell-Mordor e. Accept-Reject f. Weather and High-Dark Cracks and Secrets g. Back-Defeated h. Follow- Reject i. Sadness and Loss- Expressing Sadness

Based on the data from the results of the research above, it stated that Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien using Kurt Lewin's theory has 10 data. The presentation is as follows:

*a. Waiting-Reason*

On September 20<sup>th</sup>, Frodo Baggins and his friends were about to leave for Buckland by train. After that day, Frodo was waiting for Gandalf, who had not come. The next day, he celebrated his birthday. But Gandalf did not appear until the day of his farewell came. On the one hand, Frodo had to see the Hobbiton one last time, which was just an excuse for waiting for Gandalf.

This case included avoidance-avoidance inner conflict because there were two things Frodo didn't want to come at the same time. If Frodo had waited for Gandalf, he would not have known until when he had waited, for there was still no clarity or letter coming to Frodo while he had been waiting for Gandalf for too long. On the one hand, he had to go to Hobbiton one last time.

This case included an inner conflict because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two choices he did not like. And this state he didn't want because it was just waiting for Gandalf.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“Folco went home after lunch, but Pippin remained behind. Frodo was restless and anxious, listening in vain for a sound of Gandalf. He decided to wait until nightfall. After that, if Gandalf wanted him urgently, he would go to Crickhollow, and might even get there first. For Frodo was going on foot. His plan – for pleasure and a last look at the Shire as much as any other reason – was to walk from Hobbiton to Bucklebury Ferry, taking it fairly easy”(p. 90-91).

*b. Go-Fixed*

The next inner conflict occurred when Frodo Baggins and his friends were in the village of Bree. Frodo meets Strider for the first time in the Bree. When Frodo left the Shire, Frodo and his friends followed the Black Riders. The Black Riders was a mysterious horseman wearing a black robe that followed them at night. By the time they were in Bree village, the Black Riders didn't know their

whereabouts.

An unexpected occurrence for the hobbits was when they were drunk and dancing at the table. Then Frodo felt, and Frodo accidentally held the ring in his pocket and put it on. When he fell on the floor, Frodo spontaneously disappeared. The villagers of Bree who were at the table were screaming and in shock. Frodo realized what he was doing away from the crowd (invisible).

Fortunately, there was a Strider there who immediately helped Frodo at the time of the incident. He spontaneously pulled Frodo and brought him to the room. The night after the incident, the Black Riders learned of his whereabouts. The inner conflict occurred when Frodo had to go from there or remain there. Leaving or staying were two circumstances Frodo did not want.

But if Frodo leaves, he does not know the direction and purpose for which he will go. If he remained there, he would be found by the Black Riders. In this case, it includes inner conflict away. Frodo's inner conflict was when he was in a position where he had to choose one of two choices he didn't like.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“We seem to have enemies all round, ’ said Frodo. ‘What are we to do?’”(p. 230).

*c. Rent-Buying*

The next inner conflict occurred when the Black Riders came and made a fuss, at which point Frodo's horses and his friends ran away somewhere. This case is a big deal because Frodo and his companions needed a horse to travel to Rivendell. Frodo's inner conflict was where to choose between renting or buying.

It may not require a lot of money if renting, but it will require more money in the following days. As for his journey, Frodo still does not know when he will return. If he buys, it will require a lot more money. These two circumstances were two circumstances that Frodo did not want because renting and buying them both required money.

While he had to minimize the need for money for the next trip. This case included an inner conflict away because Frodo was in a position where he had to

choose one of two choices he did not like.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“Can’t anything be done, Mr. Butterbur?” asked Frodo. “Can’t we get a couple of ponies in the village, or even one just for the baggage? I don’t suppose we could hire them, but we might be able to buy them, ’ he added, doubtfully, wondering if he could afford it”(p. 235).

*d. Rivendell-Mordor*

While Frodo was in Rivendell, he was very surprised to meet his uncle Bilbo Baggins. Frodo was very happy because he had long missed his uncle. A stab wound suffered Frodo from the Black Riders, and he had been unconscious for several days. He recovered from the wound because Elrond, the fairy king at Rivendell, treated him.

After Frodo's recovery, Elrond decides to destroy the cursed ring made by Sauron. On destroying the ring, Elrond, the fairy king, creates a group called the fellowship of the ring, which will take the Ring to Mordor. Before the departure of the mission, Frodo's feelings suddenly raged. He felt a sense of dismay between staying in Rivendell or continuing the mission to Mordor.

The inner conflict experienced Frodo when he had to choose between Rivendell and Mordor, which these two places he did not want. Over time he assumed that Rivendell and Mordor were two equally annoying places, but he had to choose one between the two places.

This case included an inner conflict away because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two choices he did not like.

The evidence obtained by Rivendell's section is as follows:

“How long do you think I shall have here?” said Frodo to Bilbo when Gandalf had gone. “Oh, I don’t know. I can’t count days in Rivendell, ’ said Bilbo. “But quite long, I should think. We can have many a good talk”(p. 359).

The evidence obtained by Mordor's section is as follows:

“Yes, several, and all are dark and unpleasant, ’ said Frodo. It will do well, if it ever comes to that, ’ said Frodo”(p. 359).

*e. Accept-Reject*



The fellowship of the ring draws near, Frodo always spending time with his uncle Bilbo Baggins. One morning as Frodo prepared provisions for his departure, Bilbo prepared a gift. Bilbo took out a crate from under his bed, then opened the lid and groped the contents inside. Bilbo gave Frodo a small sword, and he gladly received it.

But the second gift given by his uncle was a small vest that was a bit too heavy. In this case, the inner conflict experienced by Frodo was where he had to choose between accepting or rejecting the vest. The two choices were Frodo did not want. He was very heavy-hearted to accept the vest, but on the other hand, he was reluctant to refuse his uncle's gift.

This case included an inner conflict because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two choices he did not like.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“I should look – well, I don’t think I should look right in it, ’  
said Frodo” said Frodo”(p. 364).

*f. Weather and High-Dark Cracks and Secrets*

During the journey of the Fellowship of the Ring in carrying out the mission to destroy the ring, they get a disaster that some black crows follow them. The black crow flew very low between the Mountains and Greyflood. Aragorn (commonly called Strider) said that the black crow had a duty to spy on the land.

On his way to Caradhas, Frodo climbed and walked for two nights in a row. Arriving at Caradhas, the next destination was the Red Horn Gate. But before Frodo continued on his way, he was confused between two choices: to pass through a road with bad weather and a high cliff gap or to pass through a dark and secret road.

In this case, Frodo experienced inner conflict because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two choices that he did not like. These two choices were very difficult for Frodo because the two paths were at great risk. Frodo did not want to go through the two choices, but he had to choose one of them.

The evidence obtained in the weather section and high fissures is as follows:

“I think no good of our course from beginning to end, as you know well, Gandalf, ’ answered Aragorn. ‘And perils known and unknown will grow as we go on. But we must go on; and it is no good our delaying the passage of the mountains. Further south there are no passes, till one comes to the Gap of Rohan. I do not trust that way since your news of Saruman. Who knows which side now the marshals of the Horse-lords serve?’”(p. 376).

The evidence obtained in the dark and secret is as follows:

“But there is another way, and not by the pass of Caradhras: the dark and secret way that we have spoken of”(p. 376).

*g. Back-Defeated*

The Fellowship of the Ring moved further away from Rivendell, their condition grew weaker. They had been travelling for weeks, and the weather was terrible during the trip. Then Gandalf gave *Miruvor*, a kind of drink provided by Elrond. This drink can give them strength, even though they only drink one sip and must be divided by all members of the Fellowship of the Ring.

After that, they continued their journey to Mordor. When they reached the Red Horn Gate, they got a huge attack from the enemy, putting them back in a very weak position. In this position, Frodo hesitated to continue on the way to Mordor. On the one hand, he is unlikely to return to Rivendell with no results.

This case included avoidance-avoidance inner conflict because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two choices he did not like, namely between returning or being defeated. Two very tough choices and it was difficult for him to decide. If he continued on his way, he was afraid of being defeated by the enemy.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“And then where are we to go?’ asked Frodo. We have no choice but to go on, or to return to Rivendell. I wish I was back there, ’ he said. ‘But how can I return without shame – unless there is indeed no other way, and we are already defeated?’”(p. 387).

#### *h. Follow-Reject*

The Fellowship of the Ring members had travelled further from Rivendell, they had already begun to approach Mordor. Frodo was confused by two choices: to pass through the Moria Gate or the Dimrill Gate. Passing through moria is the same as knocking on the gate of Mordor. But Aragorn said that passing through the Dimrill Gate was as bad as the Moria Gate.

As a leader, Gandalf will pass through the Gate of Moria in this doubt. But Gandalf would not do so when the members disagreed. Gimli and Aragorn agreed with Gandalf. But Boromir and Legolas refused. The other hobbits' opinions depended on Frodo. They will follow Frodo's opinion.

This case included inner conflicts because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two options he did not like, go with them or reject them. These two things were conditions Frodo did not want because he had to be in a position where he had to choose something he didn't like.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“I do not wish to go, ’ he said; ‘but neither do I wish to refuse the advice of Gandalf”(p. 390).

#### *i. Sadness and Loss-Expressing Sadness*

The inner conflict Frodo experienced was when he had abandoned Gandalf. He felt everything he had fought for was in vain. He lost a friend and a teacher at once. Frodo spent days dissolved into sorrow. The Fellowship of the Ring was aware of it and began to comfort Frodo. The more days Frodo's sense of sadness and loss increases.

Gandalf had done was all in Frodo's mind. Gandalf was always by Frodo and his uncle's side. On the one hand, in the eternity Frodo felt, Frodo expressed sorrow in a song. In the conflict Frodo experienced, he was confused between staying upset in his grief or expressing or expressing his sorrow.

Frodo did not want these two things, but Frodo still had to choose one of the two. The inner conflicts Frodo experienced included inner conflicts away because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose two things he did not want.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“Now as the companions sat or walked together they spoke of Gandalf, and all that each had known and seen of him came clear before their minds. As they were healed of hurt and weariness of body the grief of their loss grew more keen. Often they heard nearby Elvish voices singing, and knew that they were making songs of lamentation for his fall, for they caught his name among the sweet sad words that they could not understand”(p. 471).

*j. Afraid-Worry*

The inner conflict that Frodo experienced as he continued his journey towards Mordor. upon arriving at the Shore, Aragorn gave Frodo the choice of passing the east road or the west road. Aragorn didn't want to decide because he wasn't Gandalf as The Fellowship of the Ring leader.

Aragorn left all decisions to Frodo because he was the bearer of the ring. Aragorn gave Frodo an hour to decide which way they would take. At that moment, Frodo was alone and thought about which path he would take. Frodo was very confused because he honestly didn't want to lose many more people.

Gandalf had Frodo's heart broken. At the same time, Boromir appeared, a member of The Fellowship of the Ring. He intended to advise Frodo on what Frodo had confused. Frodo only listened to what Boromir suggested. After Frodo and Boromir discussed, Frodo began to feel what Boromir wanted. Boromir persuaded Frodo to follow his orders.

At that time, Boromir desperately wanted the ring. This case was what worried Frodo. Frodo worries that The Fellowship of the Ring will be as divided as Boromir does now. Frodo was worried about all the members of The Fellowship of the Ring. Fearing the loss of them all, and that's something Frodo didn't want.

Therefore, Frodo decided to fight alone towards Mordor rather than lose the people he loved again. But Frodo was afraid to start it all by himself. The inner conflicts Frodo experienced included inner conflicts away because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose two things he did not want. Frodo did not want these two things, but Frodo still had to choose one of the two.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“But Mr. Frodo, he knows he’s got to find the Cracks of Doom, if he can. But he’s afraid. Now it’s come to the point, he’s just plain terrified. That’s what his trouble is. Of course he’s had a bit of schooling, so to speak – we all have – since we left home, or he’d be so terrified he’d just fling the Ring in the River and bolt. But he’s still too frightened to start. And he isn’t worrying about us either: whether we’ll go along with him or no. He knows we mean to. That’s another thing that’s bothering him”(p. 530).

### 3. Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins

The theory of approach-avoidance inner conflict is approaching a theory that states that the inner conflict experienced by humans who have two forces that push each other and inhibit which arises from one goal. For example, a person is faced with two choices at once that contain elements that he likes and does not like.

Table 3. Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict

The Forms of Inner Conflict	Findings
3. Approach –Avoidance Inner Conflict	a. Go-Reluctant b. Happy-Confused c. Leave-Waiting d. Follow-Separate e. Believe-Unbelieve f. Stay-Home g. Rest-Struggling h. Coveted-Feared

Based on the data from the results of the research above, it stated that Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien using Kurt Lewin’s theory has 8 data. The presentation is as follows:

#### a. *Go-Reluctant*

In this inner conflict, Frodo is focused on the situation when he is approaching the day he will go with his friends. But suddenly Frodo feels reluctant to leave Bag End. His house felt more comfortable than he had felt all along. On the one hand, he felt he had set out to destroy the ring. Because he felt he should follow in the footsteps of Bilbo Baggins, his uncle.

Frodo thought that following his uncle was the only reason he would remain strong leaving the Shire. This case included an inner conflict of getting away because there were two things he wanted to do and one other thing Frodo didn't want to do. In conflict approaching away, even if there are things he likes and doesn't like, he chooses the things he likes because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“To tell the truth, he was very reluctant to start, now that it had come to the point: Bag End seemed a more desirable residence than it had for years, and he wanted to savour as much as he could of his last summer in the Shire. When autumn came, he knew that part at least of his heart would think more kindly of journeying, as it always did at that season. He had indeed privately made up his mind to leave on his fiftieth birthday: Bilbo's one hundred and twenty-eighth. It seemed somehow the proper day on which to set out and follow him. Following Bilbo was uppermost in his mind, and the one thing that made the thought of leaving bearable. He thought as little as possible about the Ring, and where it might lead him in the end. But he did not tell all his thoughts to Gandalf. What the wizard guessed was always difficult to tell”(p. 86).

*b. Happy-Confused*

In this inner conflict, Frodo focused on the circumstances when he had decided to leave. Frodo is absolutely happy to leave Bag End because he will carry out the mission of destroying the ring. But one other thing that puzzled him, he didn't know which way he should go in the run-off mission.

This case includes approach-avoidance conflict, where Frodo is in a position where he must choose one of the two things. An approaching conflict is a position where he likes things while staying away is where he doesn't like things. In conflict approaching away, even if there are things he likes and doesn't like, he chooses the things he wants because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“I have been so taken up with the thoughts of leaving Bag End, and of saying farewell, that I have never even considered the direction, ’ said Frodo. ‘For where am I to go? And by what shall I steer? What is to be my quest? Bilbo went to find a treasure, there and back again; but I go to lose one, and not return, as far as I can see”(p. 87).

*c. Leave-Waiting*

In this case, Frodo Baggins will set out on his journey with his friends. At his last meeting with Gandalf, Gandalf was a wizard who knew about the ring's history. Gandalf told him to wait for her before destroying the ring. Gandalf was also someone close to Bilbo Baggins, his uncle.

One of the people who can be trusted in carrying out the mission is Gandalf. But when Frodo had waited a long time, Gandalf did not see him again. On the one hand, Frodo wanted to set out on his journey with his friends. This case includes a close-up conflict, where Frodo is in a position where he must choose one of the two things.

Frodo felt he had to choose one of the options; namely, he set out on the mission or still waiting for Gandalf, who did not know when he returned. It was this situation that caused Frodo to experience inner conflict. In conflict approaching away, even if there are things he likes and doesn't like, he chooses the things he wants because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“That’s good for a beginning. I feel like walking. I can’t bear any more hanging about. I am going to start, and Gandalf must follow me.’ He turned to go back, and then stopped, for he heard voices, just round the corner by the end of Bagshot Row. One voice was certainly the old Gaffer’s; the other was strange, and somehow unpleasant. He could not make out what it said, but he heard the Gaffer’s answers, which were rather shrill. The old man seemed put out”(p. 92).

*d. Follow-Separate*

The next inner conflict is when Frodo and his friends finally get out of the Shire. They start a journey to carry out Gandalf's mission. After leaving the Shire, Frodo reached a forest called the Old Forest. The forest was deserted, but the trees and everything in the forest lived. They don't like strangers and always keep an eye on the movements around them. During the day, they will be silent, but they are terrifying at night.

Arriving in the middle of the forest, Frodo lost his friends. It turns out that a willow tree swallowed Sam, Merry, and Pippin. When Frodo felt very drowse, he did not realize that his friends had fallen asleep on the willow tree. Then his

friends disappeared, swallowed by the tree. Frodo was confused as to what to do. He could only scream for help.

At the same time, an old man appeared to help him. His name was Tom Bombadil. Tom helped her by whispering a song on the tree. Frodo and his friends have stayed at Tom Bombadil's house ever since. They meet Tom's wife, Goldberry. They become close to each other, and the hobbits love Tom and his family. When Frodo stayed at Tom's house for a few days, they had to continue their journey.

At this time, Frodo feels the inner conflict. He must choose between Tom Bombadil coming with him or parting with Tom and his family. In this case, Frodo is in a position where he has to choose between two things he likes or dislikes. Although he likes and doesn't like things, he doesn't necessarily choose the things he likes because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“They begged him to come at least as far as the inn and drink once more with them; but he laughed and refused, saying: Tom’s country ends here: he will not pass the borders. Tom has his house to mind, and Goldberry is waiting! I am sorry to take leave of Master Bombadil”(p. 195).

*e. Believe-Unbelieve*

Frodo begins to journey with his friends on the mission. When they arrived at the village of Bree, they met another hobbit. Hobbits, similar to the Shire, inhabit the village of Bree. But the village of Bree has several hundred stone houses, and its inhabitants belong to the civilized and wealthy from the Shire. Several Shire hobbits have descendants from Bree, Brandybuck one of them.

It was already dark when they reached Bree village. Frodo and his friends enter Mr Butterbur's inn. Mr Butterbur greeted Frodo and his friends, as did the inhabitants of Bree. While outside the Shire, Frodo changed his name to Mr Underhill. That was Gandalf's last message to meet Frodo. While at the inn, Frodo and his friends were at Strider's side.

While Frodo was in the room with Strider, he offered to be a guide during their journey. But Frodo must remain wary of new people. Frodo is not sure if Strider is a good person or on the enemy team. Strider always told Frodo that he



should be mindful of every shadow, for the Black Riders had already passed through Bree.

This case includes approach-avoidance conflict, where Frodo is in a position where he must choose one of the two things. The inner conflict was experienced by Frodo when he was confused to select two choices: between believing in Strider or not. This case puzzled Frodo greatly because Strider was the Ranger, in that he knew the way to Rivendell.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“You will never get to Rivendell now on your own, and to trust me is your only chance. You must make up your mind. I will answer some of your questions, if that will help you to do so”(p. 219).

f. *Stay-Home*

The next inner conflict was when Frodo continued his journey with his friends, and Strider came with him. Arriving in the forest, they were exhausted, and Strider said their journey was still two weeks to get to Rivendell. This case made Frodo hesitant to continue his journey. While he already felt this was the most exhausting point during the journey to Rivendell.

At that moment, Frodo remembered all the things he had been through all along. He had sacrificed a lot all this time to where he stood now. He suddenly remembered that he had no home, no place to shelter. This feeling was very painful if he remembered it. He didn't want to sell it, let alone a memory house with his uncle. But he was forced to sell it because he had to carry out this mission.

This case included approach-avoidance conflict, in which Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two things he liked or disliked. Frodo's inner conflict was when he wanted to choose to remain in the Shire that he loved. On the one hand, he had to sell the house he also loved. Although he likes and doesn't like things, he doesn't necessarily choose the things he likes because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“They stood for a while silent on the hill-top, near its southward edge. In that lonely place Frodo for the first time fully realized his homelessness and danger. He wished bitterly that his fortune had left him in the quiet and beloved Shire. He

stared down at the hateful Road, leading back westward – to his home”(p. 248).

*g. Rest-Struggling*

The next inner conflict is when Frodo reaches Rivendell, finally meeting his uncle Bilbo Baggins. Frodo was so happy to meet his uncle that the two of them spent time together while in Rivendell, even until Frodo's wounds healed. Frodo told his uncle about all the events during the journey. Frodo wanted to rest for a while with his uncle in Rivendell.

On the one hand, Frodo must continue to fight to continue the mission he has been doing all along. He remembered how he used to fight for the Shire nation he loved so much. But after arriving at Rivendell, he just wanted to be by his uncle's side. He no longer wanted to continue his mission after meeting his uncle. Frodo wants to spend time with his uncle.

This case includes approach-avoidance conflict, where Frodo is in a position where he must choose between two things he likes or dislikes. Frodo's inner conflict was when he wanted to choose between the things he liked: he decided to stay in Rivendell and spend time with his uncle or choose what he didn't like: to keep fighting for the Shire. Although he likes and doesn't like things, he doesn't necessarily choose the things he likes because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“No one answered. The noon-bell rang. Still no one spoke. Frodo glanced at all the faces, but they were not turned to him. All the Council sat with downcast eyes, as if in deep thought. A great dread fell on him, as if he was awaiting the pronouncement of some doom that he had long foreseen and vainly hoped might after all never be spoken. An overwhelming longing to rest and remain at peace by Bilbo's side in Rivendell filled all his heart”(p. 355).

*h. Coveted-Feared*

The inner conflict Frodo experienced was when he reached the Moria Gate, where orcs were at the bottom of the abyss. But the Fellowship of the Ring had to cross the Khazad-Dum Bridge, which sits over the Moria gorge. Arriving at the Khazad-Dum Bridge, the Orcs knew of the fellowship of the Ring. The Orcs chased them to the end of the Khazad-dum bridge.

When they reached the end of the bridge, it turned out that the Orcs were unable to catch up to The Fellowship of the Ring. But at the same time, the Balrog emerged from the bottom of the Moria abyss. Balrog is a kind of evil spirit created by Eru (the Creator) in Middle-Earth. The shape of the Balrog is like a dragon. By the time all the members of The Fellowship of the Ring had already crossed the bridge, Gandalf was at that moment in the last position because he was still fighting the Balrog.

When the Balrog was defeated and fell to the bottom of the abyss, it turned out that his tail pulled and brought Gandalf to fall with him. At that time, Gandalf's last message was to tell the Fellowship of the Ring to run away immediately. After they came out of moria's gate, they felt sadness over them. They lost Gandalf, the leader of The Fellowship of the Ring.

After Gandalf's gone, Frodo continues his journey to the land of the opposite fairy. Frodo stayed there and felt a deep sense of fear. On the one hand, Frodo was eager to do something he had greatly affected: abandon everything and let others fight against Sauron. Frodo was tired of continuing on this journey. They lost Gandalf, the leader of The Fellowship of the Ring. They fell after losing Gandalf.

This case includes a close-up conflict, where Frodo is in a position where he must choose between two things he likes or dislikes. Frodo's inner conflict was when he decided to do something. He still felt a fearful shadow. Although he likes and doesn't like things, he doesn't necessarily choose the things he likes because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“All of them, it seemed, had fared alike: each had felt that he was offered a choice between a shadow full of fear that lay ahead, and something that he greatly desired: clear before his mind it lay, and to get it he had only to turn aside from the road and leave the Quest and the war against Sauron to others. And as for Frodo, he would not speak, though Boromir pressed him with questions. ‘She held you long in her gaze, Ring-bearer,’ he said”(p. 469-470).

## **B. How Frodo Baggins Resolves His Inner Conflict**

The researcher explains how Frodo Baggins resolves his inner conflicts in this section. The researcher used Johnson's theory in researching the study.

Johnson & Johnson (1991) argues that a person who gets into conflict must resolve the conflict. The purpose of resolving the conflict first is to agree to satisfy the needs and objectives. Everyone has a personal purpose of achieving. Conflicts can occur because individual purpose obstructs the other individuals' purpose.

The second is how important that relationship or interaction is to maintain. In social situations in which there is an attachment of interaction, the individual must live together with others for a certain period of time. Therefore, effective interaction is required for some time. According to Johnson (Harapan and Ahmad, 2014) states that five styles can resolve conflicts, there are;

### 1. The Turtle Style to Resolve the Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins

This turtle style is also called the pull style. Because the turtles prefer to hide behind shells to avoid problems, they think solving a problem is futile. They are better off staying away from things that can cause conflict and their people.

Tabel 4. Resolve the Inner Conflict

The Style of Resolve the Inner Conflict	Findings
1. Turtle Style	a. Weather and High-Dark Cracks and Secrets

Based on the data from the results of the research above, it stated that the Turtle Style to resolve the inner conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien using Johnson & Johnson's theory has 1 data. The presentation is as follows:

#### a. *Weather and High-Dark Cracks and Secrets*

The next inner conflict when Frodo goes on a mission to destroy the ring with the Fellowship of the Ring, they get a disaster that some black crows follow them. The black crow flew very low between the Mountains and Greyflood. Aragorn (commonly called Strider) said that the black crow had a duty to spy on the land.

On his way to Caradhas, Frodo climbed and walked for two nights in a row. Arriving at Caradhas, Frodo's next destination was the Red Horn Gate. But before Frodo continued on his way, he was confused between two choices: to pass

through a road with bad weather and a high cliff gap or to pass through a dark and secret road.

In this case, Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two choices that he did not like. These two choices were very difficult for Frodo because the two paths were at great risk. Frodo did not want to go through the two choices, but he had to choose one of them. In this case, Frodo resolves the inner conflicts experienced by using the style of a turtle.

This turtle style is also called the pull style. Because turtles prefer to hide behind shells to avoid problems, Frodo thought solving problems was futile. In this case, Frodo chose to withdraw because he knew less about the journey to the Red Horn Gate. So Gandalf and Strider discussed which path they should take on their journey. Frodo felt that it was better to avoid things that could lead to conflict.

Frodo chooses to withdraw from the outcome of the debate between Gandalf and Strider which they finally decide to go through bad weather and high cracks. Finally, Frodo decided to withdraw in resolving the inner conflict he was experiencing.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“In the late afternoon, while the others were finishing their breakfast, Gandalf and Aragorn went aside together and stood looking at Caradhras. Its sides were now dark and sullen, and its head was in grey cloud. Frodo watched them, wondering which way the debate would go. When they returned to the Company Gandalf spoke, and then he knew that it had been decided to face the weather and the high pass. He was relieved. He could not guess what was the other dark and secret way, but the very mention of it had seemed to fill Aragorn with dismay, and Frodo was glad that it had been abandoned”(p. 377).

## **2. The Shark Style to Resolve the Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins**

Shark style is also called force because all parties want the settlement offer to be accepted. They want the settlement offer from them to be accepted by all parties. They think that their personal goals are very important. They do not attach importance to solutions from others because they consider conflicts can be resolved with one party winning and the other losing.

They do not care about the opinions of others whether the other person accepts their solution or not. They resolve conflicts by attacking, destroying, and intimidating others. Their purpose is only for their own sake.

Tabel 5. Resolve the Inner Conflict

The Style of Resolve the Inner Conflict	Findings
2.Shark Style	a. Leave-Waiting b. Afraid-Worry

Based on the data from the results of the research above, it stated that the Shark Style to resolve the inner conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien using Johnson & Johnson's theory has 2 data. The presentation is as follows:

*a. Leave-Waiting*

Frodo Baggins will set out on his journey with his friends in this inner conflict. At the last meeting with Gandalf. Gandalf told him to wait for her before destroying the ring. But when Frodo had waited a long time, Gandalf did not see him again. On the one hand, Frodo wanted to set out on his journey with his friends.

In this case, Frodo resolves the inner conflict experienced by using the style of a shark. This shark style is also called the force of forcing Frodo to force his opinion to keep him going with his friends without waiting for Gandalf. Frodo thought that his purpose was very important. Frodo did not attach importance to solutions from others because he thought conflict could be resolved with one party.

Finally, Frodo decided to force his opinion in resolving the inner conflict experienced. Frodo chose to leave without waiting for Gandalf. Frodo did not care about the opinions of others, whether the other person accepted their solution or not. Frodo's purpose was for his own sake only.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“Footsteps went away down the Hill. Frodo wondered vaguely why the fact that they did not come on up the Hill seemed a great relief. ‘I am sick of questions and curiosity about my doings, I suppose,’ he thought. ‘What an inquisitive lot they all are!’

Well, now we're off at last!' said Frodo"(p. 92-93).

*b. Afraid-Worry*

The inner conflict Frodo experienced as he continued his journey towards Mordor. Upon arriving at the shore, Aragorn gave Frodo the choice of passing the east road or the west road. Aragorn didn't want to decide because he wasn't Gandalf as The Fellowship of the Ring leader. Aragorn left all decisions to Frodo because he was the bearer of the ring. Aragorn gave Frodo an hour to decide which way they would take.

At that moment, Frodo was alone and thought about which path he would take. Frodo was very confused because he honestly didn't want to lose many more people. Gandalf had Frodo's heart broken. At the same time, Boromir appeared, a member of The Fellowship of the Ring. Frodo intended to advise Frodo on what Frodo had confused. Frodo only listened to what Boromir suggested.

After Frodo and Boromir discussed, Frodo began to feel what Boromir wanted. Boromir persuaded Frodo to follow his orders. At that time, Boromir desperately wanted the ring. This case was what worried Frodo. Frodo worries that The Fellowship of the Ring will be as divided as Boromir does now. Frodo was worried about all the members of The Fellowship of the Ring. Fearing the loss of them all, and that's something Frodo didn't want.

Therefore, Frodo decided to fight alone towards Mordor rather than lose the people he loved again. But Frodo was afraid to start it all by himself. The inner conflicts Frodo experienced included inner conflicts away because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose two things he did not want. Frodo did not want these two things, but Frodo still had to choose one of the two.

The evidence obtained as follows:

"It would be the death of you to come with me, Sam, ' said Frodo, 'and I could not have borne that.'

'Not as certain as being left behind, ' said Sam.

'But I am going to Mordor.'

'I know that well enough, Mr. Frodo. Of course you are. And I'm coming with you.'

'Now, Sam, ' said Frodo, 'don't hinder me! The others will be coming back at any minute. If they catch me here, I shall have to argue and explain, and I shall never have the heart or the chance to get off. But I must go at once. It's the only way"(p. 534).

### 3. The Mouse deer Style to Resolve the Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins

Mouse deer style is also called the softening style. Because the mouse deer includes animals that want to be liked and accepted by other creatures around them, they prefer to avoid conflict for the sake of mutual harmony. They agree that all conflicts must be resolved with peace.

Tabel 6. Resolve the Inner Conflict

The Style of Resolve the Inner Conflict	Findings
3. Mouse Deer Style	a. Follow-Go b. Happy-Confused c. Rest-Struggling d. Accept-Reject e. Sadness and Loss-Expressing Sadness

Based on the data from the results of the research above, it stated that the Mouse deer Style to resolve the inner conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien using Johnson & Johnson's theory has 5 data. The presentation is as follows:

#### a. *Follow-Go*

The inner conflict was experienced by Frodo when he wanted to follow his uncle Bilbo Baggins. His wish this time made Frodo overcome his fear. He almost ran away right then and there. But on the other hand, he wanted to fight to destroy the ring. He tried to fight for the Shire nation. This case includes an inner conflict because he wants to do two things at the same time.

In this case, Frodo resolved the inner conflict experienced using the mouse deer style. Mouse deer style is also called softening style. Frodo finally gave up and decided to keep going on the mission of Gandalf. Gandalf had an important role in Frodo's inner conflict. He gave an opinion on what Frodo was going through.

Finally, Frodo decided to give up on resolving the inner conflicts he experienced. Frodo chose to keep away rather than concerned his personality even though he did not know which direction he ultimately gave up and listened to Gandalf's opinion. Frodo argued that all conflicts must be resolved with peace. So Frodo chose to resolve the inner conflict by giving in for the sake of peace.



The evidence obtained as follows:

“I should like to save the Shire, if I could – though there have been times when I thought the inhabitants too stupid and dull for words, and have felt that an earthquake or an invasion of dragons might be good for them. But I don’t feel like that now. I feel that as long as the Shire lies behind, safe and comfortable, I shall find wandering more bearable: I shall know that somewhere there is a firm foothold, even if my feet cannot stand there again”(p. 82).

*b. Happy-Confused*

The inner conflict was experienced by Frodo when he was concerned at the moment. He had decided to leave. Frodo was really happy to leave Bag End because he was going on a mission in destroying the ring. But one other thing that confused him was that he didn't know which direction he should go in the mission. This case makes Frodo confused.

In this case, Frodo resolved the inner conflict experienced using the mouse deer style. Mouse deer style is also called softening style. At that moment, Gandalf gave Frodo input to get him to Rivendell. Frodo finally gave up and decided to listen to the opinion of Gandalf. Frodo decided to give up on resolving the inner conflicts he experienced.

Frodo chooses to keep away rather than be concern about his personality even though he did not know which direction he ultimately gave up and listened to Gandalf's opinion. Frodo argued that all conflicts must be resolved with peace. So Frodo chose to resolve the inner conflict by giving in for the sake of peace.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“Rivendell!’ said Frodo. ‘Very good: I will go east, and I will make for Rivendell. I will take Sam to visit the Elves; he will be delighted.’ He spoke lightly; but his heart was moved suddenly with a desire to see the house of Elrond Halfelven, and breathe the air of that deep valley where many of the Fair Folk still dwelt in peace”(p. 87).

*c. Rest-Struggling*

The next internal conflict is when Frodo reaches Rivendell, finally meeting his uncle, Bilbo Baggins. Frodo was so happy to meet his uncle that they spent time together at Rivendell, even until Frodo's wounds healed. Frodo told his uncle about everything that happened during the trip. Frodo wants to rest for a while with his uncle in Rivendell.

On the one hand, Frodo must keep fighting to continue the mission he's been carrying out over the years. He had to fight for the Shire that he loved so. But when staying in Rivendell, he just wanted to be by his uncle's side. He didn't want to continue his mission after meeting his uncle. He wants to spend time with his uncle. Eventually, Elrond, the fairy king, commands Frodo that this mission be charged to him. Because carrying out this mission is very heavy, only Frodo can finish it.

Then, Elrond said that it was time for the Shires to rise from their quiet lives that the Shires could fight for another nation. Frodo decided to give up on resolving the inner conflicts he experienced. In this case, Frodo resolved the inner conflict experienced using a mouse deer style. Mouse deer style is also called softening style.

Finally, Frodo prefers to avoid conflict for the sake of mutual concord. Frodo chose to keep fighting for the Shire of Frodo, choosing to give in to his people rather than put his personal interests first. Frodo argued that all conflicts must be resolved with peace. So Frodo decided to resolve the inner conflict by giving in for the sake of peace.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“Elrond raised his eyes and looked at him, and Frodo felt his heart pierced by the sudden keenness of the glance. ‘If I understand aright all that I have heard,’ he said, ‘I think that this task is appointed for you, Frodo; and that if you do not find a way, no one will. This is the hour of the Shire-folk, when they arise from their quiet fields to shake the towers and counsels of the Great. Who of all the Wise could have foreseen it? Or, if they are wise, why should they expect to know it, until the hour has struck? I will take the Ring,’ he said, ‘though I do not know the way’”(p. 355).

#### *d. Accept-Reject*

The internal conflict was experienced by Frodo when his uncle, Bilbo Baggins, gave him a gift. The gift was a small sword to Frodo, and he accepted it gladly. But the second gift his uncle gave him was a small vest that was a little too heavy. Frodo hesitated to receive a second gift from his uncle.

The inner conflict Frodo had, in this case, was where he had to choose between accepting or rejecting the vest. Those two choices are two choices Frodo

equally does not want. He was very reluctant to accept the vest, but on the other hand, he refused to give his uncle the gift.

Finally, Frodo decided to give up on resolving the inner conflict he was experiencing. In this case, Frodo resolved the inner conflict experienced using a mouse style. This mouse style is also called softening style. Frodo prefers to avoid conflict for the sake of mutual condescend. Frodo chose to receive a vest from his uncle. Frodo decided to give up in recognition of his uncle's gifts. Frodo argued that all conflicts must be resolved with peace. So Frodo decided to resolve the inner conflict by giving in for the sake of peace.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“Very well, I will take it, ’ said Frodo. Bilbo put it on him, and fastened Sting upon the glittering belt; and then Frodo put over the top his old weather-stained breeches, tunic, and jacket”(p. 364-365).

*e. Sadness and Loss-Expressing Sadness*

The inner conflict that Frodo experienced occurred when he had abandoned Gandalf. He felt everything he had fought for was in vain. He lost a friend and a teacher at once. Frodo spent days dissolved into sorrow. The more days Frodo's sense of sadness and loss increases. The Fellowship of the Ring was aware of it, and began to comfort Frodo.

What Gandalf had done was all in Frodo's mind. Gandalf was always by Frodo and his uncle's side. On the one hand, in the eternity Frodo felt, Frodo expressed sorrow in a song. In the conflict Frodo experienced, he was confused between staying upset in his grief or expressing or expressing his sorrow.

Finally, Frodo decided to relent in resolving his inner conflict. In this case, Frodo resolves the inner conflicts experienced by using the mouse deer style. This mouse deer style is also called softening style. Frodo prefers to avoid conflict for the sake of harmony with.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“It was Frodo who first put something of his sorrow into halting words. He was seldom moved to make song or rhyme; even in Rivendell he had listened and had not sung himself, though his memory was stored with many things that others had made before him. But now as he sat beside the fountain in Lórien and heard about him the voices of the Elves, his thought took shape in a song that seemed fair to him; yet when he tried

to repeat it to Sam only snatches remained, faded as a handful of withered leaves”(p. 471).

#### **4. The Fox Style to Resolve the Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins**

Fox style is called a compromise style. The fox love to find compromises. They think that personal goals and good relationships are of common interest. They don't want one side to feel harmed. All common interests are important to them. They sacrificed their personal purpose to maintain relationships with others.

Tabel 7. Resolve the Inner Conflict

The Style of Resolve the Inner Conflict	Findings
4.Fox Style	a. South Way-East Way b. Back-Defeated

Based on the data from the results of the research above, it stated that the Fox Style to resolve the inner conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien using Johnson & Johnson's theory has 2 data. The presentation is as follows:

##### a. *South Way-East Way*

The inner conflict Frodo experienced was when he and his friends headed to Midgewater. Once in the Midgewater swamp, Frodo and his friends were confused to take the south road or the east road. He wanted to go through those two streets because he was dying to meet Gandalf, and chances were Gandalf was on one of those streets.

He has to choose one of the ways in that condition because he's with the entourage where they have to get to Weaterdrop immediately. They must not waste time just to meet Gandalf, who at that time was not yet known for his whereabouts. In the end, Frodo asks Strider for his opinion. Then, they have a discussion.

In this case, Frodo resolved the inner conflict experienced by using the fox style. Fox style is called a compromise style. The fox style has a personal purpose: to have good relations with creatures is of common interest. Frodo doesn't want one side to feel harmed. All common interests are important to them. Eventually,

Frodo sacrificed his personal goal of meeting with Gandalf to maintain relationships with others.

Frodo felt that the inner conflict he experienced had to be resolved and in line with both sides. Frodo decided to compromise on resolving the inner conflict. Frodo asked Strider for his opinion on the inner conflict he was in. Strider believed that it was better to take the eastern road because he had minimized the meeting of the Black Riders. After Frodo compromised with Strider, he finally crossed the east way.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“What do you advise us to do?” asked Frodo. ‘I think, ’ answered Strider slowly, as if he was not quite sure, ‘I think the best thing is to go as straight eastward from here as we can, to make for the line of hills, not for Weathertop. There we can strike a path I know that runs at their feet; it will bring us to Weathertop from the north and less openly. Then we shall see what we shall see”(p. 242).

b. *Back-Defeated*

The inner conflict Frodo experienced was that their condition weakened when he and the Fellowship of The Ring grew further away from Rivendell. They've been travelling for weeks plus terrible weather during the trip. Then Gandalf gave meruvores, a drink given by Elrond. These drinks can give them strength when they only drink one sip and must be divided by all The Fellowship of The Ring members.

After that, they continued on their way to Mordor. When they get to the Red Horn Gate, they get a big attack from the enemy, getting them back to a weak position. This position makes Frodo hesitant to continue his journey to Mordor. On the one hand, he's unlikely to return to Rivendell with no results.

In the case of this inner conflict, Frodo is in a position where he has to choose one of two options that he doesn't like equally, which is to be between being back or defeated. Two very difficult choices for him to make. If he continues his journey, he fears being defeated by the enemy. Let alone voted back to Rivendell. The inner conflict was very heavy for Frodo.

In this case, Frodo resolved the inner conflict experienced by using the fox style. Fox style is called a compromise style or discuss style. The fox style has a personal purpose: to have good relations with creatures is of common interest.

Frodo doesn't want one side to feel harmed. All common interests are important to them.

Frodo asked Gandalf for his opinion on the inner conflict he was in. Gandalf gave the opinion that it was better for them to continue their journey than to return to Rivendell with no results. Frodo finally decided to compromise or discuss resolving the inner conflict.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“I wish I was back there, ’ he said. ‘But how can I return without shame – unless there is indeed no other way, and we are already defeated?’ ‘You are right, Frodo, ’ said Gandalf: ‘to go back is to admit defeat, and face worse defeat to come. If we go back now, then the Ring must remain there: we shall not be able to set out again. Then sooner or later Rivendell will be besieged, and after a brief and bitter time it will be destroyed. The Ringwraiths are deadly enemies, but they are only shadows yet of the power and terror they would possess if the Ruling Ring was on their master’s hand again.’ ‘Then we must go on, if there is a way, ’ said Frodo with a sigh. Sam sank back into gloom”(p. 387).

### **5. The Owl Style to Resolve the Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins**

The owl style is called the aggressive style. This style puts both sides first. In this style, the personal purpose and others purpose is equally important to Frodo. They think conflict is something that needs to be solved and must be in line with both parties, individuals of this type pay close attention to personal and other purposes.

The purpose of the owl style is to benefit each other. Frodo thinks that conflict is a problem that must be solved and that the solution to the conflict must be to achieve both its personal goals and those of others. Using the solutions that satisfy both sides, they try to maintain relationship survival and satisfy themselves and others.

Tabel 8. Resolve the Inner Conflict

The Style of Resolve the Inner Conflict	Findings
5.Owl Style	a. Believe-Unbelieve b. Follow-Reject

Based on the data from the results of the research above, it stated that the Owl Style to resolve the inner conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by

J.R.R Tolkien using Johnson & Johnson's theory has 2 data. The presentation is as follows:

a. *Believe-Unbelieve*

The inner conflict was experienced by Frodo when he began travelling with his friends on the mission. When they arrived in the village of Bree, Frodo and his friends entered Mr Butterbur's inn. While at the inn, Frodo met a mysterious man named Strider. Strider wants to be on the way to Frodo and his friends. Strider revealed that he'd be a guide because he was a Ranger. But Frodo must remain wary of new people. Frodo wasn't sure if Strider was a good man or if he was on the enemy team.

At that time, Mr Butterbur gave a letter to Frodo. That letter is from Gandalf that was in it when he met someone named Strider he had to trust him. Gandalf said that Strider would be the guide to Rivendell. But Frodo still refuses to trust the people he just met. The inner conflict Frodo is experiencing is when he's confused about choosing two choices, which is between him believing in Strider or not. In this case, Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of those two things.

This case is very confusing for Frodo because Strider is the Ranger, in that he knows the way to Rivendell. Frodo resolved the inner conflict experienced by using the owl style. This owl style is called confrontational style. This style puts both sides first. Frodo felt that the inner conflict he experienced had to be resolved and in line with both sides.

Frodo finally decided to have a confrontation in resolving the inner conflict. Frodo decided to trust Strider based on the letter Gandalf gave himself. Frodo believes in Strider because it also benefits him. After all, Strider can be a guide.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“Frodo turned and looked at him thoughtfully, wondering about Gandalf's second postscript. ‘Why didn't you tell me that you were Gandalf's friend at once?’ he asked. ‘It would have saved time.

There was a long silence. At last, Frodo spoke with hesitation. ‘I believed that you were a friend before the letter came,’ he said, ‘or at least I wished to. You have frightened me several times tonight, but never in the way that servants of the Enemy

would, or so I imagine. I think one of his spies would – well, seem fairer and feel fouler, if you understand. Did the verses apply to you then?’ asked Frodo. ‘I could not make out what they were about. But how did you know that they were in Gandalf’s letter, if you have never seen it?’”(p. 225-226).

b. *Follow-Reject*

Gandalf is stalling in two options: past the Moria Gate or the Dimrill Gate. The inner conflict was experienced Frodo when the members of The Fellowship of The Ring had travelled further away from Rivendell, and they had already begun to approach Mordor. While crossing moria's path, they just knocked over the gates of Mordor. But Aragorn said that passing through the Dimrill Gate was the same as the Moria Gate.

In those concerns, Gandalf as a leader will pass through the Gate of Moria. But Gandalf won't do it when members disapprove of it. At the same time, Gimli and Aragorn agreed with Gandalf's opinion. But Boromir and Legolas rejected it. In comparison, the opinions of the other hobbits are dependent on Frodo. They will follow whatever Frodo thinks.

This case includes an inner conflict away from Frodo being in a position where he has to choose one of two options he doesn't like equally, which is to go with them or reject him. These two things are conditions that Frodo doesn't want because he has to be in a position where he has to pick things that he doesn't like equally.

Finally, Frodo decided to have a confrontation to resolve the inner conflict. Frodo thinks that this way can benefit both sides. Frodo decided to go with The Fellowship of The Ring. Frodo believed that Gandalf could lead The Fellowship of The Ring.

The evidence obtained as follows:

“The hobbits said nothing. Sam looked at Frodo. At last, Frodo spoke. ‘I do not wish to go,’ he said; ‘but neither do I wish to refuse the advice of Gandalf. I beg that there should be no vote, until we have slept on it. Gandalf will get votes easier in the light of the morning than in this cold gloom. How the wind howls!’ At these words all fell into silent thought. They heard the wind hissing among the rocks and trees, and there was a howling and wailing round them in the empty spaces of the night”(p. 390).



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher discussed the conclusion and create summary of this research. Furthermore, the researcher added suggestion for the next in the field of psychological approach.

#### **A. Conclusion**

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the conclusion and suggestions in the previous chapter. The conclusion is the result of this study, and the advice is another opinion or feedback in this study.

The study entitled *Inner Conflict Faced By Frodo Baggins in J.R.R Tolkien's The Fellowship of The Ring* discusses the inner conflict experienced by the main character Frodo Baggins. In analyzing inner conflict, the researcher used Kurt Lewin's theory and Johnson's theory. The form of inner conflict used Kurt Lewin,s theory are: approach-approach conflict, avoidance-avoidance conflict, and approach-avoidance conflict. Then, the researcher uses the Johnson,s theory: turtle style, shark style, mouse deer style, fox style, and owl style.

After analyzing the study, the researcher gets two conclusions. The conclusions are the result of the research question. The first conclusion is that researcher discovered three types of conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins. (1) approach-approach inner conflict has 3 data (2) avoidance-avoidance inner conflict has 10 data, (3) approach-avoidance inner conflict has 8 data. Then, avoidance-avoidance inner conflict is often experienced by Frodo Baggins.

The second conclusion of this study is how Frodo Baggins resolves his inner conflicts. Frodo Baggins used five styles to resolve inner conflicts that he experienced. The five styles are turtle style, shark style, mouse deer style, fox style, and owl style. The researcher found five styles to resolve inner conflict: (1) turtle style has 1 data, (2) shark style has 2 data, (3) mouse deer style has 5 data, (4) fox style has 2 data, and (5) owl style has 2 data. Therefore,the result of this thesis shows that mouse deer style is often Frodo Baggins does in resolving inner conflicts.

**B. Suggestion**

In this study, the researcher analyzed the inner conflict experienced by the main character, Frodo Baggins, in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring*. In analyzing inner conflict, the researcher used Kurt Lewin's theory. The limitation of this study is that the researcher only analyzed the inner conflicts of the main character, Frodo Baggins. The advice on subsequent research was to examine the inner conflicts in other characters in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring*.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agustina, R. (2015). *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Catatan Malam Terakhir Karya Fridya Taufiqurrahman*. Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa. Vol, 4 No 2.
- Ahmad, S., & Harapan, E. (2014). *Komunikasi Antarpribadi*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Akmal, M.E. (2016). *Gambaran Konflik pada Narapidana Perempuan*.jurnal DIVERSITA, 2.
- Alwi et, al. (2005). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan Nasional Balai Pustaka.
- Alwisol. (2016). *Psikologi Kepribadian*. Malang: Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.
- Bertens, K. (2006). *Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Coser, L. (1956). *The Function of Social Conflict*. New York: Free Press.
- Destinawati, A. (2012). *Konflik Psikologis Tokoh Utama Perempuan Dalam Novel Sebuah Cinta Yang Menangis Karya Herlinatiens*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.
- Dewi, M. S. & Rahayu, M. (2020). Rwandan Genocide Conflict Represented in The Novel *Led by Faith*. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Sastra, Vol 2(1),22*.
- Endraswara, S. (2003). *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra: Epistemologi, Model, Teori, dan Aplikasi*. Cet. 1. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Widyatama.
- Endraswara, S. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Psikologi Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Media Presindo.
- Endraswara, S. (2011). *Metode Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Caps.
- Fachruddin, A. Y.( 2020). Konflik Batin Tokoh Sari Dalam Novel Perempuan Bersampur Merah Karya Intan Andaru (Kajian Psikologi Sastra Kurt Lewin). *BAPALA. Vol, 7 No 1*.
- Fachruddin, R. A. (2015). *The Internal Conflict Faced by Victor Frankenstein in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein*. Thesis. Universitas Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

- Farida, I.A. (1996). *Manajemen Konflik pada Remaja yang Tinggal Bersama Orangtua dan Remaja Panti di Malang*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Fakultas Psikologi. UGM.
- Faruk. (1999). *Pengantar Psikologi Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Hidayah, N. (2018). *Internal Conflict Faced by The Main Character of My Sister's Keeper by Jodi Picoult*. Thesis. Universitas Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
- Hudadi, M. I. (2017). *Patty's Motives In Loving German Pow In Bett Greene's "Summer Of My German Soldier."*. Thesis. Universitas Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
- Johnson, D.W. & Johnson, R.T. (1991). *Learning Together and Alone*. Allin and Bacon: Massa Chussetts.
- Kinanti, D. (2006). *Analisis Teks Sastra dan Pengajarannya*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Lickona, T. (2012). *Mendidik Karakter untuk Mmbentuk Karakter: Bagaimana Sekolah dapat Memberikan Pendidikan Sikap Hormat dan Bertanggung Jawab*. (Penerjemah: Juma Abdu Wamaungo). Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Masnita, E. (2018). *Konflik Batin Tokoh Mei Rose Dalam Novel Surga Yang Tak Dirindukan Karya Asma Nadia (Kajian Psikologi Sastra Kurt Lewin)*. Thesis. Universitas Negeri Surabaya.
- Minderop, A. (2016). *Psikologi Sastra: Karya Sastra, Metode, Teori dan Contoh Kasus*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Minderop, A. (2010). *Psikologi Sastra. Karya Sastra, Metode, Teori, dan Contoh Kasus*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Nurgiyantoro, B. (2007). *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Nurgiyantoro, B. (1998). *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Pace, R.W., & Faules, D.F. (1994). *Organizational Communication*. EnglewoodCliffs, N.J: Prentice Hall.
- Permana, A. R. (2017). *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama dalam Kumpulan Cerpen 18 Fiksi di Ranjang Bayi Karya N. Riantiarno*. Thesis. Universitas Padjadjaran.
- Pratiwi, N. (2020). *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Aku Lupa Bahwa Aku Perempuan Karya Ihsan Abdul Quddus: Kajian Psikologi Sastra*. Thesis. Makasar. Universitas Muhammadiyah Makasar.

- Rahayu, M. (2003). *American Foreign Policy toward Indonesia.: The case of East Timor*. Unpublish dissertation. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gajah Mada.
- Rakhmat, J. (2013). *Psikologi Komunikasi*. Cetakan keduapuluhsembilan, November 2013. Disunting oleh T. Surjaman. Bandung: Penerbit PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Ratna, N. K. (2006). *Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Rowling, J.K. (1999). *The Fellowship of The Rings*. London: Harler Collins.
- Satriawan, F. Y. & Rahayu, M. (2020). A Soldier's Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Kevin Power's *The Yellow Birds*. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Sastra*, Vol 2(1),2.
- Sayuti, S. (2000). *Berkenalan dengan Prosa Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gama Media.
- Semi, A. (1993). *Metode Penelitian Sastra*. Bandung: Penerbit Angkasa.
- Semi, A. (1989). *Kritik Sastra*. Bandung: Penerbit Angkasa.
- Tarigan, H.G. (1986). *Menulis Sebagai Suatu Keterampilan Berbahasa*. Bandung: Penerbit Angkasa.
- Walgito. (1997). *Pengantar Psikologi Umum*. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.
- Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (1989). *Teori Kesusasteraan*. Penerjemahan Melani Budianta. Jakarta: Gramedia
- Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (1995). *Teori Kesusasteraan*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (2014). *Teori Kesusasteraan*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (2016). *Teori Kesusasteraan*. Jakarta : Gramedia.
- Wiyatmi. (2006). *Pengantar Kajian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka.
- Zuhal, M.(2019). *The Heroic Values Frodo Baggins in The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring By J.R.R Tolkiens*. Thesis. Faculty of Art and Humanities. State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

## APPENDIX

## A. Category, Data, and Page

No.	Category	Data	Page
1.	A. Kind of Internal Conflict  1. Approach-Approach Inner Conflict: The inner conflict that people feels when faced with two choices they both like. a. Follow-Adventure	For some years he was quite happy and did not worry much about the future. But half unknown to himself the regret that he had not gone with Bilbo was steadily growing. He found himself wondering at times, especially in the autumn, about the wild lands, and strange visions of mountains that he had never seen came into his dreams. He began to say to himself: 'Perhaps I shall cross the River myself one day.' To which the other half of his mind always replied: 'Not yet.'	56
2.	b. Follow-Go	He did not tell Gandalf, but as he was speaking a great desire to follow Bilbo flamed up in his heart – to follow Bilbo, and even perhaps to find him again. It was so strong that it overcame his fear: he could almost have run out there and then down the road without his hat, as Bilbo had done on a similar morning long ago".	82-83
3.	c. South Way-East Way	Yes; but the hope is faint. If he comes this way at all, he may not pass through Bree, and so he may not know what we are doing. And anyway, unless by luck we arrive almost together, we shall miss one another; it will not be safe for him or for us to wait there long. If the Riders fail to find us in the wilderness, they are likely to make for Weathertop themselves. It commands a wide view all round. Indeed, there are many birds and beasts in this country that could see us, as we stand here, from that hilltop. Not all the birds are to be	242

		trusted, and there are other spies more evil than they are”.	
4.	2. Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict: The inner conflict that people feels when faced with two choices they both dislike. a. Waiting-Reason	“Folco went home after lunch, but Pippin remained behind. Frodo was restless and anxious, listening in vain for a sound of Gandalf. He decided to wait until nightfall. After that, if Gandalf wanted him urgently, he would go to Crickhollow, and might even get there first. For Frodo was going on foot. His plan – for pleasure and a last look at the Shire as much as any other reason – was to walk from Hobbiton to Bucklebury Ferry, taking it fairly easy”.	90-91
5.	b. Go-Fixed	“We seem to have enemies all round, ’ said Frodo. ‘What are we to do?’”.	230
6.	c. Rent-Buying	“Can’t anything be done, Mr. Butterbur?’ asked Frodo. ‘Can’t we get a couple of ponies in the village, or even one just for the baggage? I don’t suppose we could hire them, but we might be able to buy them, ’ he added, doubtfully, wondering if he could afford it”.	235
7.	d. Rivendell-Mordor	“How long do you think I shall have here?” said Frodo to Bilbo when Gandalf had gone. ‘Oh, I don’t know. I can’t count days in Rivendell, ’ said Bilbo. ‘But quite long, I should think. We can have many a good talk”.  “Yes, several, and all are dark and unpleasant, ’ said Frodo. It will do well, if it ever comes to that, ’ said Frodo”.	359
8.	e. Accept-Reject	“I should look – well, I don’t think I should look right in it, ’ said Frodo” said Frodo.	364
9.	f. Weather and High-Dark and Secrets	“I think no good of our course from beginning to end, as you know well, Gandalf, ’ answered Aragorn. ‘And perils known and unknown will grow as we go on. But we must go on; and it is no good our delaying the passage of	376

		<p>the mountains. Further south there are no passes, till one comes to the Gap of Rohan. I do not trust that way since your news of Saruman. Who knows which side now the marshals of the Horse-lords serve?”.</p> <p>“But there is another way, and not by the pass of Caradhras: the dark and secret way that we have spoken of”.</p>	
10.	g. Back-Defeated	<p>“And then where are we to go?” asked Frodo. We have no choice but to go on, or to return to Rivendell. I wish I was back there, ’ he said. ‘But how can I return without shame – unless there is indeed no other way, and we are already defeated?”.</p>	387
11.	h. Follow-Reject	<p>“I do not wish to go, ’ he said; ‘but neither do I wish to refuse the advice of Gandalf”.</p>	390
12.	i. Sadness and Loss-Expressing Sadness	<p>“Now as the companions sat or walked together they spoke of Gandalf, and all that each had known and seen of him came clear before their minds. As they were healed of hurt and weariness of body the grief of their loss grew more keen. Often they heard nearby Elvish voices singing, and knew that they were making songs of lamentation for his fall, for they caught his name among the sweet sad words that they could not understand”.</p>	471
13.	j. Afraid-Worry	<p>“But Mr. Frodo, he knows he’s got to find the Cracks of Doom, if he can. But he’s afraid. Now it’s come to the point, he’s just plain terrified. That’s what his trouble is. Of course he’s had a bit of schooling, so to speak – we all have – since we left home, or he’d be so terrified he’d just fling the Ring in the River and bolt. But he’s still too frightened to start. And he isn’t worrying about us either: whether we’ll go along with him or no. He knows we mean to. That’s another thing that’s</p>	530



		bothering him”.	
14.	<p>3. Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict: The inner conflict that people feels when faced with two choices there are like and dislike.</p> <p>a. Go-Reluctant</p>	<p>“To tell the truth, he was very reluctant to start, now that it had come to the point: Bag End seemed a more desirable residence than it had for years, and he wanted to savour as much as he could of his last summer in the Shire. When autumn came, he knew that part at least of his heart would think more kindly of journeying, as it always did at that season. He had indeed privately made up his mind to leave on his fiftieth birthday: Bilbo’s one hundred and twenty-eighth. It seemed somehow the proper day on which to set out and follow him. Following Bilbo was uppermost in his mind, and the one thing that made the thought of leaving bearable. He thought as little as possible about the Ring, and where it might lead him in the end. But he did not tell all his thoughts to Gandalf. What the wizard guessed was always difficult to tell”.</p>	86
15.	b. Happy-Confused	<p>“I have been so taken up with the thoughts of leaving Bag End, and of saying farewell, that I have never even considered the direction, ’ said Frodo. ‘For where am I to go? And by what shall I steer? What is to be my quest? Bilbo went to find a treasure, there and back again; but I go to lose one, and not return, as far as I can see”.</p>	87
16.	c. Leave-Waiting	<p>“That’s good for a beginning. I feel like walking. I can’t bear any more hanging about. I am going to start, and Gandalf must follow me.’ He turned to go back, and then stopped, for he heard voices, just round the corner by the end of Bagshot Row. One voice was certainly the old Gaffer’s; the other was strange, and somehow unpleasant. He could not make out what it said, but he heard the Gaffer’s answers, which were rather shrill. The old man seemed</p>	92

		put out”.	
17.	d. Follow-Separate	“They begged him to come at least as far as the inn and drink once more with them; but he laughed and refused, saying: Tom’s country ends here: he will not pass the borders. Tom has his house to mind, and Goldberry is waiting! I am sorry to take leave of Master Bombadil”.	195
18.	e. Believe-Unbelieve	“You will never get to Rivendell now on your own, and to trust me is your only chance. You must make up your mind. I will answer some of your questions, if that will help you to do so”.	219
19.	f. Stay-Home	“They stood for a while silent on the hill-top, near its southward edge. In that lonely place Frodo for the first time fully realized his homelessness and danger. He wished bitterly that his fortune had left him in the quiet and beloved Shire. He stared down at the hateful Road, leading back westward – to his home”.	248
20.	g. Rest-Struggling	“No one answered. The noon-bell rang. Still no one spoke. Frodo glanced at all the faces, but they were not turned to him. All the Council sat with downcast eyes, as if in deep thought. A great dread fell on him, as if he was awaiting the pronouncement of some doom that he had long foreseen and vainly hoped might after all never be spoken. An overwhelming longing to rest and remain at peace by Bilbo’s side in Rivendell filled all his heart”.	355
21.	h. Coveted-Feared	“All of them, it seemed, had fared alike: each had felt that he was offered a choice between a shadow full of fear that lay ahead, and something that he greatly desired: clear before his mind it lay, and to get it he had only to turn aside from the road and leave the Quest and the war against Sauron to others.	.469-470

		And as for Frodo, he would not speak, though Boromir pressed him with questions. ‘She held you long in her gaze, Ring-bearer, ’ he said’.	
22.	B. Kind of Internal Conflict  1. Turtle Style: pulling theirself. They are better off staying away from things that can cause conflict and their people. a. Weather and High-Dark and Secrets	In the late afternoon, while the others were finishing their breakfast, Gandalf and Aragorn went aside together and stood looking at Caradhras. Its sides were now dark and sullen, and its head was in grey cloud. Frodo watched them, wondering which way the debate would go. When they returned to the Company Gandalf spoke, and then he knew that it had been decided to face the weather and the high pass. He was relieved. He could not guess what was the other dark and secret way, but the very mention of it had seemed to fill Aragorn with dismay, and Frodo was glad that it had been abandoned.	377
23.	2. Shark Style: forcing style. They think that their personal goals are very important. a. Leave-Waiting	“Footsteps went away down the Hill. Frodo wondered vaguely why the fact that they did not come on up the Hill seemed a great relief. ‘I am sick of questions and curiosity about my doings, I suppose, ’ he thought. ‘What an inquisitive lot they all are!  Well, now we’re off at last!’ said Frodo.	92-93
24.	b. Afraid-Worry	“It would be the death of you to come with me, Sam, ’ said Frodo, ‘and I could not have borne that.’ ‘Not as certain as being left behind, ’ said Sam. ‘But I am going to Mordor.’ ‘I know that well enough, Mr. Frodo. Of course you are. And I’m coming with you.’ ‘Now, Sam, ’ said Frodo, ‘don’t hinder me! The others will be coming back at any minute. If they catch me here, I shall have to argue and explain, and I shall never have the heart or the chance	534

		to get off. But I must go at once. It's the only way”.	
25.	3. Mouse Style: Give up for the sake of harmony together. a. Follow-Go	“I should like to save the Shire, if I could – though there have been times when I thought the inhabitants too stupid and dull for words, and have felt that an earthquake or an invasion of dragons might be good for them. But I don't feel like that now. I feel that as long as the Shire lies behind, safe and comfortable, I shall find wandering more bearable: I shall know that somewhere there is a firm foothold, even if my feet cannot stand there again”.	82
26.	b. Happy-Confused	“Rivendell!’ said Frodo. ‘Very good: I will go east, and I will make for Rivendell. I will take Sam to visit the Elves; he will be delighted.’ He spoke lightly; but his heart was moved suddenly with a desire to see the house of Elrond Halfelven, and breathe the air of that deep valley where many of the Fair Folk still dwelt in peace”.	87
27.	c. Rest-Struggling	“Elrond raised his eyes and looked at him, and Frodo felt his heart pierced by the sudden keenness of the glance. ‘If I understand aright all that I have heard,’ he said, ‘I think that this task is appointed for you, Frodo; and that if you do not find a way, no one will. This is the hour of the Shire-folk, when they arise from their quiet fields to shake the towers and counsels of the Great. Who of all the Wise could have foreseen it? Or, if they are wise, why should they expect to know it, until the hour has struck? I will take the Ring,’ he said, ‘though I do not know the way”.	355
28.	d. Accept-Reject	“Very well, I will take it,’ said Frodo. Bilbo put it on him, and fastened Sting upon the glittering belt; and then Frodo put over the top his old weather-stained	364-365

		breeches, tunic, and jacket”.	
29.	e. Sadness and Loss-Expressing Sadness	“It was Frodo who first put something of his sorrow into halting words. He was seldom moved to make song or rhyme; even in Rivendell he had listened and had not sung himself, though his memory was stored with many things that others had made before him. But now as he sat beside the fountain in Lórien and heard about him the voices of the Elves, his thought took shape in a song that seemed fair to him; yet when he tried to repeat it to Sam only snatches remained, faded as a handful of withered leaves”.	471
30.	4. Fox Style: compromise style. They think that personal goals and good relationships are of common interest.. a. South Way-East Way	“What do you advise us to do?” asked Frodo. ‘I think, ’ answered Strider slowly, as if he was not quite sure, ‘I think the best thing is to go as straight eastward from here as we can, to make for the line of hills, not for Weathertop. There we can strike a path I know that runs at their feet; it will bring us to Weathertop from the north and less openly. Then we shall see what we shall see”.	242
31.	b. Back-Defeated	“I wish I was back there, ’ he said. ‘But how can I return without shame – unless there is indeed no other way, and we are already defeated?’ ‘You are right, Frodo, ’ said Gandalf: ‘to go back is to admit defeat, and face worse defeat to come. If we go back now, then the Ring must remain there: we shall not be able to set out again. Then sooner or later Rivendell will be besieged, and after a brief and bitter time it will be destroyed. The Ringwraiths are deadly enemies, but they are only shadows yet of the power and terror they would possess if the Ruling Ring was on their master’s hand again.’ ‘Then we must go on, if there is a way, ’ said Frodo with a sigh. Sam sank back into gloom”.	387

32.	<p>5. Owl Style: aggressive style. They think conflict is something that needs to be solved and must be in line with both parties, individuals of this type pay close attention to personal and other purposes.</p> <p>a. Believe- Unbelieve</p>	<p>“Frodo turned and looked at him thoughtfully, wondering about Gandalf’s second postscript. ‘Why didn’t you tell me that you were Gandalf’s friend at once?’ he asked. ‘It would have saved time.</p> <p>There was a long silence. At last, Frodo spoke with hesitation. ‘I believed that you were a friend before the letter came,’ he said, ‘or at least I wished to. You have frightened me several times tonight, but never in the way that servants of the Enemy would, or so I imagine. I think one of his spies would – well, seem fairer and feel fouler, if you understand.</p> <p>Did the verses apply to you then?’ asked Frodo. ‘I could not make out what they were about. But how did you know that they were in Gandalf’s letter, if you have never seen it?’”.</p>	225-226
33.	b. Follow-Reject	<p>“The hobbits said nothing. Sam looked at Frodo. At last, Frodo spoke. ‘I do not wish to go,’ he said; ‘but neither do I wish to refuse the advice of Gandalf. I beg that there should be no vote, until we have slept on it. Gandalf will get votes easier in the light of the morning than in this cold gloom. How the wind howls!’ At these words all fell into silent thought. They heard the wind hissing among the rocks and trees, and there was a howling and wailing round them in the empty spaces of the night”.</p>	390

## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Febrian Dwi Andriana** was born in Rembang on February 20<sup>th</sup>, 1997. She graduated from MA Khoiriyah Pati. During her study at the Senior High School, she actively participated in OSIS as the chief of communication. She also became chief editor in a graduation book. She started her higher education in 2017 at the Department of English Literature at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2021. She got the 2nd best graduate in her graduation year. In 2021, she completed her education with her thesis entitled *Inner Conflict Faced by Frodo Baggins in J.R.R Tolkiens The Fellowship of The Ring*.