

**KURT LEWIN'S INNER CONFLICT FACED BY MR. AND MRS.
WELLS IN COLLEEN HOOVER'S *ALL YOUR PERFECTS***

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITY

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRARIM

MALANG

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Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

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

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STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "Kurt Lewin's Inner Conflict Faced by Mr. Mrs. Wells in Colleen Hoover's *All Your Perfects*" is my original work. I do not include any material that is previously written or published by other person, except those cited as references and listed in the bibliography. If in the future there is a claim related to copyright or other matters, I am the only person who responsible for it.

Malang, December 2, 2022



The Researcher,

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APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Yogi Pratama Putra's thesis entitled **Kurt Lewin's Inner Conflict Faced by Mr. Mrs. Wells in Colleen Hoover's *All Your Perfects*** 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.).

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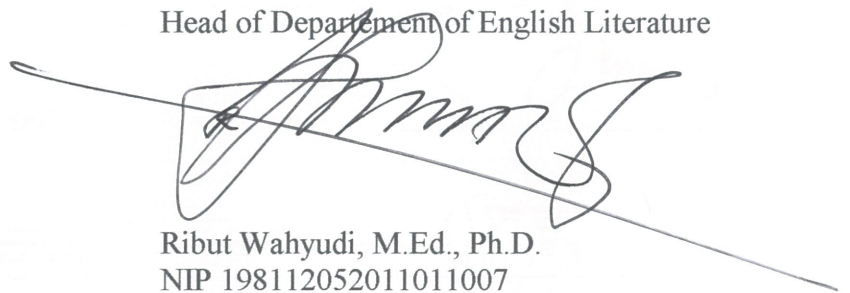
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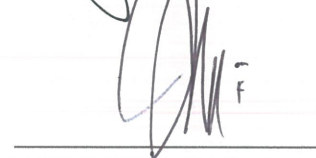
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MOTTO

Say, (O Prophet, that Allah says,) “O My servants who have exceeded the limits against their souls! Do not lose hope in Allah’s mercy, for Allah certainly forgives all sins. He is indeed the All-Forgiving, Most Merciful.

(Q. S. Az-Zumar 39:53)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this to my parents, my beloved mom and dad who always pray and support me. Also, to my brothers who always encourage me. And for all of my friends who always take the time to help me finish this thesis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirohmanirrohim

Alhamdulillahirobbilalamin, thanks to Allah (Glory to Him, the Exalted) who has bestowed His grace so that I can complete my thesis entitled **Kurt Lewin's Inner Conflict Faced by Mr. and Mrs. Wells in Colleen Hoover's *All Your Perfects***. Sholawat and salam I also deliver to the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) who has brought mankind from the darkness to the bright days, may we are among his people who will get his help later on the last day, *amen*.

This thesis was successfully compiled with the help and support of great people around me. First of all, I would like to thank my supervisor, Asni Furaida, M.A who patiently gave instruction and suggestions during the process of writing this thesis. I also thank all lecturers of the Department of English Literature, who have provided useful knowledge during my study in this department. I also thank Collen Hoover whose novel *All Your Perfects* I use as the object of my research.

An infinite gratitude also goes to my beloved parents, Rudi Bunarto and Wiwik Hartawati, thank you for all the prayers, support, love and motivation. I also thank my younger siblings, Yoga Irgiawan and Yuda Arianggara, who always encourage me. And all my classmates who always take the time and thoughts to discuss with me. I also thank my friends at *Hai'ah Tahfidz Al-Qur'an* (HTQ), who have given me precious memories that will not be forgotten.

Last thing, as a disclaimer, the researcher admits that there are still many flows in this thesis. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions are needed for further advancement. I hope this research will be useful for me, readers, and future researchers.

Malang, December 2, 2022

The Researcher,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yogi' with a small circle at the end of the last stroke.

Yogi Pratama Putra

مستخلص البحث

بوترا ، يوجي ب. (2022) الصراع الداخلي لكورت لوين الذي واجهه السيد. والسيدة ويلز في رواية كولين هوفر "كل ما تبذلونه من الكمال". البحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة أسني فريدة، ماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الشخصية، الصراع الداخلي، التكافؤ

ظاهرة الصراع الداخلي مهمة للتحقيق. هذا لأن الصراع الداخلي لديه القدرة على إثارة صراعات أخرى أوسع، مثل النزاعات الشخصية، والصراعات بين المجموعات، وما إلى ذلك. تنعكس ظاهرة الصراع الداخلي على نطاق واسع في رواية كولين هوفر كل ما تبذلونه من الكمال والتي، و تصف النزاعات الداخلية التي يمكن أن تنشأ في الزواج وكيفية حلها. يتم وصف كل شيء بوضوح من خلال تفاعل الشخصيتين الرئيسيتين في الرواية، جراهام وكوين ويلز. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى وصف أنواع الصراعات الداخلية التي يواجهها الشخصيتان الرئيسيتان وكيفية حلها. هذه الدراسة نقد أدبي يركز على بناء الشخصية من منظور نفسي. النظرية المستخدمة لتشرح موضوع البحث هي نظرية الصراع التي اقترحها كورت لوين (2013) والتي تتضمن أنواع الصراعات الداخلية التي يمكن أن يختبرها الشخص وكيف يمكن حل النزاعات الداخلية. كشفت هذه الدراسة أن جراهام ويلز عانى من ثلاثة أنواع من الصراع الداخلي، الاقتراب من الصراع الداخلي، والصراع الداخلي البعيد، والاقتراب من الصراع الداخلي. بالنسبة لكوين ويلز، وجد الباحثون أن كوين عانت من نوعين من الصراع الداخلي، الصراع الداخلي البعيد، والصراع الداخلي البعيد. وجدت هذه الدراسة أيضًا أن جراهام حل الصراع الداخلي الذي واجهه بتكافؤ إيجابي وتكافؤ سلبي. أما بالنسبة لكوين، فقد أظهرت النتائج أنه يحل النزاعات الداخلية بثلاثة أنواع من التكافؤ، التكافؤ الإيجابي، التكافؤ السلبي، التكافؤ المحايد.

ABSTRACT

Putra, Yogi P. (2022) *Kurt Lewin's Inner Conflict Faced by Mr. and Mrs. Wells in Colleen Hoover's "All Your Perfects"*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Asni Furaida, M.A

Keywords: Personality, inner conflict, valence

The phenomenon of inner conflict is important to investigate. This is because inner conflict has the potential to trigger other wider conflicts, such as interpersonal conflicts, conflicts between groups, and so on. The phenomenon of inner conflict is widely reflected in the novel *All Your Perfects* by Colleen Hoover. The novel describes types of inner conflicts that can arise in marriage and how to resolve them, which all is described clearly through the interaction of the two main characters in the novel, Graham and Quinn Wells. This study aims to describe what kinds of inner conflicts are faced by the two main characters and how they resolve them. This study is a literary criticism that focuses on the construction of personality from a psychological perspective. The theory used to dissect the novel is the conflict theory proposed by Kurt Lewin (2013) which includes the types of inner conflicts that a person can experience and how they can be resolved. This study revealed that Graham Wells experienced three types of inner conflict, approach-approach inner conflict, avoidance-avoidance inner conflict, and approach-avoidance inner conflict. As for Quinn Wells, the result revealed that Quinn experienced two types of inner conflict, avoidance-avoidance inner conflict, and approach-avoidance inner conflict. This study also found that Graham resolved his inner conflicts with positive valence and negative valence. As for Quinn, the results show that she resolved her inner conflicts with three kinds of valence, positive valence, negative valence, and neutral valence.

ABSTRAK

Putra, Yogi P. (2022) *Konflik Batin Kurt Lewin yang Dihadapi oleh Tn. dan Ny. Wells dalam novel karya Colleen Hoover “All Your Perfects”*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Asni Furaida, M.A

Kata kunci: Kepribadian, konflik batin, valensi

Fenomena konflik batin penting untuk diteliti. Hal ini karena konflik batin berpotensi memicu konflik lain yang lebih luas, seperti konflik interpersonal, konflik antar kelompok, dan sebagainya. Fenomena konflik batin banyak dicerminkan dalam novel *All Your Perfects* karya Colleen Hoover yang menggambarkan konflik batin apa yang dapat timbul dalam pernikahan dan bagaimana menyelesaikannya. Semuanya digambarkan secara gamblang melalui interaksi dua karakter utama dalam novel, Graham dan Quinn Wells. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan macam konflik batin apa saja yang dihadapi kedua karakter utama serta bagaimana mereka menyelesaikannya. Kajian ini adalah kritik sastra yang menitikberatkan pada konstruksi kepribadian dari perspektif psikologis. Teori yang digunakan untuk membedah objek penelitian adalah teori konflik yang dikemukakan oleh Kurt Lewin (2013) yang meliputi tipe konflik batin yang dapat dialami seseorang serta bagaimana konflik batin dapat diselesaikan. Studi ini mengungkapkan bahwa Graham Wells mengalami tiga jenis konflik batin, konflik batin mendekat-mendekat, konflik batin menjauh-menjauh, dan konflik batin mendekat-menjauh. Adapun dengan Quinn Wells, peneliti menemukan bahwa Quinn mengalami dua jenis konflik batin, konflik batin menjauh-menjauh, dan konflik batin mendekat-menjauh. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa Graham menyelesaikan konflik batin yang dia hadapi dengan valensi positif dan valensi negative. Adapun dengan Quinn, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dia menyelesaikan konflik batin dengan tiga macam valensi, valensi positif, valensi negative, dan valensi netral.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, previous studies, problem of the study, and the significance of the study, as well as the scope and limitations of the study and definitions of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Conflict in human life is classified into two types: internal and external. The external conflict pits a character against something beyond their control, such as other characters, society, or nature. These external powers obstruct the character's motives and generate tension as the character strives to achieve their objectives. Nevertheless, conflict can also emerge inside a character. This phenomenon is considered as internal conflict. Bruno in (Goh, 2019) stated that Inner conflict is the battle that occurs within a character's mind. It occurs when a character is torn between two or more conflicting goals or beliefs. Inner conflict develops when we are compelled to make difficult options in our daily lives. This indicates that inner conflict arises when a character is faced with two or more tough options.

We are frequently presented with complex and critical decisions in our lives. Among the decisions available, there are several that may oppose with our principles. This is what sets off our internal conflict. The presence of two conflicting desires or concepts in a person might influence their behavior while making

decisions. In everyday life, we encounter a plethora of inner conflict events. A cigarette addict, for example, may attempt not to grasp for his cigarette ever again. The person realizes his wish to quit smoking or how harmful it is for him, yet the temptation to smoke remains strong. That is when he will have an internal conflict over whether to smoke or not. This type of internal conflict can have an impact on a person's mental health. Without understanding it, inner conflict may generate a wide range of negative emotions in a person, including anger, irritation, self-doubt, emotional imbalance, and even melancholy. This is attributed to the desire to make two or more decisions at the same time (Sharma in Rahmah, 2017).

In a social context, everyone's misalignment of behavior and social standards can lead to interpersonal conflicts. Regardless of where a person originates from, the environment in which he is presently standing will push him to act in the same manner. However, the conventions or points of view of others frequently clash with our own. Situations like these can also lead to internal conflicts in which a person insists on protecting his or her ideology and ideas while the environment drives them to conform to local societal standards. This type of situation is also common in family or marriage relationships. A family is a small type of social environment that consists of at least two people with different personalities (Latipun, 2003).

A family consists of two or more individuals who share qualities. As a result, disagreements or troubles are prevalent in families (Salvicion and Celis in Sari, 2020). Several elements, including family economic circumstances, harmony, and

family desires can cause conflicts including inner conflicts. A character's inner conflict influences their decision-making behavior in a household. Human behavior rooted on inner conflict like these piques the interest of authors, who include it into their writings. As a result, the psychological phenomena created by inner conflicts that is instilled in a character in a literary work becomes a fascinating item to examine.

The novel *All Your Perfects* talks about Graham and Quinn Wells, a married couple who are confronted by tough decisions throughout the most difficult moments in their relationship. Quinn, the wife, is haunted by her fear of her infertility and her obsession to become a mother. Graham, the husband, sensed Quinn's change in attitude, who gradually avoided him. The two face a dilemma that may jeopardize their seven-year marriage. The story will reveal how they decided either to end or maintain their marriage.

Quinn is a wife who has a strong desire to become a mother. But her desire was hindered by the fact that she was barren. Day by day the turmoil between her hope and despair continued to shake her mind. Her fear of the continuation of her marriage without offspring began to burden her mentally. Her concern for her husband's loyalty who could probably leave her because she couldn't give him a baby made her feel like she was the most failed wife in the world. This condition turned Quinn into a cold and hopeless figure. In the other side, Graham the husband kept trying to convince his wife that their marriage would be fine without a child. Every

day he tries to deal with his wife who is increasingly distant from him to the point that he feels like a stranger in his own house. The relationship between the two worsens and leads to destruction. The marital relationship that they had built for seven years was at the most critical point and was at risk of collapsing. Like an egg on the brink, there is almost no other choice but to fall. The novel *All Your Perfects* gives insight into Mr. and Mrs. Wells' issues, particularly their inner conflicts, and how they try to overcome them.

All Your Perfects is a novel written by Colleen Hoover, the New York Times bestselling author. The novel was released in 2018. This Colleen Hoover's novel depicts how a husband-and-wife fight against their own impulses through the inner conflicts of Mr. and Mrs. Wells. The novel effectively wraps up the elements that cause inner conflicts in marital relationships and the way to resolve them. That is why the researcher is eager to conduct a thorough examination of the novel's internal conflict. This research focuses on Graham and Quinn Wells' inner conflict and how it influences their personality sets.

Conflict in marriage relationships is not uncommon in today's society. The union of two or more people under one roof ensures that marital relationships are constantly tinged with conflict, including internal conflict. This is caused by ideological distinction, understanding, and traditions differences between a husband and wife, which can lead to a conflict of will (Hamzah in Majid, et al., 2020). Internal conflict in marriage can have a negative impact on mental and

psychological health, increasing the risk of physiological adjustment and behavioral issues in spouses such as rage, melancholy, envy, and so on (Fincham in McDaniel, 2016).

Berger & Kelner in (Rossignac-Milon, 2021), stated that Communication between husband and wife creates, maintains, and changes marital ties. Husband and wife develop a rational identity and a shared reality through communication. The couple's sentiments about the past, present, and future that develop through everyday conversations about norm values, specific objectives, what is fair and unjust, and so on are contained in the building of shared reality. As a result, married spouses mold their separate psychological realities into the reality of marriage. This is not to say that there is no interpersonal conflict occurring during the process of building the reality of marriage. Couple interactions, on the contrary, are extremely diverse and provide an unending source of tension. The type, direction, severity, and result of the conflict will be determined by this act of defining marriage (Adams, 2022). In this study, the researcher is going to examine the sort of inner conflict encountered by Mr. and Mrs. Wells. Furthermore, the researcher will also disclose the causes of their inner conflict as well as how they resolved their inner conflict. Inner conflict is linked to features of human psyche. Thus, the researcher will apply psychoanalytic approach to examine the data.

Human behavior in response to conflict is the focus of psychoanalysis. Heinz in (Loch, 2018) stated that conflict is a turning moment in an individual's attempt to

acquire some level of psychological quality. According to Endraswara (2008), the key component to be investigated in literary works is inner conflict. This is because inner conflict has the potential to trigger wider conflicts, such as interpersonal conflicts, conflicts between groups, and so on. Humans will continue to attempt to satisfy their inner aspirations and requirements as social creatures. However, the laws and customs of society will oblige them to move in the same direction. Thus, in order to satisfy needs, individuals must evaluate a range of aspects in order to avoid undesirable consequences such as being shunned, ashamed, or humiliated. Similarly, in a marital relationship. Before taking an action, each couple must consider a number of factors in order to avoid disagreements that might be fatal to their relationship.

Psychology literature seeks to comprehend the psychological characteristics of a literary work. Literary works give an indirect perspective of societal issues. People may understand changes, inconsistencies, and various anomalies that emerge in society, especially concerning the psyche, by studying the character, for example. Understanding the link between psychology and literature may be accomplished in three ways: understanding the psychological components of the author, recognizing the psychological aspects of fictitious characters depicted in literary works, and understanding the reader's psychological aspects. Psychoanalysis may be used to explore in-depth the qualities of certain characters and the meaning behind storylines in literary works. Analyzing a character's behavior, viewpoint, and the method in

which he or she resolves a crisis in a novel can assist the reader comprehend the character and its significance in the literary work.

Some relevant studies are undoubtedly required to help future research. Some supporting evidence can be collected from earlier research that is relevant to the topic of discussion and the theory that will be presented in the subsequent study. The researcher gathered information from earlier studies as a comparative material to be utilized as a research gap to perform this study. The researcher additionally collects material from previous studies in order to get prior knowledge of the theory and topic that will be delivered in this study.

The novel *All Your Perfects* by Colleen Hoover, which served as the subject of this study has never been employed as the object of the study in any journal or thesis regarding to literary criticism. Nonetheless, the researcher discovered other studies that dealt with the issue of inner conflict in a variety of objects. These studies are connected to the researcher's research from the standpoint of the theory and themes delivered. Thus, the researcher incorporates these previous studies as references into the study process. The following are some previous studies that address the topic of inner conflict.

Some of the previous studies that the researcher found carried the topic of inner conflict and use Kurt Lewin's theory as the main foundation. Some of those studies are: Dhia Ahadini (2021), in her thesis entitled *Inner Conflict Faced by Marianne in Sally Rooney's Normal People*, Afiq Yusuf Fachrudin (2019) under the

title *Konflik Batin Tokoh Sari dalam Novel Perempuan Bersampur Merah Karya Intan Andaru*, Untsa Shofwati (2018), in her article *Konflik Batin Dua Tokoh Utama Novel Utsukushisa To Kanashimi To Karya Yasunari Kawabata (Sebuah Kajian Psikologi Sastra)*, Nur Hidayah (2018), in her article *Internal Conflict Faced by the Main Character in Jodi Piccoult's My Sister's Keeper*, Endah Meigita (2018), under the title *Konflik Batin Tokoh Mei Rose Dalam Novel Surga Yang Tak Dirindukan Karya Asma Nadia*, Yusnia Rahutami (2014), in her thesis *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Putri Kejawan Karya Novia Syahidah*, Henry Fridayanti (2013), under the title *A study of the inner conflict in Janelle Denison's novel The Baby Surprise*.

Each of these previous studies aim to discover types of inner conflict faced by the main character in various literary works. In addition to the types of inner conflict, the previous studies above also aim to find out how the main characters resolve their inner conflict. Each researcher above uses Kurt Lewin's theory as the main basis. Ahadini, Hidayah, and Shofwati found that the main character experienced three kinds of inner conflict: approach-approach, avoidance-avoidance, and approach-avoidance inner conflict. Meanwhile, other researchers found that the main character only experienced two of the three types of inner conflict proposed by Kurt Lewin. Each of the above researchers found out that the main character in each object resolves their inner conflict based on three kinds of valence, including positive valence, negative valence, and neutral valence.

In addition to the previous studies above which used Kurt Lewin's theory as the main basis, the researcher also found several studies that carried the topic of inner conflict based on other theories. The example is the thesis by Nurindah Dwi Rahma Putri (2020) entitled *Inner Conflict of The Main Character Holden Caulfield In J.D Salinger's The Catcher In The Rye* and Ani Diana (2016), in her article theses *Analisis Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Wanita di Lautan Sunyi Karya Nurul Asmayani*. In their research, Putri and Diana used Sigmund Freud's personality theory to find out the type of inner conflict faced by the main character of the novel, the causes, as well as the influences of their inner conflict towards their personality. They found that the inner conflict experienced by the main character is caused by a lack of fulfillment, love, and existence. These causes of inner conflict cause the main character to be constantly depressed, fearful, insecure, and angry. Another example is the study conducted by Sisillia Yossy Nour (2017) under the title *Analysis of Ega's Inner Conflict as The Main Character in The Anggie M*. In this study, Nour uses Abraham Maslow's theory of needs to discover types of inner conflict faced by the main character of the novel.

Based on previous studies above, it is clear that inner conflict is an intriguing topic to investigate. This also demonstrates the importance of inner conflict in human beings. The researcher wants to do one more study on the issue of internal conflict, concentrating on the novel's two major characters, Graham and Quinn Wells. This is because the researcher founded that these two fictional characters exhibit problematic

effects as a result of internal conflicts. Before starting the discussion about inner conflict, the researcher will begin investigating intrinsic elements in *Colleen Hoover's* novel *All Your Perfects*. This is intended to provide a deeper understanding of the characterization of the two main characters as well as several aspects that have a significant influence on their personalities. After that, the researcher will expose the types of inner conflicts experienced by the two main characters in the novel, Mr. and Mrs. Wells. In addition, the researcher will look at how the two major characters settle their inner conflicts.

B. Problems of the Study

In this study, the researcher will investigate the inner conflict in *Colleen Hoover's* novel *All Your Perfects* thoroughly. To assess the novel, the researcher employs three questions, which follows:

1. How are the characterizations, plots, and settings in the novel *All Your Perfects*?
2. What types of inner conflicts are faced by Mr. and Mrs. Wells in *All Your Perfects*?
3. How do Mr. and Mrs. Wells resolve their inner conflict in *All Your Perfects*?

C. Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that this analysis on inner conflict may be used theoretically as well as practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to expand literary studies, notably in the novel *All Your Perfects'* application of psychoanalytic

critique. In terms of applicability, this study is designed to give a comprehensive knowledge of internal conflict.

D. Scope and Limitation

The goal of this study is to dismantle the types of inner conflicts in the novel *All Your Perfects* by Colleen Hoover. Also, to dissect how the resolution of the inner conflict in the novel is carried out. To avoid broadening the subject, this research will exclusively focus on Graham and Quinn, the two major protagonists in Colleen Hoover's novel *All Your Perfects*.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. Personality: distinctive patterns of actions, thoughts, and feelings that are shaped by biological and environmental causes and alter through time (Corr & Matthews, 2009)
2. Inner conflict: disagreements that emerge within the human mind as a consequence of the turbulence of beliefs, desires, decisions, aspirations, and other difficulties (Lewin in Nurgiyantoro, 2010).
3. Valence: the subjective worth of an event, thing, person, or other creature in a person's life space, which might be good or negative (Lewin, 2013).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Structural analysis

Structural analysis aims to describe as accurately as possible the functions and interrelationships between various elements of a literary work that simultaneously produce a whole. Indeed, structural analysis is not enough to just list certain elements of a work of fiction. However, what is more important is to show how the relationship between these elements and what contribution is made to the aesthetic goals and overall meaning to be achieved (Nurgiyantoro, 2010).

Nurgiyantoro (2010) also emphasized that the structural analysis is an intrinsic approach, which discusses the work on the elements that build literary works from within. This approach examines literary works as autonomous works and regardless of social background, history, author biographies and everything outside of literary works. The structural analysis tries to describe the relationship and function of each element of a literary work as a structural unit that together produces a comprehensive meaning. So, it can be concluded that the structural analysis is an approach in literary science that works by analyzing the structural elements that build literary works from within, and looking for the relevance or interrelationship of these elements in order to achieve unanimity of meaning.

Nurgiyantoro (2010) explains that the elements of literary works are intrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are elements that build the literary work itself. The

integration between various intrinsic elements is what makes a novel tangible, these elements will be found if we read a novel. The elements in question, for example, events, stories, plots, characterizations, themes, settings, point of view of storytelling, language or style of language. The intrinsic elements that will be studied by the researcher using structural theory are only those that the researcher consider as having influences in the personality development of the main character in the novel, especially in the aspect of inner conflict such as: characters and characterizations, setting, and plot.

1. Character and Characterization

Character, according to Abrams in (Nurgiantoro, 2010), is a person who is shown in a narrative work, or drama, which is interpreted by the reader to have certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in action. Based on their role or level of importance, characters are divided into two types, namely main characters and peripheral characters. As for characterization, Nurgiyantoro (2010) stated that the problem of characterization in a literary work is not solely related to the problem of choosing the type and nature of the characters in the story, but also how to describe their presence and influence appropriately so that they are able to create and support the artistic goals of the related works.

2. Plot

Plot is a series of stories formed by the stages of events so as to establish a story presented by the actors in a story. The term plot in this case is the same as the term story structure Aminuddin in (Rizana, 2022). Plots can be categorized into

different types based on different angles of view or criteria. Nurgiyantoro (2010) divides plot distinctions based on time sequence criteria into three, namely progressive plots, flash-back plots, and mixed plots.

According to Robert and Jacobs (1987), the plot consists of five parts: exposition, complication, crisis, climax, resolution or denouement. These are the following aspects that will form the backbone, framework, or pattern of story development.

a. Exposition.

This stage is the introduction of the characters in the story as well as the characterizations, setting, goals, limitations, and potentials that will be important in the story.

b. Complication.

The next stage is the complication or conflict escalation stage. At this stage more incidents will occur. Several supporting conflicts will emerge to strengthen the main conflict in the storyline.

c. Crisis.

The crisis is the tipping point, dividing what has come before from what is to come. In reality, the crisis is typically a choice made or an action committed in an effort to settle existing tensions. However, it is crucial to emphasize that despite the

crisis being the outcome of operational forces and decisions, it cannot have the desired effects.

d. Climax.

The climax occurs when the current struggle reaches its height and all of its repercussions are fully revealed. An alternative definition of climax is the point in a story where all other action becomes inevitable.

e. Resolution or denouement.

Resolution is problem solving, this stage shows a way out of any existing conflicts. The puzzle of each conflict that occurred from the beginning of the story will be revealed in this stage. Often, the true nature of each character will emerge at this stage.

3. Setting

Setting refers to the notion of place, time relationship, and the social environment in which the events are told (Abrams in Nurgiyantoro, 2010). The elements of the setting can be divided into three main elements, namely the setting of the place, the setting of time, and the setting of the social. Setting of place refers to the location of the events that are told in a literary work. While the setting of time is related to the problem of "when" the events that are told in a literary work. As for the social setting, it refers to things related to the behavior of the social life of the community in a place that is told in a literary work. The elements of the setting

according to Nurgiyantoro (2010) can be divided into three which follow: the setting of place, setting of time, and setting of social.

a. Setting of place

Setting of places is a background element that points to the location and explains where the event occurred. If the setting is a typical setting, the name of the place will be mentioned. It can be a clear name such as United States, New York, United Kingdom, or initials such as, US, NY, or UK.

b. Setting of time

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010), Setting of time is a background element that leads to when events occur in a story. The time in the setting can be in the form of the time when the event is narrated, the time in seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, years, and so on. Understanding the time setting must be related to other elements of the setting, because it is the main requirement for a literary work to have a coherent nature.

c. Setting of social

Setting of social is the setting that explains the procedures for the social life of the community which includes the problems and habits of the community. Social background can be in the form of living habits, customs, traditions, beliefs, ways of thinking, and so on. The use of language and the names of characters can also be identified as a social setting (Nurgiyantoro, 2010).

B. Psychological Approach in Literary Criticism

Psychology comes from the ancient Greek words *psyche* and *logos*. *Psyche* which means soul and *logos* means knowledge. Therefore, psychology is defined etymologically as the study that investigates the soul in terms of a variety of symptoms, processes, and backgrounds. psychology literature can shed light on the psyche of both the author, the character of the literary work, and the reader of the literary work.

Endraswara (2008) underlined that literature is the result of creative art whose objects are humans and their lives. Literary works that use psychological assistance are referred to as psychology literature. Psychology literature is a literary study that views work as a psychological activity. The author will use creativity and taste in his work. Literary works which are seen as psychological phenomena will display psychological aspects through characters if by chance the text is in the form of drama or prose.

Psychology and literature will be complementary and interconnected because both can be used to find the process of creating a literary work. Psychology is used to bring the characters to life that are not consciously created by the author. Definitely, the purpose of psychology literature is to understand the psychological aspects contained in the literary work, both from the elements of the author, characters, and readers. In terms of studying a literary work, psychology literature is very helpful. Psychology is needed in literary works to examine the characters in the characters and

everything related to psychology that is presented by an author. By focusing attention on the characters, it will be possible to analyze the inner conflicts contained in literary works. In general, it can be concluded that the relationship between literature and psychology is very close. This is motivated by the hope that psychology literature is able to find psychological disorders that occur in the characters in the story.

C. Kurt Lewin Concept on Inner Conflict

Kurt Lewin was born in 1890 in Prussia. He studied at the Universities of Freiberg, Munich, and Berlin, and got his PhD in 1914 from the University of Berlin. Kurt Lewin is widely regarded as the originator of Field Theory in psychology. Field theory is a collection of notions that may be used to describe a person's psychological state. Humans, according to Kurt Lewin, are individuals in a psychological environment with some basic interaction patterns. Kurt Lewin's theory of personality structure, dynamics, and development in relation to the psychological environment. The section on personality dynamics in Kurt Lewin's theory includes an explanation of inner conflict and ways to overcome it.

Inner conflict is inextricably linked to human existence. Inner conflict is described as a struggle that occurs between the character and himself. This struggle arises within the mind of a character who is torn between opposing thoughts or goals. When fixing an issue, this type of conflict is dependent on our thought to identify the best solution (Nurgiyantoro, 2010). Inner conflict refers to the internal arguments that

a character has over what to do or think. This is a fundamental struggle for the character, and it must be solved by the character himself.

According to Lewin (2013), inner conflict may drive a person in two or more goals simultaneously. Inner conflict is one of the psychological factors that may be managed. When dealing with a dispute generated by a drive-in in one's psyche, inner conflict is defined as the quarrel caused within the individual. This conflict arises as a result of at least two competing intentions or goals that must be chosen at the same time (Sharma in Rahmah, 2017). The inner conflict shown in this essay is an individual struggle that takes place in the head of a character. Conflict between two opposing factors in a character's mind can cause behavioral changes.

Inner conflict is classified into three forms according to Kurt Lewin's theory: approach-approach, avoidance-avoidance, and approach-avoidance. The factors that cause inner conflict are called vectors. Vectors are classified into five types: driving force, restraining force, person needs force, induced force, and impersonal force. Humans will attempt to address an issue after experiencing inner conflicts. The action done to address the problem is referred to as valence in Kurt Lewin's theory (2013). Positive valence, negative valence, and neutral valence are the three types of valences.

D. The Types of Inner Conflict

Kurt Lewin (2013) explains that a basic conflict arises when there are two competing influences affecting the individual. Kurt Lewin categorizes inner conflict into three types:

1. Approach-Approach Conflict

It occurs when a person is presented with two equally preferred options. The person has a choice between two options, but he can only select one. If he picks one of the options, the disagreement has no negative consequences. This is due to the fact that both possibilities are favorable. For example, a student that should choose to study at Oxford or Harvard University and the two options are good and mutually preferred.

2. Avoidance-avoidance Conflict

Avoidance-avoidance conflict occurs when a person is presented with two options that they both despise. It may also be characterized as two bad motives emerging, and confusion emerges because they move away from a motive, which implies they must satisfy other negative motives as well. When confronted with this type of conflict, a person will feel uneasy. An example is when there is a boy who is lazy to do his homework but is forced by his father to do it immediately. His father threatens to lock him in his room all day if he doesn't do his homework. At this time, the boy will experience avoidance-avoidance conflict because he faced two wishes

that he didn't want. In one side, he is too lazy to do his job. But on the other hand, he also doesn't want to be locked in his room all day.

3. Approach-avoidance Conflict

Approach-avoidance conflict occur when there is a decision to do or not do something when one aspect of the scenario is favorable while the other is negative. This conflict develops when two opposing forces emerge from the same aim at the same moment. For example, a girl would want to accept a lunch invitation from her friend, but she is on her diet. If she accepted the offer, she would be obliged to eat with her friends and destroying her diet; but on the other hand, she didn't want to disappoint her friends.

E. The Resolution of Inner Conflict

Kurt Lewin in Fudyartanta (2012) used the word "valence" to explain how to settle inner conflicts in the field of psychology that he founded. Valence allows humans to assess the need to be achieved whether it is a good thing, bad or neutral. Valence is the subjective worth of an event, thing, person, or other creature in a person's life space, which might be good or negative. Lewin also said that valence is a force that has an attraction or repulsion that greatly influences human actions in meeting their needs. The concept can determine the action of the conflict that occurs in one's physic. Kurt Lewin classified valences into three types: positive valence, negative valence, and neutral valence.

1. Positive Valence

A conflict-solving action is considered to have a positive valence if the action has a positive value. Something can be considered as positive if it is liked or prioritized to be chosen or done. For example, when a person wants to be rich, he chooses to work hard, make money and save regularly. These kinds of actions have positive values, then the one who wants to be rich before is categorized as resolving conflicts with positive valence. Conflict resolution actions can also be considered to have positive valence if it has a good impact such as pleasure or satisfaction. Being able to feel the results of the hard work will bring a sense of satisfaction and pleasure. This indicates that someone has resolved the conflict with positive valence.

2. Negative Valence

In contrast to the positive valence, a conflict-solving action is considered to have a negative valence if the action has a negative value. The parameter of something can be considered as negative if it is not liked or prioritized to be avoided. An example is someone who steals out of hunger. Stealing has a negative valence value, so solving hunger by stealing is a negative conflict resolution action. Negative valence can also be characterized by negative impacts that will appear afterwards, usually in the form of regret for the actions or choices taken before. Stealing, committing violence, and other criminal actions have a negative valence, normally one will feel regret after doing it.

3. Neutral Valence

Neutral valence refers to the condition of the individual who settles conflicts by performing undesirable but also not rejected action. For example, in a poll in determining a decision, there are those who are neutral who do not have an opinion but also do not reject the opinion of others, so they do not give an opinion at the forum. A person who resolves a conflict with a neutral valence will usually feel neither satisfaction nor regret.

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF THE STUDY

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher will use literary criticism to assess data from the literary work. The topic brought up in this research is inner conflict, which has to do with human psychological issues. The researcher will investigate the issue using psychoanalytic approach using Kurt Lewin's theory of conflict as the main foundation. In this study, the researcher will firstly examine the intrinsic elements of the novel *All Your Perfects* by Colleen Hoover. This is intended to explore the main characters in the novel as well as other aspects that affect their personality development, especially in the aspect of inner conflict. As the main topic, in this study the researcher will expose types of inner conflict of the two major character of the novel, Graham Wells and Quinn Wells. Furthermore, the researcher will discover the way they settle their inner conflicts.

B. Data and Data Source

The data for this research is taken from the novel *All Your Perfects* by Colleen Hoover, the New York Times bestselling author. This novel is her forth novel which also becomes a New York Times Bestselling novel. It is published officially by Atria Books 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York on July, 2018. It contains 220 pages.

C. Data Collection

To gather data, the researcher follows a set of processes. First, the researcher reads the novel *All Your Perfects* thoroughly and comprehends the plot. Following that, the researcher highlights the statements and phrases that are pertinent to the topic and the problems of the study. The researcher then classifies the data in the form of a structural study for the aspect of character and characterization, plot, dan settings of the novel. The researcher then gathers and categorizes the data of inner conflict encountered by Mr. and Mrs. Wells. As a final phase, the researcher gathers data on how Mr. and Mrs. Wells resolve the inner conflicts.

D. Data Analysis

Following the collection of relevant data, the researcher conducts data analysis. Kurt Lewin's psychoanalysis will be used to examine the data in this research. There are various stages that the researcher does during the data analysis process. Firstly, the researcher examines the data pertaining to the intrinsic elements of the novel *All Your Perfects* by Colleen Hoover. Secondly, the researcher will begin to examine and categorizes the types of Mr. and Mrs. Wells' inner conflict. Third, the researcher learns how Mr. and Mrs. Wells resolve their internal conflict.

CHAPTER VI

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Structural Analysis

In this subchapter, the researcher will present a discussion of structural analysis of the novel *All Your Perfects*. The elements that will be analyzed in this study are only those that are considered related and have an influence on the personality development of the two main characters in the novel, especially in the term of inner conflict. Those elements are characters and characterizations, plot, and setting.

1. Character and Characterization

There are two main characters and several supporting characters in the novel *All Your Perfects* by Colleen Hoover. In this study, the researcher will discuss the characters and characterizations of the two main characters in the novel. As for the supporting characters, the researcher will only discuss some that are considered to have an influence on the personality development of the two main characters in the novel.

a. Main characters

There are two main characters in the novel, namely a husband and wife, Mr. and Mrs Wells.

1) Graham Wells

Graham Wells is Quinn's husband. He is an accountant that works for a company at the downtown. He is a smart handsome man. Graham's personalities that are most highlighted in the novel are loyal and loving. He is a husband that is very loyal and loving to his wife, Quinn. In any situation, sad, happy, pleased, or inconvenient, Graham is always protective and supportive towards his wife. Even to the most difficult point for both of them that Quinn decided to end their relationship, Graham kept Quinn and assured her that Graham would never stop loving her.

“I promise to love you more when you’re hurting than when you’re happy. I promise to love you more when we’re poor than when we’re swimming in riches. I promise to love you more as a childless woman than I would love you as a mother. And I promise . . . I swear . . . that if you choose to end things between us, I will love you more as you’re walking out the door than on the day you walked down the aisle” (p. 204)

The quote above is taken from the contents of Graham's letter to Quinn when Quinn decided to end their relationship. Here Graham tries to convince Quinn that no matter what happens, Graham will always love her, even more love her when she is in a bad situation. Graham doesn't want their relationship to end because of whatever problems they face in their family. Graham wants to convince Quinn that he will love her even more if she can't give him children. Because he felt Quinn's existence alone was enough for him in his life. This proves Graham's loyalty to Quinn.

2) Quinn Wells

Quinn Wells is Graham's wife. She is a writer that works for an advertising firm at the downtown. Quinn's personality that is most highlighted in the novel is her lack of gratitude.

I've spent way too much time putting all of my focus on my infertility. So much so, my husband and all the other things that are perfect in my life were being forced to take a backseat (p. 215)

According to the quote above, Quinn is described as a woman who is too focused on trying to fix shortcomings that she has that she forgets many perfect things in her life. Her obsession in covering her shortcomings often leads her to the brink of despair. Because not all human flaws can be fixed. For example, in the novel, Quinn continues to struggle with infertility and her hope that she will still be able to have children. Her great obsession also gives her strong desires. But as soon as she finds failure, this desire that makes her feel the deepest despair.

"I want to press my mouth against his skin and feel the chills that break out against my tongue. But if I do that, I know what would follow. His fingers would be skimming my waist. His mouth, hot and wet, would find mine. His hands would be freeing me from my clothes. He would be inside me. He would make love to me. And when he stopped, I would be filled with hope. And then all that hope would eventually escape with the blood. I would be left devastated in the shower." (p. 27)

The quote above explains Quinn's condition, which has reached the point where she is afraid to interact with her husband. This is due to her obsession that is too high for having children where her hopes are inversely proportional to the fact that she is

suffering from infertility. This led to the loss of hope and even made her sink into despair.

b. Supporting characters

There are several supporting characters in the novel *All Your Perfects*, but the researcher will only discuss the characters that contribute a lot to the psychological development of the two major character of the novel, especially in the inner conflict aspects of the two main characters. Those characters are Ava, Quinn's mother, and Caroline.

1) Ava

Ava is Quinn's only sister and friend. Quinn is very close to Ava, closer than she is to her mother, even in some circumstances closer than she is to her Ava is Quinn's sister. She is married to Reid and planned to move out from Connecticut to Imperia due to her husband's job. Ava is Quinn's only sister and only friend. Quinn is very close to Ava, closer than she is to her mother, even in some circumstances closer than she is to her husband. Ava's most visible personality is her affection for her sister, Quinn. Ava loves Quinn more than she is to herself. She has always been supportive towards Quinn, especially at the most difficult points in her life. For example, when Quinn was rushed to the hospital for surgery, Ava insisted a flight from Imperia to visit her. Even though at that time Ava was pregnant.

*"I'm flying home," Ava blurts out, before I even have the chance to say hello.
"No you aren't. I'm fine."*

“Quinn, I’m your sister. I want to come stay with you.”
“No,” I repeat. “I’ll be fine. You’re pregnant. The last thing you need is to spend all day on an airplane.”
She sighs heavily.
“Besides,” I add. “I’m thinking about coming to visit you, instead.” (p. 161)

The quote above describes Ava's concern for Quinn more than her worrying about herself. She insisted on going to see Quinn even though she was pregnant at the time.

2) Quinn’s Mother

Quinn's mother is a materialist. She remarried to a richer man not long after Quinn's biological father died. She is also a typical mother who likes to impose her daughters’ will. For example, she wants Quinn to marry a rich man with a magnificent wedding just like Evelyn Bradbury’s, her idol.

“I’m not sure my mother ever married for love, anyway. Money is her priority when it comes to seeking out a soul mate. My stepfather didn’t win her over with his personality. He won her over with his beach house in Cape Cod.” (p. 29)

“I lost count of how many times she’s mentioned how much the deposit was in order to get on the waiting list at the venue. “Do you realize how many people wish they could get married at Douglas Whimberly Plaza? Evelyn Bradbury was married there, Quinn. Evelyn Bradbury!”

My mother loves to compare me to Evelyn Bradbury. Her family is one of the few in Greenwich who is more prominent than my stepfather’s. So of course my mother uses Evelyn Bradbury as an example of high-class perfection at every opportunity.” (p. 8)

Due to her materialistic nature, Quinn's mother has become a figure who always regulates her daughters’ will, especially Quinn. She always dictates what she should be like, behave, who Quinn should be with, what kind of ideal man is for her

according to her own sight. She is a typical mother who imposes everything to her daughter based on her own qualifications.

*“I just want your day to be perfect, Quinn,” she says.
“Graham can’t afford these things, so I’m only trying to help out,” she says.
“Don’t forget to have him sign a prenup,” she says.
“You never know if your stepfather will leave you an inheritance,” she says. “You need to protect your assets.”
She says things that make me feel like marriage is nothing more than a loan to her, rather than a commitment of love. (p. 163)*

The quote above describes one of the situations where Quinn's mother forced Quinn to persuade Graham to sign a prenup. Quinn's mother said that maintaining Quinn's assets is the most important thing. Quinn considered it unimportant because she didn't want to look materialistic in Graham's eyes.

3) Caroline

Caroline is one out of Graham's three sisters. Although, she is the only one who still lives in Connecticut. She has two daughters and a newborn boy. Graham and Quinn frequently visit Caroline to play with her children. In the novel, Caroline is described as having worries and concerns for Graham who never becomes a father.

“You would make such a good father, Graham.” Her words fly through the air and reach me all the way in the next room.” (p. 89)

The quote above describes the situation when Caroline expressed her concern for Graham by convincing him that he would be a good father. She said that out of concern for Graham who had not been able to get a child from Quinn.

2. Plot

The plot in the novel *All Your Perfect* is a mixed plot that combines progressive and flash-back plots. In the novel, the storyline is divided into two parts: then and now. In the 'then' section, the past is told when the two major characters, Graham and Quinn met for the first time until their first year of marriage. While the 'now' part tells the present after Quinn and Graham's marriage turns seven. To deepen the analysis, the researcher will examine the plot in the novel *All Your Perfect* by Colleen Hoover by referring to the five parts of the plot proposed by Robert and Jacobs (1987), namely exposition, complication, crisis, climax, and denouement.

a. Exposition

Exposition contains the description and introduction of the background situation and character(s) of the story. This part is the opening the story, providing initial information which mainly serves to underpin the story that is told in the next stage. The story in the novel begins by telling the beginning where the two main characters, Graham and Quinn firstly met. It is said that the two met in the hallway in front of Quinn's fiancé, Ethan's apartment. At that time, it was turned out that Quinn's fiancé was having an affair with Graham's girlfriend, Sasha. There soon became a meeting between two people who were both betrayed by each partner. The fact that they share the same painful destiny makes Graham and Quinn feel compatible. They also get to know each other afterwards, talk a lot about their relationship with each of

their partners. Long story short, Quinn and Graham agreed to end their respective relationships, Graham decided to break up with Sasha and Quinn decided to cancel her marriage with Ethan. After that incident, Graham and Quinn met several times and got to know each other deeper. Until on one occasion Quinn invited Graham to her apartment. When Graham is at Quinn's apartment, Graham dares to approach Quinn sexually, but Quinn refuses on the grounds that her heart is not ready yet.

“Graham’s hand comes to rest on my shoulder. I’m not sure what changed in him since we walked out of the bar, or even since walking into my bedroom. But I can tell his thoughts are no longer where they were earlier. He slides his hand down the blanket, coming to rest on my hip. His entire expression seems rife with indecision. I try to ease the conflict a little.

‘It’s okay,’ I whisper. ‘You can go.’

He sighs heavily with relief. ‘I thought I could do this. Me and you. Tonight.’

‘I thought I could, too, but . . . it’s way too soon for a rebound.’” (p. 46)

The illustration above depicts Graham's daring act of sexually approaching Quinn. However, Quinn is still not ready to have a romantic relationship with anyone after breaking up with Ethan. In the end, to get out of the awkward situation in their midst, Quinn asked Graham to leave her apartment.

It was quite a while after Quinn decided to ask Graham to leave her apartment that night. Graham does give Quinn his number so that she can give him a call any moment, but Quinn still hesitates to do so. In the end, Quinn and Graham never saw each other again for around 6 months. Until one day, they met again at a restaurant with their respective rebound-mates. It was from their re-unit that they soon became afraid of being separated again and decided to be closer to each other. In short, the following night, while Quinn was with her rebound boyfriend, Jason at her apartment,

Graham came over to visit. This brought an awkward atmosphere between the three of them. But it's a relief for Quinn that Graham come through and making space between her and Jason because Jason doesn't make her comfortable. In the end, Quinn decided to get rid of Jason because Graham was all she wanted. That night then became a more binding night for both of them.

Since that night, they have become closer. They are often together, having chats, having meals, and having each other in one bed under same sheet. On one occasion, Graham even asked Quinn to meet with his family. Until one day, Graham dared to confess his love for Quinn and intend to tie their relationship to the marriage.

*“I love you so much, Graham Wells.’ It’s all I can say because I can’t compete with what he just said. I don’t even try.
‘Do you love me enough to marry me?’
He slips his hand under the blanket. When he pulls his hand back out, he’s holding a ring. No box, no gift wrap, no pretenses. It’s just a ring. A ring he’s been carrying in his pocket for a moment he obviously did think through.
‘Be my wife, Quinn. Weather the Category 5 moments with me.’” (p. 157)*

The illustration above depicts the beginning of the two of them tied the knot and plans to continue their relationship to a more serious phase and open a new chapter as a husband and wife. The exposition stage ends here. The next stage will begin to show the domestic conflicts faced by Graham and Quinn in their household.

b. Complication

Complication is the stage where conflicts begin to emergence. At this stage, the problem(s) and events that lead to the main conflict begin to appear. In the novel

All Your Perfects by Colleen Hoover, conflicts begin to appear after 7 years of Graham and Quinn's marriage. It was told that at that time, Graham and Quinn are still not blessed with a child. Then it was turned out that Quinn had infertility. This condition triggers Quinn's worry and anxiety. This is due to the emergence of negative possibilities in Quinn's head. Will she and Graham never have children? Will this marriage relationship last? Will Graham ever think about finding a replacement for her? These thoughts made Quinn feel depressed. She never stops hoping and praying in every fertile period to be given a miracle of pregnancy. But that hope is always dashed along with her menstrual blood every month after. This presents another conflict in Quinn. Quinn's every hope to get pregnant always ends in despair. Her despair soon brought a sense of trauma to her. This slowly made her afraid to have contact with Graham and tended to stay away from him.

"I want to press my mouth against his skin and feel the chills that break out against my tongue. But if I do that I know what would follow. His fingers would be skimming my waist. His mouth, hot and wet, would find mine. His hands would be freeing me from my clothes. He would be inside me. He would make love to me. And when he stopped, I would be filled with hope. And then all that hope would eventually escape with the blood. I would be left devastated in the shower." (p. 27)

The quote above explains Quinn's conflict against her infertility which brought her to the point that she was even afraid of having physical contact with her husband. This is because Quinn is afraid that too much interaction with Graham will lead to sex and will make Quinn hope again and that hope will disappear and bring deep despair for her.

On the one hand, Graham began to sense Quinn's change in attitude. Quinn started not talking to him much, not returning his kisses like she used to do. Graham realized all of this had something to do with Quinn's infertility. Graham was trying to somehow understand Quinn. He tries not to bring up anything that might bring back Quinn's trauma of her infertility or remind her of the fact that they still don't have children. This can be seen when Graham starts to stop asking what (dreams) he missed while Quinn was sleeping. He did it because the last time he asked that, Quinn looked so sad and empty. He realized that maybe in Quinn's dream, she dreamed that she could get pregnant and finally has children. It makes him feel guilty.

“God, Quinn. I felt so guilty. I just put my arm around you and held you until you stopped crying. I didn't push you to talk about what your dream was because I didn't want you to have to think about it again.” (p. 196)

The illustration above depicts Graham's regret for having saddened Quinn with his question. Since then, Graham has never again pushed Quinn to talk about her dreams. Many other things Graham did to change his wife's mood, such as opening a conversation with Quinn to break the awkward atmosphere between them. But Quinn always responds his words coldly.

Not only that, Quinn's attitude that made Graham disappointed the most was the fact that Quinn no longer wanted to have sex with him except when she was ovulating. Graham's patience is really tested here where he has to deal with his wife who lately tends to want him only for biological reasons. Graham realized Quinn's attitude was only passionate about having sex only when she was fertile. This of

course bothered Graham. Graham begins to think that Quinn doesn't really love him and just wants a baby from him. This greatly disappointed Graham. Because the opposite of her, she was all graham wants. Graham didn't care whether his marriage would be blessed with a child or not. Graham doesn't care if he once can be a father or not because that's not the reason why he married Quinn. He married Quinn because he loved Quinn so much. Quinn's behavior that tends to prioritize her obsession to be a mother rather than her love for him certainly makes him disappointed.

“He spins around and faces me, taking a pause to gather his thoughts. He pulls a frustrated hand through his hair and then steps closer to the bed. The clench of his jaw reveals his irritation, but his voice is quiet and calm when he speaks. ‘I’m tired of fucking for the sake of science, Quinn. It would be nice if just one time I could be inside you because you want me there. Not because it’s a requirement to getting pregnant.’” (p. 51)

The quote above illustrates Graham's frustration dealing with Quinn's attitude that seems to want to make love with him just because she is ovulating and wants a baby from him. Graham wants despite the fact that they don't have children, they can still make love on the basis of mutual love.

c. Crisis

Crisis is the stage where the existing conflict(s) rise massively, the conflict that has arisen in the previous stage is growing and its intensity level is developed. Dramatic tense events began to be shown as a response to the conflict that occurred. In the novel, the crisis stage begins when there comes a situation that forces both Graham and Quinn to take action as an effort to resolve conflict in their marriage. At

this stage, Graham who at first seemed uneasy with Quinn's change in attitude began to take some decisions to treat his anxiety. This is because all of Graham's efforts to understand Quinn's situation, trying to reclaim her attention have been in vain. Quinn is still cold towards him. This makes his patience comes to an end and forces him to take other paths that have the potential to even worsen the situation between him and his wife, such as having an affair. One day, Graham decided to have an affair with his coworker Andrea. Graham did this because Graham was at a loss for how to deal with Quinn at home.

“‘We’ve been broken for years and I have no idea how to fix us. I find solutions. It’s what I do. It’s what I’m good at. But I have no idea how to solve me and you. Every day I come home, hoping things will be better. But you can’t even stand to be in the same room with me. You hate it when I touch you. You hate it when I talk to you. I pretend not to notice the things you don’t want me to notice because I don’t want you to hurt more than you already do.’ He releases a rush of air. ‘I am not blaming you for what I did. It’s my fault. It’s my fault. I did that. I fucked up. But I didn’t fuck up because I was attracted to her. I fucked up because I miss you. Every day, I miss you. When I’m at work, I miss you. When I’m home, I miss you. When you’re next to me in bed, I miss you. When I’m inside you, I miss you.’” (p. 140)

The quote above describes the situation that broke out when Graham tried to explain his reasons for having an affair. It was turned out that he did that because he missed Quinn so much. Graham runs out of ways to deal with Quinn who always stays away from him. She can't even bear standing in the same room with him. This made Graham feel like a complete stranger. Graham has been trying not to hurt Quinn anymore because of her strong desire to have children and her desperation for her infertility. Graham always hoped that their relationship would slowly getting better by giving in to Quinn. But Quinn still remains unchanged. This gives Graham no

choice. He then had an affair to vent his longing for another woman. Even though Graham admits they only have kissed, twice, this doesn't change the fact that Graham has broken his sacred promise toward Quinn. This certainly makes Quinn very disappointed.

In this state, Quinn has been devastated by the harsh reality of her infertility. Now she even more broken knowing Graham cheating behind her. At this point Quinn began to wonder if Graham was cheating on her because she couldn't give him a child? Has it occurred to Graham to find a replacement for her? Was all the turmoil in her family all caused by her? Questions like these popped into Quinn's head and made Quinn fall deeper into her depression. In such a depressed state, Quinn tries hard to find a way to make things right. Quinn looks for ways how she can get pregnant, how she can give Graham a child, how she can fix their marriage. But the more Quinn thinks about ways out of every conflict in their marriage, everything always leads to the worst choice, divorce. This triggers a tremendous conflict in Quinn. On the one hand, she wants the best for Graham. But the other part of her refuses to end their marriage. This inner conflict worsens Quinn's condition to the point that it affects her health. Until one day, Quinn fell ill, too bad that required her to undergo an operation to remove the womb.

*"I try to stop listening, but my ears refuse to fail me.
'You were hemorrhaging.'
The word no is repeating and I have no idea if it's coming from my mouth or if it's
inside my head.
'You had to have a . . .'
I curl up and hug my knees, squeezing my eyes shut. As soon as I hear the word
hysterectomy I start crying. Sobbing." (p. 151)*

The quote above illustrates the situation when Quinn experienced complication that forced her to undergo surgery. This fact really ruined Quinn's life. She used to have a glimmer of hope to be able to fix everything, get pregnant, have children, make Graham happy, and rebuild her broken family. But this time all of her small hopes were completely lost. This fact left Quinn no choice but to take the last and the worst choice that had been on her mind in order to fix everything, divorce. This situation becomes the culmination of the crisis stage in the story which will lead to the climax stage where both Quinn and Graham have to make one last choice.

d. Climax

Climax the stage where the conflict inflicted on the characters of the story reaches the highest point. The climax of a story will be experienced by the main character(-s) when the main conflict reaches the highest point which requires one action that will determine the end of all conflicts that occur. In the novel *All Your Perfects*, the climax stage begins to be triggered after Quinn carried out hysterectomy to remove her uterus. From here on out, Quinn thinks nothing else can save their marriage. At first, Quinn's only hope of restoring their marriage was to have children. But that hope vanished along with the lifting of the uterus from her body. This leads Quinn to her deepest despair. Quinn began to feel tired of everything that happened to her. Her disorganized domestic relationship, Graham's affair, the chaos in their marriage, her failure to fulfill Graham's deepest desire to become a father, all of these Quinn regards as a result of her infertility. The fact that she now even no more has

uterus in her body makes it clear that she really cannot fix anything. This makes her constantly blaming herself. In this state, Quinn began to believe the only way to fix everything is to end their marriage.

After Quinn had surgery, she asked Graham to let her go to see her sister Ava in Imperia. Quinn says she needs time to calm down from all the things she has been through. At first, Graham was reluctant because he was afraid that she might not come back to him. But then he complied with Quinn's wish to meet her sister. Without realizing it, this is where their marriage is really at stake. Just as Graham feared, three weeks after Quinn left, she still hasn't returned. It was turned out that Quinn wanted to end their relationship. Graham didn't want their relationship to end like this. He wants to ask Quinn for an explanation if she really wants to end their marriage. He then decides to go after Quinn to Ava's house in Imperia. Quinn was really surprised to see Graham suddenly come to see her. She and then ran into Ava's house and keep away from Graham because she wasn't ready to meet him. To be precise, Quinn wasn't ready to really decide to end their relationship. Graham who couldn't stand the uncertainty of Quinn asked her for an explanation. Graham hands Quinn a wooden box and asks her to open it if Quinn really wants a divorce. The wooden box contained a letter from each of them that they wrote when they were newly married. They promised to only open it at two times, their 20th wedding anniversary, or when there comes a situation that forces them to end their marriage. This was really a heavy consideration for Quinn. On the one hand, she wants Graham

to be happy, finding another woman who can give him children. But on the one hand, she doesn't want their relationship to end. Quinn was currently standing between two difficult choices. Quinn couldn't hold back her sobs. But no matter how much Quinn wants to maintain her relationship with Graham, her deepest desire to make Graham has a better life forced her to give up her selfish desires.

*"I try to still the war inside me, but all I hear are the same sentences that have been repeating over and over in my head since the moment I first heard them.
'You would make such a great father, Graham.'
'I know. It devastates me that it still hasn't happened yet.'
I press a kiss to Graham's chest and whisper a silent promise against his heart.
Someday it'll happen for you, Graham. Someday you'll understand. I pull away from his chest. I open the box. We finally end the dance." (p. 178)*

The quote above shows that Quinn actually has an inner conflict within her which makes it hard for her to decide. However, what always rings in her head is Graham's conversation with his sister, Caroline, which explains Graham's deepest desire to be a father. In the end, Quinn decided to open the box, which also meant ending their marriage.

e. Denouement

Denouement is the completion stage. At this stage, conflicts that have reached a climax are resolved, tensions are loosened. Additional conflicts, if any, are also resolved, and the story ends. In the novel, after Quinn decided to open the wooden box as a sign that she wanted to end her relationship with Graham, Quinn began to read one letter after another in the box that they wrote at the first year of their

marriage. Quinn and Graham once agreed to read the letters later on their 20th wedding anniversary or when they decided to end their marriage. In another sense, the letters in the box are intended as the last savior if they have to face an inevitable moment that requires them to separate, as is happening now. When Quinn was about to read the letters that Graham wrote to her one by one, it was turned out that in the box there was not only one letter that Graham had written for her. It turned out that Graham had secretly opened the box and put other letters there. Then, Quinn began to read the letters from Graham in order of the written date. In the letter, Graham wrote down everything he liked about Quinn. He also wrote his impressions of Quinn as well as more about himself. His letters also contain memories of those sweet things that he and Quinn have been through.

Letter after letter Quinn read with tears in her eyes. All of Graham's writings bring back memories to Quinn. Their smiles, their laughs, the sweet promises they tied together, and all the beautiful memories between the two of them seemed to come back to life in Quinn's head. It was turned out that Graham always wrote a new letter every time they experienced turmoil in their relationship. The letters were written by Graham to reassure Quinn that all would be okay. In every letter that Graham wrote, he always assured Quinn that he would always love her in every situation, hurting and happy, poor and rich, crying and laughing, sick and healthy. Graham promised to love Quinn more during the storm than in their perfect days, Graham promised to love Quinn when she couldn't be a mother more than when she

could give him children. After reading the letters, Quinn fell in love with Graham even more. Quinn then undoes her intention to separate with Graham and wants to start over from scratch, build a more harmonious marriage relationship.

After that, it is told that Quinn and Graham's domestic life is getting better. Their marriage is now running just like the moment they are just married. They can now handle all the conflicts in their household. Graham resigned from his old job so as not to see Andrea again. In this rebuild relationship, Quinn and Graham believe that having each other is more than enough. Quinn was no longer concerned about whether they would have children or not. Whenever anyone asks about their children, they always say with ignorance that they have six daughters. Graham even came up with names for their imaginary daughters with names of seasoning; Coriander, Paprika, Cinnamon, Juniper, Saffron and Parsley. Also, instead of worrying about having kids, Quinn decides to adopt a dog to add more colors to their life. Quinn then named the dog August, which was the month they were reunited and decided to get to know each other better until fate binds them through marriage. The story ends with Quinn realizing that she had been too busy seeking something she cannot achieve, too occupied to run after it that she forget that she has been surrounded by happiness from the start.

“I’ve spent way too much time putting all of my focus on my infertility. So much so, my husband and all the other things that are perfect in my life were being forced to take a backseat.” (p. 215)

The expression above shows that Quinn is now aware that all this time she has been too focused on fixing flaws in her life and has forgotten many perfections she already has. Quinn realized that the key to her happiness is to be more grateful. Because among the few gaps in her life, there are still many perfect things in her life that others may not have. Quinn realized that she has been too busy thinking about her infertility until she forgets that she has an understanding husband, flexible work, loving sister, carefree nephew, and more. In the end, Quinn decided to be more grateful and live a happy life with all perfections that she and Graham have.

3. Setting

The setting in a story shows the sense of place, related time, and the social environment in which the events are told. The setting in the novel *All Your Perfect* is divided into three: setting of places, setting of time, and setting of social.

a. Setting of place

There are several places that become the setting of the story in the novel *All Your Perfect* written by Colleen Hoover that include Ethan's apartment, Restaurant, Quinn's apartment, Cape Cod beach house, Graham and Quinn's house, Graham's parents' house, Caroline's house, Quinn's mother's house, Ava and her husband's house.

1) Ethan's apartment

Ethan's apartment, precisely in the hallway, became the first place where the two major characters of the novel, Graham and Quinn met. From this place, they start to have an interest in each other and insist on knowing each other more.

“When I reach Ethan's floor, I pause as soon as I step out of the elevator. There's a guy pacing the hallway directly in front of Ethan's apartment. He takes three steps, then pauses and looks at the door. He takes another three steps in the other direction and pauses again.” (p. 5)

The quote above describes the scene when Quinn first met Graham. At that time, she was about to go to meet her fiancé, Ethan. But Graham's presence brought her to a halt and the story between them began.

2) Restaurant

After their meeting at Ethan's apartment, Graham and Quinn have a drink together at a Mexican restaurant. They talked a lot there, spent the worst night of their lives opening up and getting to know each other. In the end, after feeling quite familiar with Quinn, Graham then suggested Quinn to take him to her Apartment.

“Graham traces a circle over the top of my knee with his finger. When he looks up at me again, I'm not confused by the look in his eyes. It's very clear what he's thinking now.

‘You want to get out of here?’ His voice is both a whisper and a plea” (p. 25).

The restaurant is also be a place where Graham and Quinn reunite after a long separation. At that time, it was told that Quinn was dating her rebound guy, and Graham was dating his rebound girl.

“I have no idea what that says about him. Astrology has never been my thing. Besides, it’s hard to pay attention to Jason because there’s something much more interesting behind him. Two tables away, smirking in my direction, is Graham. As soon as I recognize him, I immediately look down at my plate” (p. 56).

3) Quinn’s apartment

After their meeting at Ethan's apartment and talking for a long time at a Mexican restaurant at that time, Graham suggested Quinn take him to her apartment. The atmosphere was still very awkward at that time because the two of them just met and haven't really know each other well. In the end, when Graham started to show the initiative to approach Quinn sexually, Quinn asked Graham to leave because she wasn't ready to start a new relationship after recently breaking up with her fiancé.

*“‘It’s okay,’ I whisper. ‘You can go.’
He sighs heavily with relief. ‘I thought I could do this. Me and you. Tonight.’
‘I thought I could, too, but . . . it’s way too soon for a rebound.’” (p. 46)*

After about 6 months of separation and meeting again with Quinn at the restaurant, Graham returned to visit Quinn's apartment. Even though, Quinn was with her rebound guy, Jason at that time. In the end, Quinn kicked Jason out of her apartment and spent the night with Graham.

“‘Graham,’ I say, stepping out into the hallway. He turns around, and I don’t know if I’m going to regret what I’m about to say, but I’ll regret it even more if I don’t. ‘Come back in fifteen minutes. I’ll get rid of him.’” (p. 69)

4) Cape Cod Beach House

After knowing each other for a long time, Quinn asked her father to lend her his private beach house on Cape Cod for spending a vacation with Graham. Who would have thought, that place would also be a witness of the seriousness of Graham's love and be the beginning of their true love story as soon as Graham decided to confess his love for Quinn there.

“Graham pulls my left hand from my mouth and he holds the ring near my ring finger, but he doesn’t attempt to slip it on. Instead, he dips his head to bring my focus back to him. When our eyes meet, he’s looking at me with all the clarity and hope in the world. ‘Be my wife, Quinn. Weather the Category 5 moments with me.’” (p. 157)

5) Graham and Quinn’s house

After marriage, Graham and Quinn lived together in a house in Connecticut. In this house, the story of their household is built, develops, and faces various kinds of conflicts that shake their household.

“Things are at their worst between us. We hardly communicate. We aren’t affectionate. Yet still, we walk around every other room in our house and pretend we’re still husband and wife” (p. 114).

The quote above shows the atmosphere at Graham and Quinn's house which began to feel awkward due to the emergence of several conflicts in their household.

6) Graham's parents' house

Graham and Quinn visited Graham's parents' house several times. Graham's parents' house is a comfortable place for them because of its lively atmosphere.

"We're at Graham's parents' house, having dinner with his family. Graham is on the floor playing with his sister Caroline's five-year-old daughter, Adeline. The three-year-old, Gwenn, is on the couch next to me, putting makeup on me. Graham's parents are in the kitchen, cooking" (p. 77).

7) Caroline's house

Besides Graham's parents' house, another place that Graham and Quinn frequently visit is Caroline's house.

"When I pull onto Caroline's street, I see Graham's car parked in her driveway. Graham and I are very involved in the lives of Caroline's two daughters. Outside of the time we spend with them on Sundays, we also occasionally take them for outings or to the movies to give Caroline and her husband time alone. I suspect with the birth of their son, we'll be spending even more time with the girls" (p. 88).

From the quote above, it can be seen that Graham and Quinn do visit Caroline's house to play with her two daughters regularly. Not only on weekends, Graham and Quinn also often take Caroline's two daughters to go sightseeing. And since the birth of Caroline's first boy, Graham and Quinn even spend more time with the girls.

8) Quinn's mother's house

Quinn's mother house is Quinn's childhood house. It had been a long time since she last decided to leave and live independently in the apartment that she paid for herself. But on one occasion, Quinn took Graham to visit her mother's house to

see her childhood room. Unfortunately, the room has been transformed by her mother into a spare room.

“My mother has boxed up everything. There are empty designer shoe boxes stacked up against two of the walls, floor to ceiling. Empty designer purse boxes cover a third wall. All of my things that once covered the walls of my bedroom are now boxed up in old moving boxes with my name sprawled across them. I walk over to the bed and run my hands over one of the boxes. ‘I guess she needed the spare bedroom,’ I say quietly” (p. 132).

On another occasion, Quinn also visited her mother's house to run from Graham after she found out that he was having an affair. It was actually a bit hard for her to return to her mother's house because she herself didn't like it, but after Ava moved to Imperia, there was no other place for her to escape to other than her mother's house.

“I feel like being inside my mother’s house would be worse than being inside my own. I can’t face her right now. I need to figure out my shit before I allow her to stick her nose in it” (p. 125).

9) Ava’s house

After Ava moved to Imperia, Quinn couldn't visit her often. However, on one occasion after Quinn underwent surgery to remove the uterus, Quinn asked Graham permission to spend a few weeks staying at Ava's house in Imperia. Even though in the end, even after three weeks, Quinn still had no intention of going back to her and Graham's house in Connecticut.

“Tomorrow will mark three weeks since I’ve been at Ava’s and I haven’t heard Graham’s voice since the day he dropped me off at the airport” (p. 168).

b. Setting of time

In general, the time setting that is highlighted in the novel *All Your Perfect* is morning and night.

1) Morning

- a) *I've been in the shower for half an hour now. When I woke up this morning, I incorrectly assumed it would be a quick, painless shower day. But that changed when I saw the blood. I shouldn't be shocked. It happens every month. It's happened every month since I was twelve (p. 26).*
- b) *I feel Graham move before I open my eyes. His hand finds mine beneath my pillow and he threads our fingers together. "Good morning." (p. 81)*
- c) *This morning when I woke up, I expected Graham to still be outside our bedroom door, knocking, begging for forgiveness. It made me angry that he left for work (p. 135).*
- d) *His voice is raspy against my ear. It's the first morning in a long time that I've been able to wake up with a smile on my face (p. 210).*
- e) *It's not even eight in the morning yet and Ava and Reid are still asleep. Graham and I scour the kitchen for all the food we need to make pancakes and eggs (p. 211).*

2) Night

- a) *Watching him take in my bed makes me feel unprepared for this. I was prepared for a reunion with Ethan tonight. Not for sex with a stranger (p. 44).*
- b) *I don't want to think tonight. I just want him to hurry (p. 51).*
- c) *Graham is my husband, but tonight he was a means to an end. And even though I tried to convince him otherwise, he just proved that to himself by not giving me the only thing I wanted from him tonight (p. 53).*
- d) *I feel bad. I'm almost positive I'll never have sex with Jason. I am positive he won't be coming back to my apartment after tonight. I'm even more positive I'm about to ask him to leave (p. 67).*
- e) *"See you tomorrow." He says it quietly, like he already misses me.*
- f) *"Goodnight." I hang up in a hurry. I don't like talking to him on the phone because he still hasn't told me he loves me yet. I haven't told him, either (p. 127).*
- g) *I crawl in bed beside him, my back turned to him. I think we're both too broken tonight to even continue the argument (p. 149).*
- h) *It's our last night at the beach house. We leave in the morning to head back to Connecticut.*
- i) *When our eyes meet, he's looking at me with all the clarity and hope in the world. "Be my wife, Quinn. Weather the Category 5 moments with me." (p. 157)*

c. Setting of social

Setting of social is the context that explains the procedures for the community's social life, which includes the community's problems and customs. Living habits, customs, traditions, beliefs, and ways of thinking are all examples of social background. The social setting in the novel *All Your Perfect* is described through two sides, Quinn's family and the Graham's family. The social background depicted by the Quinn family is materialist, while the social background depicted by the Graham family is freedom.

Quinn was raised by a materialist mother. Her mother always emphasized that happiness can always be achieved with money. Her mother has a high qualification for everything materially. Having this kind of nature makes her likes to her daughters' will, especially Quinn's. She always determines the criteria for what kind of man is ideal for Quinn. She also likes to arrange what Quinn should look like. She always makes the sky as something that her daughter has to achieve no matter what. Se would be very proud if Quinn could be richer than her idol Evelyn Bradbury.

“How is Graham?’ my mother asks. She only asks out of courtesy. Even though Graham and I have been married for over seven years, she still wishes he were anyone else. He’s never been good enough for me in her eyes, but not because she wants the best for me. If it were up to my mother, Graham would be Ethan and I’d be living in a house as big as hers and she’d be able to brag to all her friends about how much richer her daughter is than Evelyn Bradbury (p. 32).

The quote above explains how Quinn describes her mother who even after her seven years of marriage with Graham still wishes that Quinn married to another man. Quinn

believes that her mother still regrets that Quinn married to Graham instead of Ethan. If not, Quinn would be living in a big house and becomes richer than her idol Evelyn Bradbury by now. This is often found in modern social life. Many people or groups that have different points of view on things and feel that their point of view is the most correct. It gives them the courage to force others to do what they think is more right. However, in the novel, Quinn is described as a person who refuses to be unilaterally regulated. She is depicted as a woman who wants to break free from her mother's restraints. This is because she has a different point of view with her mother. For Quinn, many things in this world are more valuable than money. This made Quinn want to be an ordinary person and live a simple life. For example, when her mother planned a magnificent wedding for her and Graham. Quinn instead chose to have a simple wedding at a place and date that she and Graham decide for themselves.

“I don’t care about the details of our wedding, Quinn. We can have whatever kind of wedding you want as long as the final result is that you’ll be my wife. But . . . If the only thing you want from this wedding is me, then why are we waiting? Let’s just go ahead and get married. This weekend.” Before I can speak, he grabs my hands and squeezes them. “I just booked the beach house through next Monday. I spoke to a minister who is willing to come marry us there. He’ll even bring a witness so we don’t have to tell anyone. It’ll just be you and me. We’ll get married by the ocean tomorrow afternoon and then tomorrow night we can sit by the fire where I proposed to you. We’ll spend the whole night eating s’mores and asking each other questions, and then we’ll make love and fall asleep and wake up married on Sunday. ‘It’s perfect, it’s perfect, I love you, it’s perfect.’” (p. 167)

This quote describes the situation when Quinn and Graham decided to get married the way they wanted, at a place and date which they chose on their own. This is because

they didn't care about the details of their marriage. The most important thing to them in this marriage is that they will be bounded in one oath to always be together forever as husband and wife.

In contrast to Quinn's, Graham's family is a family that values freedom of opinion and choice. Graham's parents are described as parents who do not judge people from their material side. Graham's parents even immediately liked Quinn and thought of her as their daughter-in-law before they even get married.

"His mother absolutely loves me now and his father already refers to me as his daughter-in-law" (p. 130).

"This is how most of our Sundays are spent. I've always enjoyed Sundays here, but lately they've become my favorite days of the month. I don't know why things are easier here, surrounded by Graham's family, but they are. It's easier for me to laugh. It's easier for me to look happy" (p. 77).

The quote above also shows how Quinn prefers the atmosphere in the Graham family to her own family. In modern social life, the Graham family is an example of an ideal social environment where everyone is free to have an opinion and choose. Graham's parents give their children the freedom to choose who and how they live.

"Caroline is the only sister of Graham's who lives in Connecticut. Tabitha lives in Chicago with her wife. Ainsley is a lawyer and lives all over. She travels almost as much as Ava and Reid do. Sometimes I'm a little envious of their carefree lifestyles, but I've always had other priorities" (p. 88)

This quote illustrates that Graham's family values more about freedom of choice for all their family members. Graham's parents don't insist where and with whom their children should live. It can be seen from the quote above that one of Graham's sisters

lives in Chicago with her wife. This illustrates that the Graham family even approved of same-sex marriage. This proved that they give their children the freedom to marry their loved ones regardless of their attributes. This makes Quinn even envious of the of freedom in Graham's family that never existed in hers.

B. Mr. and Mrs. Wells' Inner Conflict

In this subchapter, the researcher will discuss what types of inner conflicts are faced by Mr. and Mrs. Wells in Colleen Hoover's novel *All Your Perfects*. Graham Wells the husband is a loyal man, but his loyalty is tested by his wife who is increasingly turning away from him. Quinn Wells the wife continues to be faced with a dilemma between keeping small hopes on her infertility or letting everything drift into despair. In their domestic life, these two couples face many problems that trigger conflicts, especially inner conflicts.

1. Graham Wells' Inner Conflict

Graham Wells is described as a husband who is very loyal and loves his wife. Graham's inner conflict mostly arises when facing his wife's attitude which is too focused on fixing her flaws that she forgets that she has many perfect things around her. The following are the types of inner conflicts faced by Graham Wells based on Kurt Lewin's theory of conflict.

a. Approach-Approach Inner Conflict

After comprehending the novel *All Your Perfects* by Colleen Hoover, the researcher found out that Graham experienced an approach-approach inner conflict. In the novel, Graham is depicted facing two choices that are both good for him. Graham is said to have the deepest desire to be a father. But on the one hand, he also stated that having his wife alone without a kid in their family is enough for him.

“And then Caroline says something that makes me grip the wall behind me. ‘You would make such a good father, Graham.’ Her words fly through the air and reach me all the way in the next room. ‘I know,’ he says quietly, looking over at Caroline. ‘It devastates me that it still hasn’t happened yet.’” (p. 89)

“As much as I wish I could take that away, I can’t. But I do need you to know why I said it. I couldn’t stop staring at him as I held him because he kind of looks like me. I had never held the girls when they were that young, so Caleb was the tiniest human I had ever held. And it made me wonder, had you been there, what would that have made you feel? Would you have been proud, seeing me with my nephew? Or would you have been disappointed that you would never see me holding a newborn of our own like that?” (p. 239)

The quote above illustrates that deep down in his heart, Graham wanted to be a father. However, the next quote explains why Graham wanted so and why he was disappointed that he did not have one yet. That is because besides Graham feeling happy when he held his new-born nephew, he also wondered if Quinn would be proud if he really became a father. Graham wondered if Quinn was happy to see him holding his nephew, would she be happy to see him holding their own child. Graham wonders if by becoming a father their relationship and their household will be fixed. This is what makes Graham feel disappointed at the fact that he has not had a child. Because he thought that only by having children Quinn could return to being herself that she used to be. In the end, Graham's desire to have children was

based on his desire to mend their marriage. On the other hand, it did not matter to Graham either that he would never be a father. He always reassures Quinn that having her in his life is enough for him.

“I promise to love you more when you’re sick than when you’re healthy. I promise to love you more when you hate me than when you love me. I promise to love you more as a childless woman than I would love you as a mother” (p. 204)

The quote above explains that Graham promised to always love Quinn no matter what. Graham promised to love Quinn more when she was down than when she was fine. Graham also emphasized that he would love her more when she is a childless woman than he would when she becomes a mother. This also illustrates that no matter whether there are children in their family, Graham will always love Quinn. So, it can be concluded that if there are or no children in their family, it is just as good for Graham. If he had children, Quinn would love him and their family even more. And even if he does not have children, Quinn alone is enough for him.

b. Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict

Besides the approach-approach inner conflict, the researcher also found that Graham experienced avoidance-avoidance inner conflict. In the novel, as the conflict in Graham and Quinn's household begins to emerge, Graham is confronted by two conflicting Desires. On the one hand, Graham did not want to leave Quinn. But on the other hand, he does not want his presence will make Quinn sad.

“I have no idea what’s best for us anymore. I want to be with you, but I don’t want to be with you when my presence causes you so much pain. So much has changed between us in the time since we closed the box on our wedding night to now. Our

circumstances changed. Our dreams changed. Our expectations changed. But the most important thing between us never changed. We lost a lot of ourselves in this marriage, but we have never stopped loving each other. It's the one thing that stood strong against those Category 5 moments. I realize now that sometimes two people can lose their hope or their desire or their happiness, but losing all those things doesn't mean you've lost. We haven't lost yet, Quinn." (p. 203)

The quote above describes the situation when Graham tried to convince Quinn that their marriage was still worth keeping. In the first line of his statement, Graham states that there is an inner conflict in his mind. He stated that he did not know what else to do. On the one hand, Graham does not want to leave Quinn in her slump. But on the other hand, he does not want his existence to cause so much pain to Quinn. This describes the condition Graham was faced with two choices he did not like. This condition made Graham confused about what kind of decision to make. This makes Graham cannot decide what is best for them anymore.

c. Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict

In addition to the approach-approach and avoidance-avoidance inner conflict above, it was discovered in the novel that Graham also faced approach-avoidance inner conflict. As a husband, Graham wants to carry out his role in their marriage as well as possible. He wants to somehow still be able to fulfil his obligations and fulfil his rights as a husband. But Quinn's change in attitude makes Graham's rights as a husband not accomplished properly. This triggers an inner conflict within Graham between choosing something he likes or leaving it for some reason. An example is when Graham was fed up with Quinn's attitude at the night, they had sex.

“He spins around and faces me, taking a pause to gather his thoughts. He pulls a frustrated hand through his hair and then steps closer to the bed. The clench of his jaw reveals his irritation, but his voice is quiet and calm when he speaks. ‘I’m tired of fucking for the sake of science, Quinn. It would be nice if just one time I could be inside you because you want me there. Not because it’s a requirement to getting pregnant.’” (p. 51)

The quote above describes the situation when Graham was tired of Quinn's attitude during sexual contact. Graham felt Quinn was doing it just because she wanted a baby, not because she wanted to do it with him. This kind of attitude of course disappointed Graham. This disappointment presents an inner conflict within him where on the one hand he wants to fulfill his rights as a husband, but on the other hand Quinn's attitude that seems to simply want him for biological reasons has grown tiresome to him. Judging from Graham's expression, Quinn seems to be having sex with Graham forcibly only for the sake of getting pregnant. *I'm tired* explains that this is not the first time Quinn has behaved like that. This also indicates that basically despite of Quinn's attitude, Graham still tries to do what Quinn wants. Even though in the end, he lost with his disgust towards Quinn who always acts like she does not want him.

In addition, another approach-avoidance inner conflict can also be seen experienced by Graham when Quinn asks him for permission to visit Ava in Imperia. It was the time when Quinn had just had *hysterectomy* and she needed time to calm her mind. In this situation, Graham is faced with two choices between letting her go or not.

*“You’re going to visit Ava?’
He doesn’t say we. Part of me feels guilty. But surely he understands that I need space. ‘Not until I get cleared to fly. But yeah. I need to see her.’
He doesn’t look up from his cup. He just nods a little and says, ‘Are you coming back?’
‘Of course.’ Of course. I don’t say it with a lot of conviction, but there’s enough in my voice to assure him that this isn’t a separation. It’s just a break.
He swallows heavily. ‘How long will you be gone?’
‘I don’t know. Maybe a couple of weeks.’” (p. 162)*

The quote above illustrates the inner conflict Graham experienced when Quinn asked permission to visit Ava. Here Graham is required to decide between allowing her or not. On the one hand, Graham realized that Quinn needed space to calm her down after everything she had been through. But it can be seen from his attitude, Graham is hesitant to let Quinn go for fear that she will never come back. This can be seen from Graham's attitude repeatedly asking Quinn whether she really wants to go or not. Graham also tries to confirm whether Quinn will return and tries to ask for certainty when Quinn will return. This proves that it was hard for Graham to let her go. This also illustrates the inner conflict within Graham between obeying Quinn's wishes or not.

2. Quinn Wells' Inner Conflict

Quinn Wells in the novel is described as a wife who struggles with her infertility. She with the fact that she is barren still has a strong desire to become a mother. Although in the end, her desire always leads her to despair. This often triggers an inner conflict within her between having to give up on her infertility or continuing to hope for a miracle. After understanding Quinn Wells' character in

depth, the researcher found out that unlike Graham, Quinn only experienced two types of inner conflict, avoidance-avoidance inner conflict and approach-avoidance inner conflict.

a. Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict

Some of the turmoil in Quinn's marriage seemed to trigger some inner conflict within her. One type of inner conflict experienced by Quinn is avoidance-avoidance inner conflict. This type of inner conflict occurs when Quinn is faced with two choices that Quinn does not like. Inner conflict like this makes Quinn unable to determine what she should do. Because if she chooses one of the options, there will be consequences that will have a bad impact or harm her. This also happens if she chooses the other option. The example is when Quinn is tired of fighting over her infertility.

“Even though I’ve all but given up on the chances of becoming pregnant, I’m obviously still clinging to that small sliver of hope on at least a monthly basis. I don’t know if that makes me strong or pathetic. Sometimes I feel I’m both.” (p. 50)

The line above explains that Quinn was really tired of hoping for a miracle to get pregnant. Even so, her strong desire to be a mother encourages her to continue to do something that can fix her marriage. This situation triggers an inner conflict within her. On the one hand, her strong desire to have children makes her not want to stop hoping and continue to struggle over her infertility. But on the other hand, Quinn is

also frustrated and doesn't want to keep feeling helpless and desperate because she knows that she will never be able to defy nature.

In addition to the examples above, the researcher also found that Quinn experienced other avoidance-avoidance inner conflict when she had to determine how to behave to Graham. When Quinn's exhaustion reaches a point where she is even afraid to interact with Graham, Quinn is often seen looking for excuses to escape from her sexual desire with him. This action triggered an inner conflict within her.

“Even knowing how unfair I am to him doesn't stop me from lying to him on our way home. “I feel like I'm getting a migraine,” I say, pressing my forehead to the passenger window of our car. When we make it home, Graham tells me to go to bed and get some rest. Five minutes later, he brings me a glass of water and some aspirin. He turns out my lamp and leaves the room and I cry because I hate what I've turned this marriage into. My husband's heart is my saving grace, but his physical touch has become my enemy.” (p. 80)

The quote above explains the inner conflict that Quinn felt after lying about her condition to Graham in order to escape from Graham and sleep alone that night. She did this because she was afraid that being in the same bed with Graham would lead them to sex which would give her hope again, and that hope would surely vanish and be turned into deep despair. This action triggers an inner conflict in her mind. On the one hand, Quinn resents her actions can worsen their marriage. Quinn hates her attitude to the point of having to lie to her husband for the sake of her own selfishness. But on the other hand, she was also tired and did not want to be disappointed anymore. She does not want to feel the pain of despair after hoping so much on pregnancy.

In addition to those mentioned above, the researcher also found that Quinn experienced avoidance-avoidance inner conflict when she ran away from her house and went to her mother's house. It all started when Quinn found out that Graham had cheated on her. This made Quinn's feelings completely crushed. This condition then made Quinn could not bear staying at her house and decided to go to her mother's house. However, her actions trigger an inner conflict within herself. This is because basically, she knows that her mother's house is not a place that can reduce the burden on her mind, even potentially to make it worse.

“I feel like being inside my mother’s house would be worse than being inside my own. I can’t face her right now. I need to figure out my shit before I allow her to stick her nose in it.

*‘Are you sure you don’t want to come inside? I could put on some hot tea.’
I shake my head. ‘It’s late. I should probably get back home.’*

She nods, although I can tell she’s hesitant to leave me out here alone. She just doesn’t know what to do or say beyond what she’s already said without it becoming too awkward. She eventually goes inside, but I don’t leave right away. I sit on her porch for a while because I don’t want to go back home yet. I also don’t want to be here. I kind of wish I didn’t have to be anywhere at all” (p. 125-126).

The quote above explains that Quinn feels that staying in her mother's house is actually worse than living in her own. She felt that she was not ready to involve her mother in her household's matters. To be more precise, Quinn simply did not want to drag her mother in her problems especially when it was related to her marriage. That is because Quinn knew that her mother even did not approve of her relationship with Graham from the very beginning. Thus, involving her mother in her household affairs will only make things worse because all suggestions from her mother will only ridicule her. This condition then triggers an inner conflict Quinn's mind. On the one

hand, she does not want to stay at her mother's house. But on the other hand, she also does not want to go back to her house to meet her husband who just broke his wedding vows.

The last Avoidance-avoidance inner conflict that the researcher found was when Quinn had to make a decision that would determine the end of their marriage. Here, Quinn is faced with two difficult choices between parting with Graham or not. Her love for Graham made her not want to lose him. But if she chooses to stay, it means she will continue to be a hindrance to Graham's little hopes of becoming a father. She dislikes both of these options and that makes it hard for her to decide.

I want to fall to my knees and tell him that if on our wedding day, someone had forced me to choose between the possibility of having children or spending a life with Graham, I would have chosen life with him. Without a doubt, I would have chosen him. I can't believe our marriage has come to this point. The point where my behavior has convinced Graham that he's not enough for me. He is enough for me. The problem is . . . he could be so much more without me. (p. 176)

The quote above describes the most difficult situation in Quinn's life where she had to make a decision that would determine the end of her marriage with Graham. At that time, Quinn was required to provide certainty whether she wants to end their marriage, or keeps to stay with Graham. This is a very difficult choice for Quinn, because both choices have consequences that Quinn does not want. On the one hand, Quinn did not want to end their marriage. Because basically, Quinn really loves Graham. Even if at the beginning of their marriage Quinn was asked to choose between living with the opportunity to have children or living forever with Graham,

she would choose to live with Graham. However, despite her selfishness, she also did not want to continue to be a barrier for Graham to have children. Quinn believes that if they separate, Graham can marry another woman who can give him offspring.

b. Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict

In addition to avoidance-avoidance inner conflict, Quinn also experienced approach-avoidance inner conflict. In the novel *All Your Perfects* by Colleen Hoover, Quinn's inner conflict is mostly triggered by the turmoil between her hope and desperation to fix her infertility. Even so, the researcher also found data showing that Quinn had experienced an approach-avoidance inner conflict even before she really knew Graham. The example is when she recently broke up with her fiancé Ethan and is met Graham. When Quinn invited Ethan to visit her apartment, she kicked Graham out of her apartment. This is because there had been an inner conflict within her. On the one hand, Quinn did feel lucky to meet Graham. But on the other hand, Quinn feels that she is not ready for having any relationship with any man after just breaking up with her fiancé.

“I’m relieved I caught him cheating. I’m relieved I had Graham to walk me through it. In that heated moment with Graham in the restaurant, I felt revengeful. I felt like sleeping with him would somehow ease the pain Ethan caused me today. But now that Graham has left, I realize nothing will cushion this feeling. It’s just one huge, inconvenient, painful wound. I want to lock my front door and never leave my apartment. Except for ice cream. Tomorrow I’ll leave for ice cream but after that, I’m never leaving my apartment again. Until I run out of ice cream. I have a mixed reaction to his note. Graham seems nice and I’ve already established my attraction to him, but at this point, I’m not sure I can stomach the thought of dating again. It’s only been a couple of hours since my last relationship.” (p. 47)

The quote above explains that Quinn actually feels lucky to catch her fiancé cheating before it is too late. She also said that she was grateful to meet Graham. Even she felt that sleeping with him might relieve the pain that her fiancé caused her that day. But then she realized that it was too soon for her to be in another relationship. Even more, she had just been betrayed by the man who was about to marry her. This makes Quinn's trust in any men waver. She also realized that the only thing she needed at that time was healing. The next quote also reinforces the fact that Quinn is in a state of confusion between dating Graham or not. This is because on the one hand Quinn has judged Graham as a good man. She has also established her attraction to him. But it was undeniable that at that time she was not sure about dating again since her heart was broken just a few hours ago.

Besides that, the researcher discovered that Quinn experienced approach-avoidance inner conflict after her marriage to Graham. After seven years of her marriage to Graham, Quinn begins to worry about her family's survival. This was because it was found out that Quinn was infertile and unable to get pregnant. Even so, Quinn still hopes to get a miracle and get pregnant. Although, all of her hopes plunged her into her deepest despair. It even led her to the point where her was even afraid to interact with Graham.

“I want to press my mouth against his skin and feel the chills that break out against my tongue. But if I do that I know what would follow. His fingers would be skimming my waist. His mouth, hot and wet, would find mine. His hands would be freeing me from my clothes. He would be inside me. He would make love to me. And when he stopped, I would be filled with hope. And then all that hope would eventually escape with the blood. I would be left devastated in the shower.” (p. 27)

The quote above illustrates Quinn's approach-avoidance inner conflict. On one hand, Quinn seemed eager to flirt with Graham. But on the other hand, Quinn is afraid that her interactions with Graham will lead them to sex, which will make her hope again to get pregnant and somehow that hope will escape along with her blood. This creates a serious dilemma for Quinn. Quinn really wants Graham and wants to make out with him. But deep down inside herself, Quinn has a trauma that haunts her every time she has sex with Graham. The trauma was caused by her high hopes for getting pregnant which were always crushed by the fact that she was infertile.

C. Mr. and Mrs. Wells' Resolution of Inner Conflict

After experiencing inner conflict, Kurt Lewin (in Furdyatanta, 2012) explains that humans will naturally look for ways to overcome their inner conflict. According to Kurt Lewin, every human being tends to take action as a response to the conflicts they face. In taking action, humans will be driven by a force that has a value that is called valence. Based on the value of valence, Kurt Lewin divides valence into three, positive valence, negative valence, and neutral valence. In this sub-chapter, the researcher will present an assessment related to how Mr. and Mrs. Wells, the two major characters of the novel *All Your Perfects* resolve their inner conflict based on Kurt Lewin's theory.

1. Graham Wells' Resolution of Inner Conflict

As explained in the previous sub-chapter, Graham's inner conflict revolves around how he deals with his wife's changes in attitude. In overcoming the inner conflict that he was facing, Graham followed two kinds of valence, positive valence and negative valence.

a. Positive Valence

Positive valence is a force that drives people to resolve conflicts to positive values. In the novel, Graham resolves inner conflict with positive valence when he is faced with inner conflict between preferring to have children or still loving his wife Quinn even though she cannot give him children. In this case, Graham chose to love his wife even more as a childless woman.

"I promise to love you more when you're sick than when you're healthy. I promise to love you more when you hate me than when you love me. I promise to love you more as a childless woman than I would love you as a mother." (p. 203)

The quote above explains Graham's decision to love Quinn even more when she is a childless woman than when she becomes a mother. Not only that, Graham also swears that he will love her even more when she is in a bad situation than those when she is fine. Graham's action to resolve his inner conflict has a positive value. Because with his actions, their marriage can survive even though they cannot have a child.

Positive valence is also seen when Graham faces an inner conflict when dealing with Quinn's change in attitude. Graham noticed that Quinn is getting further

and further away from him. He also felt that Quinn was always cold to him and often daydreaming. Graham realized that it caused by her depression for thinking too much about her infertility. Even thought, this causes Graham to face an inner conflict. On the one hand, he did not want to leave Quinn to continue to sink into her despair and depression. But on the other hand, Graham also did not want his presence to worsen Quinn's mood. In order to resolve this inner conflict, Graham chooses to keep reassuring Quinn that their marriage will be okay.

"I have no idea what's best for us anymore. I want to be with you, but I don't want to be with you when my presence causes you so much pain. So much has changed between us in the time since we closed the box on our wedding night to now. Our circumstances changed. Our dreams changed. Our expectations changed. But the most important thing between us never changed. We lost a lot of ourselves in this marriage, but we have never stopped loving each other. It's the one thing that stood strong against those Category 5 moments. I realize now that sometimes two people can lose their hope or their desire or their happiness, but losing all those things doesn't mean you've lost. We haven't lost yet, Quinn." (p. 203)

The quote above illustrates how Graham convinced Quinn that their marriage has not been lost yet. Graham tries to convince Quinn that their marriage is still worth keeping. Graham wanted to remind Quinn that even though many things have changed in their lives, their circumstances, their dreams, and their expectations, the most important thing is that they both can still love each other. This action that Graham uses to resolve his inner conflict has a positive valence. Graham believes that the marriage they have been through for years should never end because of one or two turmoils in their household.

In addition, the positive valence can also be seen when Graham allows Quinn to visit her sister Ava. At first, Graham felt an inner conflict within himself between allowing Quinn to leave or holding her. But in the end, after considering her mental state after undergoing surgery, he allowed her to leave.

*“‘You’re going to visit Ava?’
He doesn’t say we. Part of me feels guilty. But surely he understands that I need space.
‘Not until I get cleared to fly. But yeah. I need to see her’
He doesn’t look up from his cup. He just nods a little and says, ‘Are you coming back?’
‘Of course.’ Of course. I don’t say it with a lot of conviction, but there’s enough in my voice to assure him that this isn’t a separation. It’s just a break.
He swallows heavily. ‘How long will you be gone?’
‘I don’t know. Maybe a couple of weeks’
Graham nods and then takes a sip from his cup while kicking off the door. ‘We have some airline miles on our card. Let me know when you want to leave and I’ll book your flight.’” (p. 162)*

The quote above illustrates how Graham overcame his inner conflict by allowing his wife to go visit her sister. In the quote above, at first, Graham found it hard to let Quinn go. But in the end, not only allowing Quinn to visit her sister, he even offered to help book her a flight. Although Graham was worried about Quinn's departure, he also realized that now after all that had happened to her, she should need space and that she could only get by meeting her sister. This action to resolve inner conflict has a positive valence. Graham knew this was the best choice for Quinn's good. He knew that seeing her only sister and friend was the only way that Quinn could do to recover from all that she had been through. Therefore, he decided to support her.

b. Negative Valence

Besides resolving inner conflict with positive valence, Graham also resolved inner conflict he experienced by following his negative valence. The example is when he was faced with an inner conflict during having sex with Quinn. At that time, Graham wanted to carry out his role as husband as well as possible. But he was tired to deal with Quinn's attitude which seems to only wanted to have sex with him for the sake of getting pregnant. To resolve his inner conflict, Graham decides to destroy his wife's hope.

"I wait for him to fill me with hope. But he doesn't. Instead, he pulls out of me, pressing himself against the small of my back. Then he groans one final time against my neck. I feel it meet my skin, warm and wet as it slides down my hip and seeps into the mattress. Did he just . . . He did." (p. 53)

The quote above illustrates how Graham resolves his inner conflict by taking actions that have negative valence. In the quote above, it is explained that instead of fulfilling Quinn's desire to have children, he destroyed her hopes by ejaculating outside her body. Even though he does this because he does not want to fulfill his wife's selfish desires, still his actions will have a negative impact on their marriage. Graham knew that Quinn really wanted a baby. He also knows that having children in their family can fix their marriage. However, because of tired of dealing with Quinn's attitude, he destroyed her biggest hope to get pregnant and it will certainly worsen their marriage.

Other conflict resolution with negative valences is also seen when Graham is faced with inner conflict when Quinn avoids interaction with him. This triggers an

inner conflict within Graham. On the one hand, Graham really misses the Quinn that she used to be and wants to flirt with her as usual. Even though, let alone flirting out with him, Quinn cannot even bear standing in one room with him anymore. Besides, he does not want to worsen her situation after failed too many times to get pregnant. This prompted Graham to take another path to treat the longing in his heart. But in this case, Graham took a negative action, that is by having an affair.

“Graham turns to me as soon as I start crying. He leans across the seat and grips my face, silently pleading for me to look at him. When I finally do meet his desperate stare, it makes me cry even harder. ‘We walk around inside that house like everything is okay, but it’s not, Quinn. We’ve been broken for years and I have no idea how to fix us. I find solutions. It’s what I do. It’s what I’m good at. But I have no idea how to solve me and you. Every day I come home, hoping things will be better. But you can’t even stand to be in the same room with me. You hate it when I touch you. You hate it when I talk to you. I pretend not to notice the things you don’t want me to notice because I don’t want you to hurt more than you already do.’ He releases a rush of air. ‘I am not blaming you for what I did. It’s my fault. It’s my fault. I did that. I fucked up. But I didn’t fuck up because I was attracted to her. I fucked up because I miss you. Every day, I miss you. When I’m at work, I miss you. When I’m home, I miss you. When you’re next to me in bed, I miss you. When I’m inside you, I miss you.’” (p. 140)

The quote above describes the situation when Graham tried to explain the reason why he cheated on Quinn. It was found out that Graham cheated on her because he missed her so much. He cheated because he cannot hold his overflowed longing anymore. Graham could not express his longing toward Quinn because day by day she was getting away from him. When Graham cheated on another woman, he even imagined that the woman was Quinn. Even so, it is undeniable that regardless of the reasons and motives, what Graham did was wrong and he should not have done it. Because infidelity would only worsen their marriage and Graham himself knew that. Graham realized that what he was doing was wrong and he was very sorry about that. The

above quote clearly explains his remorse for his actions. This is an impact because he resolves his inner conflict with negative valence.

2. Quinn Wells' Resolution of Inner Conflict

Most of the inner conflicts that Quinn faces revolve around how she fights against her infertility. To deal with the inner conflict that she confronted, Quinn uses three kinds of valence, positive valence, negative valence, and neutral valence.

a. Positive Valence

One of the ways that Quinn uses to resolve her inner conflict is with positive valence. This can be seen when Quinn faces an inner conflict after her meeting with Graham. At that time, she was faced with a choice between having a new relationship with Graham or locking her heart from all men for the time being. To deal with this inner conflict, Quinn chooses the action that she prefers, that is to lock her heart. This because she was afraid of getting hurt again after she last found out that her fiancé cheated on her.

"I'm relieved I caught him cheating. I'm relieved I had Graham to walk me through it. I'm relieved Graham decided to leave just now. In that heated moment with Graham in the restaurant, I felt revengeful. I felt like sleeping with him would somehow ease the pain Ethan caused me today. But now that Graham has left, I realize nothing will cushion this feeling. It's just one huge, inconvenient, painful wound. I want to lock my front door and never leave my apartment. Except for ice cream. Tomorrow I'll leave for ice cream but after that, I'm never leaving my apartment again. Until I run out of ice cream. I have a mixed reaction to his note. Graham seems nice and I've already established my attraction to him, but at this point, I'm not sure I can stomach the thought of dating again. It's only been a couple of hours since my last relationship." (p. 47)

The quote above illustrates how Quinn resolves her inner conflict. It was explained that on the one hand, Quinn felt grateful to catch her fiancé cheating before they got married. She was also grateful to have met Graham. She even thought that having a relationship with Graham could be a step of revenge against her fiancé. But in Quinn's heart, she also realized that at that time she should not have had any relationship with another man, especially after having just broken up with her fiancé. To overcome this inner conflict, Quinn decides to lock her heart from any man. She even plans not to leave her house except when her ice cream supply runs out. She realized that the only thing she needed right now was to have a rest. Her decision to confine herself can be judged to have a positive value because she believes that it was the best choice for her and she prefers it. Therefore, it can be concluded that Quinn resolves her inner conflict with positive valence.

b. Negative Valence

In addition to resolving the inner conflict with a positive valence, the researcher found that Quinn also resolved her inner conflict with negative valences. The example is when she faces an inner conflict between flirting with Graham or staying away from him. As previously explained, Quinn's despair about her infertility has driven her to the point where she even dreads interacting with Graham. It is not that she really does not want to make out with him. In fact, Quinn's desire to be intimate with Graham is what causes Quinn to experience an inner conflict. Even so, between her desire to make out with Graham and her fear of feeling hopeless again

was way greater her fear. This makes Quinn decide to resolve her inner conflict by staying away from Graham. Of course, this action has a negative valence.

“Even knowing how unfair I am to him doesn’t stop me from lying to him on our way home. “I feel like I’m getting a migraine,” I say, pressing my forehead to the passenger window of our car. When we make it home, Graham tells me to go to bed and get some rest. Five minutes later, he brings me a glass of water and some aspirin. He turns out my lamp and leaves the room and I cry because I hate what I’ve turned this marriage into. My husband’s heart is my saving grace, but his physical touch has become my enemy.” (p. 80)

The quote above describes the deep guilt that Quinn felt after lying to Graham about her condition. She did this so that Graham would give her space to sleep alone. Even so, it could be seen that Quinn felt very guilty for her decision. She realizes that she did the wrong thing which can only worsened their marriage and she hates it. She feels guilty for betraying her husband. This guilty feeling is the result of her decision to resolve her inner conflict in a way that she herself hates. Even so, she did this with great deliberation because all she faced was two mutually unfavorable choices for her.

In addition, the researcher also found that Quinn resolved her inner conflict with negative valence when she faced an inner conflict between maintaining their marriage or ending it. As previously explained, there are so many conflicts in Quinn and Graham's marriage. All these conflicts lead to one of the most difficult choices in Quinn's life, which is between keeping their marriage or to lose it. This presents a very torturous inner conflict within Quinn. On the one hand, Quinn loves Graham very much and does not want to separate with him. But at the same time, she also

really wants Graham to be happy, to be a real father, which can hold his own baby. Quinn realizes that that happiness can only Graham achieve with another woman. Therefore, she chose to end their marriage.

“I am so broken. So broken. I try to still the war inside me, but all I hear are the same sentences that have been repeating over and over in my head since the moment I first heard them. ‘You would make such a great father, Graham.’ ‘I know. It devastates me that it still hasn’t happened yet.’ I press a kiss to Graham’s chest and whisper a silent promise against his heart. Someday it’ll happen for you, Graham. Someday you’ll understand. I pull away from his chest. I open the box. We finally end the dance.” (p. 178)

The quote above explains how Quinn struggles against her inner conflict. It was illustrated that Quinn is actually trying hard to find any possible way to fix them apart from divorce. But Graham's words that represented his hope of becoming a father kept ringing in his head. The more the words rang in her head, the more she felt like she had failed to be a good wife for Graham. This is what prompted Quinn to decide to end their marriage. This decision was not the one she really wanted and it made her so broken, so broken. Taking the decision that she dislike to resolve her inner conflict means using negative valence. This choice will probably give Quinn great regret in her life. But she did it solely to make her husband happy. She was sure that somewhere when she can see her *ex*-husband holding his own baby, it will bring pleasure to her even though she is not the mother.

c. Neutral Valence

In addition to positive valence and negative valence, the researcher also found that Quinn resolved her inner conflict with neutral valence. This can be seen when

Quinn decided to leave her house after she found out that Graham cheated on her. Before entering her mother's house, Quinn is faced with two choices between going inside or returning to her house. These two choices trigger an inner conflict within Quinn where she cannot judge which one is better and she should take. So, she did not choose one of the two options. She decided not to go into her mother's house but also not to go back to her house.

"I feel like being inside my mother's house would be worse than being inside my own. I can't face her right now. I need to figure out my shit before I allow her to stick her nose in it.

'Are you sure you don't want to come inside? I could put on some hot tea.'

I shake my head. 'It's late. I should probably get back home.'

She nods, although I can tell she's hesitant to leave me out here alone. She just doesn't know what to do or say beyond what she's already said without it becoming too awkward. She eventually goes inside, but I don't leave right away. I sit on her porch for a while because I don't want to go back home yet. I also don't want to be here. I kind of wish I didn't have to be anywhere at all" (p. 125-126).

The quote above illustrates how Quinn resolves her inner conflict with neutral valence. Instead of being inside her mother's house or returning to her house, Quinn chose to sit on her mother's porch for a while. She even wished that she was not anywhere. She chose this sort of action because she was faced with two choices that she both did not like. She does not want to be in her mother's house because she knows that will not solve her problem, it will only complicate it. Quinn felt that she had not been able to face her mother at that time. She was not ready to involve her mother or rather, she did not want to involve her mother in her family matters. Because as explained earlier, from the beginning Quinn's mother did not agree with Quinn and Graham's marriage. This made Quinn confused about how she will face

her mother. Besides, she also did not want to go back home and meet her husband who just cheated on her. Therefore, Quinn took the middle option and just sat on her mother's porch. This action taken by Quinn to resolve her inner conflict is categorized as neutral valence.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After conducting a series of analysis, the researcher can conclude several things related to the research results. The following are the conclusions of the overall research results along with some suggestions to support further research.

A. Conclusion

After conducting research on the novel *All Your Perfects* by Colleen Hoover, the researcher concluded that besides Graham Wells and Quinn Wells as the two main characters in the novel, there are several supporting characters involved in the personality development of the two main characters such as Ava, Quinn's mother, and Caroline. In the novel, Graham is described as a husband who is very loyal and loves his wife. Whatever happened in their household, Graham always assured that their marriage would be fine. As for Quinn, in the novel she is described as a wife who has a strong desire to become a mother. However, the fact that she was infertile made her often feel hopeless and depressed because her attempts to get pregnant were always futile. The plot used in this novel is a mixed plot with five stages of development: exposition, complication, crisis, climax, and denouement. The setting in this novel is in the form of place setting, time setting and social setting.

The researcher also concluded that the two major characters of the novel did experience the phenomenon of inner conflict in their marital relationship. Based on

Kurt Lewin's theory, the researcher found out that Graham experienced three kinds of inner conflict, approach-approach inner conflict, avoidance-avoidance inner conflict, and approach avoidance inner conflict. As for Quinn, the researcher discovered that she only experienced two kinds of inner conflict, avoidance-avoidance inner conflict, and approach-avoidance inner conflict. The inner conflict experienced by the Graham focuses on how he deals with his wife's change in behavior. Meanwhile, the inner conflict experienced by Quinn revolves around her great desire to become a mother.

As for resolving the inner conflict they experienced, the researcher found that the two major characters used various ways according to Kurt Lewin's theory. To resolve the inner conflict he experienced, Graham used two kinds of valence, positive valence and negative valence. Graham's positive valence is seen when Graham resolved his inner conflict by continuing to convince Quinn to keep their marriage. Meanwhile, Graham began to use negative valence to solve his inner conflict when he was tired of Quinn's attitude which remains neglected his effort. As for Quinn, she resolved the inner conflict she experienced with three kinds of valence, positive valence, negative valence, and neutral valence. She used positive valence when deciding not to have a romantic relationship with any man to avoid another wound after the annulment of her marriage. Negative valence is seen when Quinn decided to stay away from her husband to avoid sex. The neutral valence is seen when Quinn does not decide to enter her mother's house or return to her house. Instead, she chooses to sit on her mother's porch. She did this because she was not ready to drag

her mother into her household affairs and was also not ready to return to her house and meet her husband who had cheated on her.

B. Suggestion

Analysis of literary works can be done from various aspects and approaches. This study uses Kurt Lewin's approach to analyze the inner conflict in the novel *All Your Perfects* by Colleen Hoover. The limitation of this study is that it only focuses on the inner conflict experienced by the two main characters in the novel, Mr. and Mrs. Wells. Another limitation of this research is that this study is only based on Kurt Lewin's theory. These limitations make this research can be developed for further research. The researcher considers that the novel can also be studied with a psychological approach in other aspects. For example, the anxiety experienced by Quinn Wells or the trauma she experienced while facing her infertility. The researcher considers that the characters in the novel, especially Quinn Wells, experience some conflicts and psychological problems that are often experienced in real life and can be raised as a topic for further research. In addition, further researchers can use other personality theories from several experts such as Sigmund Freud, Carl Gustav Jung, and others.

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