

THESIS

**AN ANALYSIS ON THE INTERNAL CONFLICTS FACED BY
THE MAIN CHARACTERS OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S
*THE SCARLET LETTER***

Presented to
The State Islamic University of Malang
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora (S. Hum)*

By

**Masrukhin Kholil
02320071**



**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

2007

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the Sarjana's thesis of Masrukhin entitled *An Analysis on The Internal Conflicts Faced By The Main Characters of Nathaniel Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners

Malang, July 2007

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Malang, July 2007

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MOTTO

مرا ولو كان الحق قتل

Say the truth although it is bitter

DEDICATION

This thesis is special dedicated to:

My beloved father and mother

M. Kholil and Dewi Rochah

I am proud of being your daughter

You are everything

My sweet brothers and sisters

Abd. Isa, Syamsuddin, Ali Mustofa, Rachmatullah Y, Roy

Neng Iva, neng Ya, mbak Inung, mbak Sani,

I do love you

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah the beneficent and merciful, praised to be Allah which Him only we worship and which Him only we ask for help. Thanks to Allah the Lord of the world, the creator of everything in the universe who has provided me the mercies and blessing until the writer able to finish my thesis. Peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW, who was become the messenger of Allah to make arrive gratifying news, warning and blessing for people on earth.

The writing of this thesis would not have been completed without some contributions and supports from many people. The writer deeply thanks to the advisor Sri Muniroch, S.S, M. Hum who has spent her time in correcting, guiding and giving her idea also suggestion and criticism to this thesis with patience.

The writer also would like to convey great thanks to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Imam Suprayogo, The Rector of The State Islamic University of Malang who has provided me to study and be the part in this University.
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4. My best friends, Su Is, and Su Us who always stay right beside me in every time.

5. All of members of *Dahlia* Boarding House for their kindness and motivation, in which I can mention one by one.
6. Olympic Computer Rental

Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis will always need the constructive criticism and suggestions from the reader to make it better. And hopefully it can be useful for the reader, especially for English Letter and Language Department.

ABSTRACT

Masrukhin, 2007. **An Analysis on The Internal Conflicts Faced By the Main Characters of Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*** Faculty of Letters Malang the State Islamic University S-1 Degree Advisor: (1). Sri Muniroch S.S, M. Hum (2). Miftahul Huda S. Hum

People as creative creature; never stop creating something new in their life. It is because they have emotion and feeling, therefore through that distinguish them from another creature in the earth. One of their creations is literature. It is one way to express their emotion and feeling in a form of words or language. By reading novel, one of literary work, people can enrich their emotion; it also can enrich their experience and some aspects of life.

This study proposes some problems namely (1) the internal conflict of the main characters, (2) the way the main characters solve their conflicts. The purpose of this study is to answer the research problems proposed. The writer hopes that this study will be able to contribute some findings or information to the study of literature especially on Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*. Besides, this study is also expected to be useful as an alternative scientific material for deeper or further study on the same work.

This study is literary criticism. The approach used is structural approach since the writer analyzes the intrinsic aspect of novel. The data are chiefly collected from the original text of Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*.

As the result, this study shows that Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* contains several internal conflicts faced by the main characters. They are (1). Hester, experiences the internal conflicts; it is character against disability in keeping the secret, and character against guilty feeling (2). Arthur Dimmesdale experiences the internal conflicts; it is character against disability confessing sin, character against insecurities and character against guilty feeling (3). Roger Chillingworth, experiences the internal conflict, it is character against curiosity

Through the analysis in this study, it is found out that all of the kinds of the main character's conflict they faced are the internal conflicts. And they use different way in solving their conflicts. Hester uses both her logic and her feeling in solving her conflicts, while Dimmesdale uses his logic more than his feeling in solving his conflicts, and it is different with Chillingworth in which uses his ego in solving his conflicts.

Finally, this study concludes that the kinds of conflict faced by the main characters are same; it is the internal conflicts. The way of the main characters to solve their conflicts are mostly use logic.

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APPENDIX

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

There are some subchapters covered in this chapter, they are background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, research method. The subchapters are explained as follows.

1.1 Background of the Study

Human being is not passive creature. They always try to create and discover something new in their life. They have high intelligence to think and create everything better for this life. They have the way to think, the way to communicate each other and the way to express what they want. One of the expressions they create in their life is literature. William J. Long in *English of Literature* says: "...Literature is expression of life in word, of truth and beauty, it is the written record of man's spirit, of his thoughts, emotion, aspiration, it is the history, and the only history, of the human soul."(1945:8)

It means that literature describes the events, which happen in life. It points clearly that the materials of literature are gained from the aspects of life that are seen, felt and thought by the writer. The writer or other people can also gain the material of literature from the experiences of life. Therefore, it is clear that literature is expression of life.

Literature consists of three main genres. They are poem, drama or play and prose. In a poem we usually encounter personal feelings, the personal feelings of the poet as he faces up the life problems. Drama or plays, however, are public things acted on a public stage, and focus on public questions of the social and political organization of society. The novel, on the other hand, tends to explore the intricate relationship between individuals and their society. So, it does not present a documentary picture of life. Alongside the fact that novel looks at people in society, the other major characteristic of this genre is that novel tell a story. And in fact, novel tends to tell the some few stories time and time again.

As human being, we are always curious about each other, and usually we are also curious about ourselves. We ask question about the reason for our behavior or action. Although literature does not intend to provide answer to the questions, at least literature does offer hints, suggestions, and flashes of insight. Literature offers these things in such a way to refresh and encourage our thinking, and so leads us to insights of our own. The use of language in certain piecework of literature has power to create a powerful emotional impact to the readers' mind. By the power of the written word, it is able to make us hear, feel—it is before all, to make us see. It means that reading novel may improve the quality of human life. It is possible for human to gain variety of knowledge by reading novel. Besides we can study linguistic skill, we can also appreciate the work of literature. As we know that where we grow mature, we need to know about the problems of daily life. And these phenomena can be learnt from, among other things, the study of literature.

Studying literature that deals with a distinction between appearance and reality (Maurize Z. in Stevick, 1967:14), novel gives human some contributions in life. As Thomas De Quincy (1965:347) said that literature has power, humid light which clothes itself in the mists and glittering iris of human passions, desires and genial emotions, so that literature enrich human's knowledge about internal, or psychological aspect in their life.

Novel however, improves human quality of life. As we know that human cannot live alone without another. It means that in their life, human always interact and communicate with others in society. This is the reality that cannot be denied. In fact, that happened in their life. And while communicating and interacting with the other, human always face some problem, or conflicts in their life. These have very close relation to their emotion. Therefore by reading novel, human can learn how to face and solve the problem, or conflicts they face especially from the conflicts that appear in the novel.

There are some important things to study a prose, they are reading the whole of the story and also understanding the elements of the novel such as plot, setting, theme, character, point of view and conflicts in order to know what the author tells about. Conflict is one of the significant elements of novel, and a major function of conflict is to clarify the issue or problem. At moments of great conflict, characters reveal themselves more clearly, plot moves through its most significant action, and theme arises most evidently from its context. In a good story, conflict may be external or internal. A conflict may variously be physical, moral, psychological, intellectual, or spiritual contest between antagonist forces –

internal conflict between aspects of individuals, or external conflict between a person and an external force (another person, society, environment, nature, the universe, God). In Koesnosoebroto, in Perrine words (1959:62), it is a clash of actions, ideas, or wills. The main character may be pitted against some other person or group of persons. This is called *a conflict of man—against—man*. He may also be confronted against some external forces—physical nature, society, or ‘fat’. This is called *a conflict of man—against—environment*. He may also have *a conflict of man—against—himself—the internal conflict*, when he is confronted against some elements in his own nature. Another writer mentions *a conflict of man---against—nature*, example: a conflict of character against the forces outside himself as nature, God, or fate, and calls the conflict of man—against—environment *as a conflict of man—against—environment as a conflict of man—against—circumstances*.

Conflict is one of the important elements of novel; in a story it comes and appears one by one till the problem solving is found. And it is very important in order to give real impression for the readers and create certain situation like a real event in a society. Without conflict, a story will be uninteresting and lifelike, because it is one of element to develop plot. Nurgiyantoro (1998:116) states that event, conflict and climax are three aspects, which are very essential in developing plot in the story. Those three aspects have a close relationship in the story; otherwise a story cannot be enjoyed.

One of the novels that is *The Scarlet Letter*, it is the most famous of Nathaniel Hawthorne’s novels. It tells about a settler in New England; Hester

Prynne has waited two years for her husband, an ageing English scholar, to join her. He arrives to find her in pillory, a small baby in her arms. She must, as a punishment for her adultery, wear a scarlet 'A' embroidered on her breast and is consequently ostracized by her contemptuous neighbors. The conflict of this novel is not only very interesting but also very powerful. It can lead the main character to an unstable internal state. In this novel the author describes the conflict especially internal conflict so vividly, that the reader can read what is going on the mind of the characters, such as, the conflict of Hester as one of the main female character, which are described in some chapters in this story. It is described that Hester is a woman with a strong personality. She commits adultery. In her Puritan society, her condition is miserable. She becomes a symbol of immorality, the object of mockery way and a living sermon against sin. She lives in a solitary way because no one is brave enough to be her friends. In this condition there is struggle within Hester's mind, she suffers from internal aspect, so she is confused, she gets dilemma to make decision, whether to reveal her adulterous affair or not. She faces a kind of complicated situation in which she should choose the best alternative.

The writer of this novel, Nathaniel Hawthorne is the first great of American novelist. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on the 4th of July 1804. He was the second of three children and the only son of Mr. Hawthorne, a sea captain. His father died in Guiana when he was four years old. Then, Hawthorne lived in solitary ways. When Nathaniel Hawthorne was a teenager, he suffered from unaccountable foot injury. Life was very hard for him. However, in his

solitude, he could develop his ability in writing short stories and novels. Some of his works are: *Fans awe: A Tale* anonymously at his own expense, *Twice-Told Tales*, *Mosses from an Old Manse*, *The House of the Seven Gables*; *The Snow-Image and Other Twice-Told Tales*, and *True Stories from History and Biography*, *The Blithe dale Romance*; *A Wonder Book for Girls and Boys*; and *The Life of Franklin Pierce*, *Tangle wood Tales*, *The Marble Faun*, *Our Old Home: A Series of English Sketches*. Hawthorne's works will remain; they are too original and exquisite to pass away. Among the men of imagination he will always have his niche. No one has had just that vision of life. And no one has had a literary form that more successfully expressed his vision.

Some studies on similar from of discussion have been conducted, the first is Dwi Dewinda Julianti, a student of Malang Gajayana University (2004), entitled "An Analysis on Cause and Effect of Arthur Dimmesdale's Conflict in Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*". She stated that there are external and internal conflicts in her study, and it applies descriptive method since her study is a qualitative research. This study is an analysis on the internal conflicts faced by the main characters of Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*. There are several differences between the study above. This study not only describes about internal conflict but also the way of the main characters to solve their conflicts, and the writer does not employ descriptive qualitative but critical approach in order to analyze the conflict, especially the internal conflicts of Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*.

Another student is Riamto Yuli Widodo; his thesis title is “An Analysis on Arthur Dimmesdale’s Puritan Morality Through the Tragic Irony of His Internal Conflicts in Nathaniel Hawthorne’s *The Scarlet Letter*”. This research focus on Arthur Dimmesdale and his internal conflicts as it becomes the scope and limitation in this study. It is a piece of qualitative research. Therefore, it applies descriptive method. This analysis is little different with the analysis above. In this analysis, the writer tried to describe not only the internal conflict, faced by the main characters, but also the way the main characters solve their conflicts they faced.

In another study, the writer also found the similar research but in different object, that is, “An Analysis on Conflict Faced by Anne in Jane Austen’s *Persuasion*” (2005) by Nuri Subekti, she did her analysis by using structural approach because she analyzed one of the intrinsic elements of literary work and she found several problems of studies. They are; what conflicts that are faced by Anne as the one of the main characters, then the causes and the effects of those conflicts to Anne and other character. From these research problems she found the result of her analysis that conflicts came from two sides, they are internally and externally. Both two conflicts had some effects to Anne and other characters such as; frustrated, compulsive-worried, curious, angry, and anxious.

The study above has little different with this study, because is not only more specific that focus on the internal conflicts of main characters, but also covers the way of main characters in solving their problems. While the analysis above explained the causes and the effects of the conflicts.

1.2 Statements of The Problems

1. What are the internal conflicts faced by the main characters of Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*?
2. How do the main characters in Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* solve their internal conflicts?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

1. To find out what the internal conflicts faced by main characters in Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* are
2. To find out how the main characters in Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* solve the internal conflicts they faced

1.4 Scope and Limitation

There are many intrinsic elements that can be analyzed, such as; plot, theme, setting, message, point of view, characters and conflict. But, it is impossible to the writer to discuss all of them. So, in this study the writer analyzes only the characters in the novel. It means that the analysis only at the aspects inside novel. And the writer would like to focus only on the main characters' internal conflict. Besides the way of the main characters to solve their conflicts also becomes the major concern in the analysis. The limitation of this study is on the three main characters only, they are Hester Prynne as a female character, Arthur Dimmesdale and Roger Cillingworth as the male characters.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to be useful to enrich information about structuralism approach in literary works. In addition, the result

of this study is hoped to develop the knowledge of the application of literary theory especially how to analyze literary works.

Practically, the result of this study is expected to be useful for the writer as preparatory experience in facing future how to analyze literary work from internal aspect. In addition, this study will give contribution and information for others who want to conduct the similar study. For the lecturers of literature, it is giving a valuable finding on the intrinsic of the novel itself. For the students of literature, the writer wishes that result of this study is able to enrich their knowledge and help in analyzing the internal aspect by using structuralism approach especially in Nathaniel Hawthorne's novel.

1.6 Research Method

In this part, the writer will discuss some section they are research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

In this study, the writer used literary criticism as her research design conducts the research. Because literary criticism is the only research design that is directly related to the literary work. "Literary criticism is the study, discussion, evaluation, and interpretation of literature. Modern literary criticism is often informed by literary theory, which is the philosophical discussion of its methods and goals. (<http://www.answers.com/main/ntquery?method=4&dsid=2222&dekey=structuralism&gwp=8&curtab=2222> I).

According to Hardjana, (1994:37) literary criticism is the study which is directly related to the certain literary work. The criticism should consider the work quality, whether the work is good or bad. The criticism also should make

clear the problems related to the literary work by giving interpretation, explanation and description.

The critic's specific purpose may be to make value judgments on a work to explain his or her interpretation of the work, or to provide other readers with relevant historical or biographical information. The critic's general purpose, in most cases, is to enrich the reader's understanding of literary work. Critics typically engage in dialogue or debate with other critics, using the view of other critics to develop their own points.

There are four approaches to conduct literary criticism that have way and goal to criticize. The four basic approaches of literary criticism are mimetic, pragmatic, expressive, and objective. In England and America, literary criticism is more recognized as literary theory that discuss about the history of a literary work.

The approach which is used in this study is structuralism. It is one of structural approach in analyzing literary work that emphasizes its study on its text. Lukumahua (Hudianto, 2004:8) states that conventional study of literature is started from the status of its entity, that is, the text of literature itself. Endraswara (2003:51) says the emphasis of structuralism is viewing literary work as an autonomic text. It means that we view a literary work based on it that is not influenced by the outside elements, like the author or history. So in this study the writer analyzes from the text of this novel only, not influenced by the extrinsic elements of novel, like biography of the author or setting when this novel was written.

1.6.2 Data Source

The data of this study were obtained only from the original text of *The Scarlet Letter* by Nathaniel Hawthorne in which consists of twenty three chapters, two hundred and twenty four pages that was published in Penguin Popular Classic in 1994.

1.6.3 Data collection

The steps of collecting data are reading and understanding the text and the content of the novel deeply and carefully. Then, identifying and selecting the data that are related to the problems of the study by choosing and identifying the data generally that related to the problems of the study which show the conflict aspects. The last, selecting an appropriate data to the study by simplifying those general data to make an appropriate data.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer reduces the data. This steps is categorizing the data according to the types of conflict by exploring all the data have been selected before, it is the internal conflicts. Then, analyzing by interpreting the data and focusing on the internal conflicts of the main characters in which used structural literary criticism theory. The last, is drawing the conclusion and showing the facts by giving quotation from the novel about the internal conflicts of main characters in the novel and covering all of the discussion of the internal conflicts of the main characters showed in the novel and also the way of the main characters in solving their problems.

1.7 Definition of Key Term

1. Internal conflict is a conflict between idea and others, someone and his mind
(Tarigan, 1986:134)
2. Main character is the most important character in a story (Koesnosuebrotu,
1988:67). It is the dominant in role, the central figure and continual existence
figure

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer will present the theories that are closely related to the analysis. There are many theories that are used in this study. They are theories about concept of literature, novel as a literary work, and elements of novel especially plot, character and conflict.

2.1 Literature

Literature is a human creativity, an art work (Wellek and Werren, 1956:1). From this statement, the art of literature is the work of human's creativity. It means that literary work is written by someone who has a creativity of an art of work that using imaginative descriptions. Therefore, people who are interested in his work will get pleasure to admire it as a good or beautiful art.

Another author gives opinion about literature. Hamlyn (1998:7) says: "More formally, literature is defined as writing in which expression and form, in connection with ideas of permanent and universal interest, are characteristics or essential features, as poetry, romance, history, biography, essays, etc". This statement provides wider explanation of the definition of literature as the result of permanent ideas and universal interest that have characteristic or essential feature.

Connolly (in Koenosoebroto, 1988:2) said that there are three points of literature characteristics; *first*, literature has power. So that the use of language in certain work of literature may create a powerful emotional impact in the reader's mind. *Second*, literature is also vivid. So by reading a literature, it makes you hear, makes you feel and makes you see. *Third*, the language of literature is clear;

it means that the writer clarified his definition of the characters by showing him clearly, giving clear of what he does, how he does, how he does it, or what he would never do.

Literature has two broad categories. Perrine divided it into two parts (Koesnosoebroto, 1988:3), literature of escape and literature of interpretation. Escape literature is that written purely for entertainment, to help us pass the time agreeably, it takes away from the real world. It enables us to forget our troubles. While interpretative literature is written to broaden and deepen and sharpen our awareness of life. It takes us through the imagination, deeper into the real world it is enables us to understand our troubles, and its object is pleasure plus understanding.

Based on the interpretative literature, literature helps us to have deeper understanding about our life. It can increase human quality of life. It also gives us way to learn the meaning of personal struggles in which they are engaged. Interpretative literature help human to feel and understand their life better, while the escape literature just entertains us.

Literature should not only provide enjoyment for its readers but should also give something more important to our life understanding. Literature, as we know expand or refine our minds or sharpen our sense of life. We have already known, although not to define, but at least we understand a little more clearly the object of our present study. Literature is the expression of life in words of truth and beauty; it is the written record of man's spirit, of his thought, emotion, and aspiration.

2.2 Novel as a Literary Work

Literature consists of prose, poetry and drama. And based on length, complexity of the theme and the development of character and plot. Prose fiction can be divided into the short story, the novella or novelette, and the novel.

Notosusanto, states that literary work based on the form of fiction, are divided into five varies; 1) novel, 2) novelette, 3) short story, 4) short-short story, and 5) vignette. The division of fictions is considered to the shortness or to the length of the writing, and certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experiences, through a connected sequence of events involving a group of person in a specific setting.

The differences between novel and short story are not only that, but also the other aspect, especially about the form. According to Koesnosoebroto (1988:19), the full length novel may consist of over 100.000 words, contains a number of characters-some of them are fully develop, have more incidents, scenes or episodes, have a number of settings, and may take place in a long span of time. But short story is the economy, consisting of approximately 2000 words, but the length is not the sole criteria of short story. Structurally, the short story must content itself with few characters, few incidents, scenes, or episodes, few settings, and takes place in a brief span of time and it can develop only one or two characters with anything approaching fullness (Koesnosoebroto, 1988:10-11).

Novel, as one of literary works, consist of aesthetical and moral aspects. Novel is not just merely a written book. More than that, novel has some characteristics and useful in people life. It can help human getting in the nature in

their life. By reading novel, it is expected that readers involves their self in the moral life, invites to put his own motives under examination, suggests that the reality is not as his conventional education has let him to see novel. In this case, novel is a literary work to which the emotion of understanding and forgiveness were indigenious, as if by definition of the work itself. It may be defined as the art or craft of contriving, through the written work, representation of human life that instruct or divert or both. The various forms of fiction may take are best seen less as a number of separate categories than as a continuum or, scale and the longest conceivable novel at the other. Wainscots, Encarta Reference Library 2003 [DVD 2002].

Leaner states in his book entitled *English of Literature* (1956:131) that novel is story that is the simplest way to look at it. But for some people, novel is not just a story. It can be reflection of their world. In this world may find so many things had happened and many stories had happened. And in a good novel, must have an integrated plot to make the events of the novel run chronologically and also good character to make the content of the novel meaningful and lifelike.

2.3 Elements of Novel

2.3.1 Plot

Plot is one of the elements of novel, and in a story, a plot must have a beginning, middle, and an end. In a beginning, the problem and the characters are exposed, or introduced, followed by a rising action and moves towards a climax, or a major crisis, then a denouement, a catastrophe, a resolution, a happy or sad

ending. A novel may have a series of rising and falling actions which the course of the story move into a single major crisis and fall into a concluding end.

We must make these clear. Traditional plot is especially appropriate when the writer sees life as a matter of sharp conflict and a clear resolution. Traditional plot finds unity in action by seeing all the little actions of life as part of one larger, more meaningful unifying action. At the core of conventional plot is conflict, the most significant kind of action.

As drama and short story, novel also consists of the story started from the beginning, middle and end. It is usually called plot. Plot usually falls into three divisions (*English of Literature*: 170).

- Exposition or explanation in which characters and situations are introduced
- The rising action in which one force gains ascendancy over another
- The falling action in which the opposite force take over and precipitates a denouncement or untying of plot

Plot reveals events to us, not only in their temporal, but also in their causal relationship (William Kenny, 1966:14). Plot recognize us the arrangement sequence in a story because it consists of beginning, middle and the end of a story. So how the writer brings the readers into her story by giving the time information is by plot.

A narrative structure has always been divided into three thoroughly natural parts; a beginning, a middle and an end. Initiation, complication and resolution are the terms that are most clearly indicate the roles traditionally described to these three parts. The beginning or initiation introduces the reader

into the situation and character in general. It usually introduces the characters, describes the place and time of the events, and will suggest the basic of conflict.

A middle of the story or complication based on Aristotle's view in (Koesnosoebroto, 1988:52) is all from the beginning of the story to the point just before the change of the hero's fortunes. It is supposed to describe all the troubles in the conflicts. It also runs a number crisis or the action that affects the life of one or more major character.

The end or resolution is supposed to make clear all the consequence of action and the solution to the complication must be satisfactory and believable to the readers. Perhaps it will tell what finally happened to all characters in the story or it will point out the moral of the story.

2.3.2 Character

We read fiction at least because we are interested in what happens to people. We do not ask that they necessarily be like ourselves, but we do ask that people in the story be believable, and that these characters be consistent. To believable or convincing, characterization must observe at some principles. *First*, the characters must be consistent in their behavior: they must not behave one way on one occasion and a different way on another unless there is a clearly sufficient reason for the change. *Second*, the characters must clearly be motivated in whatever they do, especially when there is any change in their behavior: we must be able to understand the reasons for what they do, if not immediately, at least by the end of the story. We are interested to know that characters act from known motives.

Character is one of the important parts in a story. Here, the author may tell us directly how characters usually behave, what sort individuals they are, or what they and surroundings look like.

Based on Philip Stevick (1967:224), characters may be divided into flat and round. Flat character according to Forster in (Koesnosobroto, 1988:67) is built around a single idea or quality and it is presented in outline without much individualizing detail, and so can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence.

While Barroway in (Koesnosobroto, 1988:70) that a flat character is one who has only one distinctive characteristic, and round character is many faced and is capable of change. Furthermore, William Kenny said (1966:28) that flat character is less the representation of human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character. In this flat character we just look at one side of the character. A flat character is characterized by one or two traits.

While round character is complex in temperament and motivation, and is represented with subtle particularity, thus, he is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in a real life. Like most people, he is capable of surprising us. This Forster's distinction of character is the proportion to the fullness of their development.

Another term of the distinction of character is main or major character and minor character. Major character is the most important character in a story. Minor characters are characters of less important than those of the main (Koesnosobroto. 1977:61). Major character is called protagonist and an

important opponent pitted against him, called the antagonist who provides opposition. It is usual in fiction; protagonist is called hero or heroine. It is in the right or good position. But antagonist is represented as the bad one. It is being the opponent of the protagonist.

From the explanation above, it is clear that each of the elements of prose fiction never stands on its own, it works together harmoniously with each to make a good story.

2.4 Conflict

In literary work should consist of conflict. There is no conflict, it will be uninteresting and lifelike since it is one of the elements to develop the plot. Nurgiyantoro (1998:116) states that event, conflict and climax are three aspects which are very essential in developing plot in the story. Those three aspects have a close relationship in the story unless a story cannot be enjoyed. While Tarigan (1986:1340) stated that conflict is when the major characters have to against to solve the problems from their goals.

Morgan stated in her website that in many cases, the conflict within the story is the driving force towards the story goal. The need to overcome the conflict is often the central focus of the hero. The means to overcome that same conflict can then become a path to victory for the protagonist. She added that according to Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, conflict is to come into collision or disagreement; be contradictory; at variance or in opposition: clash; discord of action, feeling of effect; antagonism or opposing demands or impulses.

(<http://www.fictionfactor.com/articles/conflict.html>)

Furthermore, Freud defines conflict as an opposition of two (if not more) factors, a struggle between contestants. The components of conflict might be ideas, wishes, impulse, and tendencies to respond in opposing directions, instincts, and emotions, even percepts. For example, should we study or go to the movies, should we read the paper or magazine, should we buy a house or rent, should we choose this job or that one, or a girl who reported her desire to marry a young man but found this inconvenient because she was responsible for the care of her aging father (Bugelski, 1960:415-416). Other opinion states that conflict is the colliding or clashing of thoughts, feelings, actions, or persons: the problems or complications in the story. All stories have conflicts.

http://www.kahnwithak.com/literary_terms.html

In the other hand, Crow (1967:240) states that a conflict is an inevitable concomitant of human action and interaction. He adds that conflicts situations serve as proving grounds to develop strength of character. Many of our unpleasant, thwarting, and frustrating experiences are relatively unimportant, temporally, and easily overcome. The represent desirable elements of personality development and adjustment (1967:141). Simply like Meredit and Fitzgerald stated in Nurgiyantoro (1995:122), conflict is unpleasant things experienced by the characters in the story, which is, if the characters can select, they prefer to not select it.

Conflict according to Hocker and Wilmot (1991:4) is often felt as crisis whether appears internally, in two-person relationship, in a small group's work, or in organization. Conflicts also present a chance for growth, new life, and change

at same time that affords potential destruction, death, and stagnation. Also they state that conflict is an expressed struggle between at least two interdependent parties who perceive incompatible goals, scarce resource, and interference from other parties in achieving goals (1991:12).

After understanding the definition of conflict above, we can conclude that everyone must be had conflict whenever and wherever she or he is. From the conflict people can learn life and growth will be there when she or he can solve conflict.

2.5 Internal Conflict

After understanding what conflict is, we need to know that conflict has variations. Generally, conflict comes from two sides both the internal and external conflict. External conflict comes from outside the character such as environment conflict. The internal conflict comes from inside of the characters such as personal conflict. From both two kinds of conflict there are some form of conflict, which support, they are emotional conflict, moral conflict, physical conflict, and environment conflict. According to Koesnosoebroto (1988:43) that is called the internal conflict between aspects of the personality. Perrine also writes about kinds of conflict in his book. He states that conflict is a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills. The main character may be pitted against some other person or group of person (man against man); he may be in conflict with some external force—physical nature, society, or ‘fate’ (man against environment); or he may be in conflict with some element in his own nature (man against himself).

In internal conflict occurs within the mind of the character that is torn between opposing feelings or goals. (http://gaston.k12.nc.us/school/highland/class/weaver/literary_term.htm#characterization).

Putnam say, there are several basic conflict categories found in the story, **1) Character against God-mad crises**; **2) Character against character** ; nature, disease and sickness, **3) Character against society**; law, government, religion, rule, authority. They are involved in the external conflict. **4) Character against unknown**; space, spirit, world, fantasy. It is belong to internal conflict, since it occurs inside character's mind and the character can control how they deal with conflict; protagonist, antagonist, hero, villain. **5) Character against self**; insecurities, disabilities, psychological, emotional. This category belongs to internal conflict since it comes inside the character's mind. For instance, Hester commits adultery in *The Scarlet Letter*, and lives in a solitary way because no one is brave enough to be her friends. In this condition there is struggle within Hester's mind, she suffers from internal aspect, so she is confused, she gets dilemma to make decision, whether to reveal her adulterous affair or not. She faces a kind of complicated situation in which she should choose the best alternative, Siti Nurbaya and also Samsul Bahri in Marah Rusli's *Siti Nurbaya*. Helen againsts her disabilities in Gibson's *The Miracle Worker*. In the story, Helen experienced internal or psychological conflict, which is her disability to see, hear and speak since Helen was blind, deaf and mute. She annoyed with this condition, therefore it became conflict to her.

Furthermore, these categories can be summarized into two classes, *external* and *internal conflict*. *External conflict* occurs outside the character's mind and beyond his control. While, *internal* conflict occurs inside the character's mind, such as jealousy, envy, love, anger, fear, phobias, rejection, etc.

(<http://www.netauthor.org/e2k/mar2002/features.html11>). While, Nurgiyantoro (1998:124) also supported all the statements above and he states that *internal conflicts*, or psychological conflicts in another side are the conflicts that happen to the characters' heart and mind, for instance, because of the dual desires or different wishes and choices, etc. Tarigan (1986:134) also states that internal conflict is a conflict between idea and others, someone and his mind.

In another, conflict is the meeting of opposing forces; may be interior (i.e., two forces inside one character), exterior (i.e., between two or more characters, or between a character or group of characters and some other force, e.g. nature, God, etc.), or both. ([Http://www.me3.eduuaa/lal/workshops/Literary Definitions.html](Http://www.me3.eduuaa/lal/workshops/Literary%20Definitions.html)). In other hand, stated specifically that internal conflict is ***character vs. self***. It is a character has trouble deciding what to do in a particular situation.

([http://www.kahnwithak.com/literary terms.htm](http://www.kahnwithak.com/literary%20terms.htm)).

From some the author's opinion above, it can be interpreted that internal conflict is conflict that happens to the character's heart and mind, and it occurs inside of the character's mind. Furthermore, in this internal conflict the individual is subjected to two positive or negative response tendencies that are incompatible. Here, the character is given a choice in which it can be between two attractive or unattractive position or in contrary both of them.

2.6 Structuralism

Structural criticism is very appealing to many critics such as Derrida, Jakobson, Genette, Straus, and many others. It is a theory of criticism based on the structural linguistic theory offered by Ferdinand de Saussure, in which sign, signifiers, and signified play an important role in language (in Lodge, ed., 1988). However, in its development many critics build their own understanding, practice long with argument on what they mean with structure of literature. For example: Roland Barthes who has launched his argument entitled *The Death of the Author* (in Lodge, ed., 1988) becomes very strict in defining the structure of literature. He resists anything outside the work to be called structure. Structure is only the intrinsic factors of the work. He even demands to neglect the author and assume that the author is dead. In short, concentration should be allotted fully to the object, the work, in order to be objective.

Another critic, Levi Strauss, as quoted by Genette (in Lodge, ed., 1988), has pointed that the rule of structuralism is quite similar to that of bricolage, that is "...always to make do with whatever is available". Similarly in analyzing literary work structurally, what is going to be analyzed is the structure, what is available in the work. For instance when we are going to analyze a novel, what we can analyze is the structure constructing the novel that is the aspects of the novel, not the author. It is already known that novel is composed of some aspects such as story, plot, character, setting, point of view, tone, theme, and message. Those are found inside the novel.

In short, the main point of the analysis is the structure, from which the word structuralism is derived. As it is a structure, so it is closely related to the aspects that compose the work. Thus, the analysis in this thesis will focus on the major character and the conflict of the given novel.

Abrams (in Prapodo, 2001:140) says that there are four approaches that aroused in a study of literature. *The first* is mimetic approach, that is, an approach that assumes that literary work is an imitation of universe. *The second* is pragmatic, that is, an approach that assumes that literary work is a means to achieve certain purpose. *The third* is expressive approach that assumes that literary work is the place of expression, feeling, mind, thought, and experience of the author. *The last* is objective approach, that is, an approach that assumes that literary work is an autonomic thing undone from the environment, the readers and also the author.

From four models of approaches above, the main discussion of this study just focused on the last approach. Related to this statement, Suwondo (in Jabrohim(Ed), 2003:54) states that objective approach is an approach that gives the full attention on literary work as a structure. Structuralism approach is also called as objective approach. Besides that, Semi (1993: 67) says that structural analysis is called as objective approach, formal approach, or analytic approach. It begins from the basic assumption that literary work as the creative work has full autonomy that must be seen as a thing that can stand-alone.

In addition, Suwondo (in Jabrohim [Ed], 2003: 56) states that the main point of structural analysis is the text of literary work itself without accompanying

with other elements. Furthermore, he said that the main guidance of structural analysis is of the text of literary work itself. Then how is the intrinsic elements of its structure, absolutely it is not accompanied by an analysis of identity and also the view of the author, the role of the readers as the producer of meaning, its relevance with the real world, and do not talk also about literary work as a sign on the process of communication

2.7 Previous Study

In this study, the writer also found some previous studies which can be references in finishing this study they are Dwi Dewinda Julianti, a student of Malang Gajayana University (2004), entitled “An Analysis on Cause and Effect of Arthur Dimmesdale’s Conflict in Nathaniel Hawthorne’s *The Scarlet Letter*”. She stated that there are external and internal conflicts in her study, and it applies descriptive method since her study is a qualitative research to describe the analysis involving both the data and the theories and uses structural, psychological, and religious approach that focuses on the relation between the character’s conflict, cause and effect of this conflict, personality of the character and his conflict with his religion and God. This study proposes some statements of the problems namely: 1) what conflicts does Arthur Dimmesdale have, 2) why do the conflicts happen to him, 3) how the conflicts develop, and 4) what are the effects of the conflicts on Arthur Dimmesdale’s personality. Through the analysis in this study, it is found out that Arthur Dimmesdale as a Priest or clergyman who must preaches God’s laws but he breaks God’s laws and warning with commit adultery with Hester Prynne. Therefore, he must face unsolved conflict because of

his feeling guilty with God and parishioners and feeling responsibility with Hester Prynne and his daughter, Pearl. It also gives an indication of the hypocrisy, coward and fears of Arthur Dimmesdale. His big conflict has effect to health and personality of adulterous Pries Arthur Dimmesdale. This study is an analysis of “The Internal Conflict Faced by The Main Characters of Nathaniel Hawthorne’s *The Scarlet Letter*”. There are several differences between the study above. The study focus only describes about internal conflict and also the way of main characters in solving conflict, and the writer does not employ descriptive qualitative but critical approach in order to analyze the conflict, especially internal conflict in Nathaniel Hawthorne’s *The Scarlet Letter*.

Another student is Riamto Yuli Widodo; his thesis title is “An Analysis on Arthur Dimmesdale’s Puritan Morality Through the Tragic Irony of His Internal Conflicts in Nathaniel Hawthorne’s *The Scarlet Letter*”. This research specifically presents the discussion of Nathaniel Hawthorne’s tragic figure in his novel, *The Scarlet Letter*, that is, Arthur Dimmesdale. Arthur Dimmesdale seems to be a representation of the Puritan irony. As an adulterous priest which is the result of his past seven years of adultery with Hester Prynne. He in the following moment of his life is brought to the torturing conflicts of his religious morality and feeling of humanity. Arthur Dimmesdale is completely incapable of coping with the contradictory conflict and therefore, he terribly suffers from carrying great burden demanding his immediate responsibility. This research proposes some statements of the problems namely: 1) what internal conflicts are encountered by Arthur Dimmesdale, 2) how does the tragic irony of his internal conflicts occur, 3) how

does Arthur Dimmesdale and his internal conflicts as it becomes the scope and limitation in this study. Other characters are by no means discussed with particularity and are merely treated as the supporting ones. The purpose of this study is to answer the research problems proposed. This research is a piece of qualitative research. Therefore, it applies descriptive method since the researcher will describe the analysis involving both the data and the theories. This research uses objective approach that only focuses on the specific object or facts in the novel without relating it to other elements beyond the work. The data are chiefly collected from the original text of *The Scarlet Letter* and also some other books which relevantly support the main source of data. The data will be analyzed in terms of cause and effect and also internal conflict. Through the analysis in this research, it is found out that Arthur Dimmesdale's incapability of coping with the conflicts of his religious morality and feeling of humanity is chiefly caused by his moral and religious immaturity. Furthermore, this fact also gives an indication of the immaturity of Arthur Dimmesdale's Puritan morality. This analysis is different with the analysis above. In this analysis, the writer tried to describe not only the internal conflict, faced by the main characters, but also the way of the main characters to solve their conflicts they faced. And this study uses structural approach for analyzing intrinsic element of literary works that is conflict, especially the internal conflict and also uses a literary criticism structural approach as research design

In this study, the writer also found same analysis but in different object that is on Nurul Hidayah's research entitled "An Analysis on Psychological

Conflicts Faced by the Main Character in Marahrusli's *Siti Nurbaya*" (2003). She also analyzed about conflicts, focused on psychological aspects of the main character. She had three problems in analyzing this novel namely; what are psychological conflicts faced by the main character, how the main characters had the solution to solve psychological conflicts they faced and what can be learnt from the solution of psychological conflicts faced by the main character. As the result she found that there were three main characters that had several psychological conflicts, they are Siti Nurbaya, Samsul Bahri, and Datuk Maringgih. Their conflicts are including in type avoidance-avoidance and to solve conflicts they use realistic level. This research has one different problem of the study, thus she used some psychological theories and descriptive qualitative as her research design. While this analysis, the writer analyzed and focused on only internal conflicts of main characters and the way of main characters in solving their problems. Here, the writer used structural approach for analyzing intrinsic element of literary works that is internal conflict and used a literary criticism structural approach as research design.

In another study, the writer also found the similar research that is "An Analysis on Conflict Faced by Anne in Jane Austen's *Persuasion*" (2005) by Nuri Subekti, she did her analysis by using structural approach because she analyzed one of the intrinsic elements of literary work and she found several problems of studies. They are; what conflicts that are faced by Anne as the one of the main characters, then the causes and the effects of those conflicts to Anne and other character. From these research problems she found the result of her analysis that

conflicts came from two sides, they are internally and externally. The internal conflict in which Anne was faced by her family wanted to move to Bath and she felt in love with a man who had no fortune. The external conflicts happened when she faced the conflicts with other characters, for example: her parents, Sir Walter Elliot and Lady Russel. Both two conflicts had some effects to Anne and other characters such as; frustrated, compulsive-worried, curious, angry, and anxious. The study above has little different with this study, because it is not only in object but also more specific that focus on the internal conflicts of main characters, and covers the way of main characters in solving their conflicts. While the analysis above explained the causes and the effects of the conflicts.

It is also found in another study, it is Analysis on Conflict Faced by the Main Character, King Lear, in William Shakespeare's *King Lear* (2007) by Iffah Agustin Kusumaningtiyas. This study has two problems that will be discussed; 1). What kinds of conflicts faced by the main character King Lear, 2). How the conflicts happened. Then purposes of this study are to know the conflicts which were faced by main character King Lear and to describe how the conflicts happened in the story of the play.

In analyzing the conflict of play, the researcher uses literary criticism and structural approach or called objective approach as the research design, because conflict is one of intrinsic aspect of literary work. Here, the data source is the text of play entitled *The Tragedy of King Lear* written by William Shakespeare.

Therefore, she not only has to read the play repeatedly, identify the main and the minor character and conflicts, and find out the relevant information from the

internet to collect all the data needed. But also, she has to categorize and interpret all the data in analyzing.

As the result of the study, there are two conflicts which are faced by the main character King Lear in *King Lear* play; they are internal and external conflict. In internal conflict there are psychological and emotional conflict; in this case the main character King Lear faced conflict with himself. While, in external conflict there are social and physical conflict; here, King Lear had conflicts from the first act until the end and the death of King Lear.

The study above has little different with this study, it is in object and this study more specific that focus on the internal conflicts of main characters, and cover the way of main characters in solving their conflicts. While, the analysis above explore the conflict of the main character and how the conflict happened.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will cover the result of the data analysis of which has been accomplished and collected based on the formulated research problems. The data are analyzed descriptively based on the conflict theory in literary work.

Conflict is a phenomenon and always will appear and come up through the story, including in Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*. This novel provides several conflicts which often occur in our life. The conflicts happen between one character and another. There are social, internal, or psychological, and physical conflicts. Essentially, in this novel there are seven characters introduced, and they are Hester Prynne, Roger Chillingworth, Arthur Dimmesdale, Pearl, Mr. Wilson, Governor Bellingham, and Mistress Hibbin. The major characters, who will be discussed here, are Hester Prynne, Roger Chillingworth, and Arthur Dimmesdale. As the main characters of the novel, all of them suffered some conflicts either external or internal conflicts. But, here the writer would like to focus on the three main characters' internal conflict only, they are Hester Prynne, as the female character, Arthur Dimmesdale, and Roger Chillingworth as the male character. Besides, the way of main characters solve their conflicts also become the major concerns in this analysis.

Furthermore, the analysis will be presented descriptively and chronologically based on the plot of the story. In addition, all of the data which are found in the story will be explained in the following analysis.

3.1 Hester Prynne's Internal Conflicts

Hester is a round, major character and a protagonist. She comes from Old England. She marries Roger Chillingworth, an old educated man who spends most of his time on science. However, she does not love him. Hester lives in New England, Boston, while her husband is still in Amsterdam. In her lonely ties, she meets Dimmesdale, a young pious and educated man. They commit adultery. That is why Hester is sent to the judgment of the rulers of the society. The author describes Hester Prynne as a beautiful young woman. Her appearance reminds people of the image of Divine Maternity. She wears very simple clothes with the letter A in her breast.

Hester Prynne has an excellent personality. She is a woman with a very strong will, who is not easily defeated. This personality is conspicuous at the occasion when people ask her to speak out the name of her fellow sinner, and she refuses to answer and keeps her secret tightly for years. This strong personality is also clearly seen when she has to live in a very hard condition.

Hester is an independent woman. She is very skillful at needlework. She is able to supply her needs by her handwork in which becomes fashion. However she always wears a very simple clothes which is very modest. She is also very kind and helpful to others. She makes coarse garments for the poor. Since her kindness, she is able to rebuild her own image and people do not look down at her anymore. She loves her child Pearl very much, although she often suffers from her child's strange naughtiness which is her only friend.

Although Hester is a religious woman, she is a reflection of the humanism ideas. She disregards tradition, religion and law in order to get her wish. It is shown when she says that what she has done with Mr. Dimmesdale has a consecration of its own.

3.1.1 Hester Prynne against her Disability in Keeping the Secret

Hester Prynne has shocked the Puritans of Boston by committing adultery. Two years before the opening of the story, she is sent to America alone by her husband to await his coming. As far as the world knows, Hester's husband, Dr. Prynne (an elderly scientist), has disappeared. All of Boston is anxious for Hester to tell the name of her secret lover, the father of her child named Pearl. Hester leaves the prison and walks to the market place where she mounts the steps of a scaffold. The magistrates have been merciful to her-she has not been condemned to death for her crime against society. However, she has to stand on the scaffold in her position of shame and punishment for the few hours, so that the townspeople may see her, the tiny, three-months old baby, and the cloth scarlet letter "A" which she wears on her bosom. Governor Bellingham, the Reverend John Wilson, and the Reverend Arthur Dimmesdale try to get Hester to name her lover. But she refuses, much to the relief of Dimmesdale. It is shown in the following quotation.

"Never!" replied Hester Prynne, looking, not at Mr. Wilson, but into the deep and troubled eyes of the younger clergyman. "It is too deeply branded. Ye cannot take it off. And would that I might endure his agony, as well as mine!" (*The Scarlet Letter: 58*)

Hester tries hard to hide her adulterous affair deeply from anybody's knowledge. Her disability for not telling the truth that his fellow sinner is Arthur Dimmesdale since, in fact, she faces two difficult options. First, she will ruin

Arthur Dimmesdale's reputation and position if she reveals her fellow sinner for he is an honorable clergyman in the town. Second, she will be reimprisoned and has to suffer public shame and mockery for her whole life alone. She annoyed with her condition, so that it becomes conflict to her. However, when the pressures and sufferings put on her hand over and over again, Hester sometimes feels so hopeless and wants to reveal it to everybody. Nevertheless, after bearing it in her mind, she suddenly abandons this idea and keeps it inside of her heart again deeply, as the following quotation says:

“ It might be, too,—doubtless it was so, although she hid the secret from herself, and grew pale whenever it struggled out of her heart, like serpent from its hole,—it might be that another feeling kept her within the scene and pathway that had been so fatal. There dwelt, there trode the feet of one with whom she seemed herself connected in a union, that, unrecognized on earth, would bring them together before the bar of final judgment, and make that their marriage-altar, for a joint futurity of endless retribution. Over and over again, the tempter of souls had thrust this idea upon Hester's contemplation, and laughed at the passionate and desperate joy with which she seized, and then strove to cast it from her. She barely looked the idea in the face, and hastened to bar it in its dungeon.”
(*The Scarlet Letter*: 68)

It is so clear, that in this situation Hester experiences internal conflict. She faced on two difficult choices. As states that internal conflict is a conflict between idea and others, someone and his mind. Another also stated that internal conflict occurs inside the character's mind, such as jealousy, envy, love, anger, fear, phobias, rejection, etc. and the conflict occurs between the characters against selves (insecurities, disabilities, psychological, emotion)

<http://www.netauthor.org/e2k/mar2002/features.html>

Here, the conflict that experienced by Hester is character against disabilities. That is why, Hester's disability makes anger, fear, and rejection in herself, so it is involved to internal conflict, it is also be classified into psychological conflict, since psychologically she suffers conflicts accordance with her disability. This conflict is also shown in another part and it occurs when Hester's child, Pearl, grows into a beautiful child, but she is a child who will not be managed easily. During her mother's conversation with Roger Chillingworth, Pearl has managed to play by herself. Her last act is to make the symbol of the scarlet letter out of seaweed and put it on her chest. Her mother asks her if she knows what the letter means, but Pearl only knows it is the letter "A." Hester then asks Pearl is she knows why her mother wears the letter. Pearl answers that, it is for the same reason that minister keeps his hand over his heart. Thus, until she is told what the letter really means she is unable to know herself. Pearl then demands that her mother tell her what the letter "A" stands for, and why the minister keeps putting his hand over his heart. It can be seen in the quotation bellow. "What does the letter mean, Mother?—and why dost thou wear it?—and why does the minister keep his hand over his heart?" (*The Scarlet Letter: 154*)

Pearl's curiosity about the scarlet letter means creates her over and over keeps asking about it to her mother. Hester feels band and totally confused faces those difficulties. Sometimes, Hester upset at the freakish, elfish look that comes into Pearl's eyes.

"What shall I say?" thought Hester to herself. "No! If this be the price of the child's sympathy, I cannot pay it!"
Then she spoke aloud.

“Silly Pearl, “said she, “what question are these? There are many things in this world that a child must not ask about. What know I of the minister’s heart? And as for the scarlet letter, I wear it for the sake of its gold thread.” (*The Scarlet Letter: 154*)

Her disability for not telling it to her daughter since, in reality it is a symbol of her adultery. Telling her daughter the real meaning of it means that she exposes her shame to her daughter. The failure of Hester to fully reveal her secret to Pearl creates a conflict. Unfortunately, this conflict shows Hester’s confusion whether to tell her daughter the real meaning of the scarlet letter or not. She really gets dilemma to make decision. And it is makes anger, fear and rejection in herself. In this case, Hester’s conflict is classified into internal conflict, it is character against self. And it is can be classified into psychological conflict since occurs inside of mind, such as jealousy, envy, love, anger, fear, phobias, rejection, etc. And the conflict occurs between the characters against selves (insecurities, disabilities, psychological, emotion). Furthermore, internal conflict is the conflict that happened to the character’s heart and mind, for example, because of the dual desires, different choices, wishes, or other problems.

3.1.2 Hester Prynne against Her Guilty Feeling

Hester takes Pearl on a walk into the woods because she has heard that Dimmesdale will be walking along the forest path. She needs to meet him in order to warn him about who Chillingworth really is. Hester thinks so hard how to speak about the lie that Dimmesdale has to know about. She looks into his face but hesitates to speak.

“Hester Prynne looked into his face, but hesitated to speak. Yet, uttering his long-restrained emotions so vehemently as he did, his words here offered her the very point of circumstances in which

to interpose what she came to say. She conquered her fears, and spoke.” (*The Scarlet Letter: 163*)

Hester calls out to Dimmesdale and starts talking to him. He tells her that he feels like a cheat whenever he preaches to his congregation, and that he longs for a friend who knows his secret. Hester offers to be his friend, but then tells him that he is living with an enemy. She feels guilty and fully sensible of injury that she does to him. At first she is afraid that Arthur Dimmesdale will hate and not forgive her if she tells her lie, but in the end she conquers her fear anyway from him far so many long years. She reveals the fact that Chillingworth is her former husband, at which Dimmesdale first appears angry, but then sinks down into the ground. He tells Hester that he cannot forgive her for not telling him. Hester, after seven years of desperately wanting forgiveness, puts her arms around Arthur Dimmesdale and pleads with him to forgive her which he finally does.

“Such a friend as thou hast even now wished for,” said she, “with whom to weep over thy sin, thou hast in me, the partner of it!”—again she hesitated, but brought out the words with him under the same roof!”

The minister started to his feet gasping for breath and clutching at his heart, as if he would have torn it out of his bosom.

“Ha! What sayest thou!” cried he. “An enemy! And under mine own roof! What mean you?”

Hester Prynne was now fully sensible of the deep injury for which she has responsible to this unhappy man, in permitting him to lie for so many years, or, indeed, for a single moment, at the mercy of one whose purposes could not be other than malevolent. The very contiguity of his enemy, beneath whatever mask the latter might conceal himself, was enough to disturb the magnetic sphere of a being so sensitive as Arthur Dimmesdale.” (*The Scarlet Letter: 163*)

Theoretically, conflict is unpleasant thing or struggle in their life and it caused such as depression, guilty, angry or other negative feeling, so they are bearing conflict in their life. Conflict is familiar as the unpleasant things that experienced by the characters in the story. Accordance with the theory, Hester in this case, is suffering a conflict within herself. Psychologically, she feels guilty and fears to Arthur Dimmesdale because of her lie about her true husband, Roger Chillingworth. Hence, Hester's conflict here involved in the internal conflict that is character against self. Here also involved in psychological conflict. Moreover, this conflict also can be classified into moral conflict because Hester feels guilty to Arthur Dimmesdale.

3.2 Arthur Dimmesdale's Internal Conflicts

This character is considered as a major, round character, and a protagonist. In this story, Dimmesdale is a young educated minister in his society and a very pious man. However, he feels into a grievous sin. He commits adultery with Hester.

Unlike Hester, Arthur Dimmesdale is a coward. He does not have any courage to repent his sin. His guilty feeling hunted him day by day. He suffers from psychologically. Later he realizes that the only way of escaping from his agony is by repenting his sin and facing his fate bravely.

Dimmesdale, in his miserable condition, has a special ability of communicating and experiencing others' feeling. That is why people loved him.

3.2.1 Arthur Dimmesdale against His Guilty Feeling

Seven years before, Arthur Dimmesdale makes a “secret sin” with Hester Prynne until she is pregnant and bears Pearl. One day when Hester Prynne is brought in the market place. She is observed on the scaffold by a man who recognizes her. Reverend Wilson, Governor Bellingham, and Reverend Dimmesdale all speak to Hester, each concerned that she should tell the name of her lover. Arthur Dimmesdale, as one of the rulers in his society and the father of Pearl was there too with other ‘good’ people. Those people want to know the name of Hester Prynne’s partner. They bid Arthur Dimmesdale to ask Hester to confess the truth about her partner’s sin name.

“Speak to the woman, my brother,” said Mr. Wilson. “It is of moment to her soul, and therefore, as the worshipful Governor says, momentous to thine own, in whose charge hers is. Exhort her to confess the truth!” (*The Scarlet Letter*: 57)

At the time, Dimmesdale was not only surprised but also shock. His face becomes changes. He says with Hester that she must speak out who is the name of her fellow-sinner and fellow-sufferer and be not silent from any mistaken pity and kindness for him. Actually he feels afraid to ask Hester Prynne since in real Dimmesdale is exposed to two difficult choices, he is so confused, if the society is aware about his behavior at this time, and they will know his feeling guilty since if he kept refusing, people might question him. He might face other problems. If he asked Hester to tell the truth, his fate is laid on Hester’s hand. He is also really in danger. He is exposed to his own sin. But, Arthur as a Priest in the other hand is partner of Hester’s sin must do his duty to ask Hester who is the father of her child.

“Hester Prynne,” said he, leaning over the balcony, and looking down steadfastly into her eyes, “thou hearest what this god man says, and seest the accountability under which I labor. If thou feelest it to be for thy soul’s peace, and that thy earthly punishment will thereby be made more effectual to salvation, I charge thee to speak out the name of thy fellow-sinner and fellow-sufferer! Be not silent from any mistaken pity and tenderness for him; for, believe me, Hester, though he were to step down from a high place, and stand there beside thee on thy pedestal of shame, yet better were it so, than to hide a guilty hearth through life.” (*The Scarlet Letter*: 57)

When people experienced unpleasant thing or struggle in their life and it caused such as depression, guilty, angry or other negative feeling, so they are bearing conflict in their life. Conflict is familiar as the unpleasant things that experienced by the characters in the story. Accordance with the theory, Dimmesdale in this case, is suffering a conflict within himself. Psychologically, he feels emotional disorder because of what he did. Therefore, Dimmesdale’s conflict here involved in the internal conflict, it is character against self. And also can be called psychological conflict. Moreover, this conflict also can be classified into moral conflict because Dimmesdale feels guilty to Hester.

As we know that Dimmesdale faces internal conflict; it is character against guilty feeling to Hester. And it also occurs in the next part when Arthur Dimmesdale is a priest, a man who preaches God’s laws but he commits adultery with Hester Prynne and he becomes a sinner who violates God’s law. He must responsible all of his sin and Pearl as the result of his adultery. As a priest he is aware that God always knows everything in the world. Besides, he thinks that God knows what people do in good or bad behavior. Although his committed adultery is not seen by others but he feels that God is witness of his sin. He is so

overwhelmed with shame and remorse that he has started to become famous for his sermon. His ability as a speaker is enhanced by the fact that he feels far more sinful than many in his audience. He has even tried to tell his congregation about the sin he committed with Hester Prynne, but always in such away that they think he being modest. This causes Dimmesdale even more pain, for he believes that he is also lying to his people.

Feeling guilty never lost from his heart because of his sin. In this condition he has big and complicated trouble that he cannot solve. Although his communities around him still believe that he is a priest man and always idolizes him, he feels loose of confidence in front of his community. However, he is aware of the sin covering up itself.

“I, whom you behold in these black garments of the priesthood,—I, who ascend the sacred desk, and turn my pale face heavenward, taking upon myself to hold communion, in your behalf, with the Most High Omniscience,—I, in whose daily life you discern the sanctity of Enoch,—I, whose footsteps, as you suppose, leave a gleam along my earthly track, whereby the pilgrims that shall come after me maybe guided to the regions of the blest,—I, who have laid the hand of baptism upon your children— I, who have breathed the parting prayer over your dying friend, to whom the Amen sounded gaintly from a world which they have quitted,—I, your pastor whom you so reverence and trust, am utterly a pollution and a lie!”
(The Scarlet Letter: 121)

From Arthur Dimmesdale’s statement above, we know that he feels guilty with his religion especially with the God. He is against God’s warning in the bible which should be deeply learned of it. As other priests, he is the messenger of the lord of host whose lips should flow with the knowledge of God so the people will learn God laws that are why the conflict happened to him. He not only feels unpeace or unhappiness with his position as a minister whom the people so

believe, but also feels very guilty because he thinks that God always knows his committed adultery. He is tortured because his parishioner always believes that he is a holy man which has destroyed his position become a minister. He always keeps the secret of adultery or his great sin and he fears to be recognized in front of Church council that he is a father or Pearl.

“What else could I look for, being what I am, and leading such a life as mine? Were I an atheist.—a man devoid of conscience,—a wretch with coarse and brutal instincts,—I might have found peace long are now. Nay, I never should have lost it! But, as matters stand with my soul, whatever of good capacity there originally was in me, all of God’s gifts that were the choicest have become the ministers of spiritual torment. Hester, I am most miserable!” (*The Scarlet Letter: 162*)

Here, Dimmesdale’s conflict is involved in internal conflict; it is character against self since that happens to character’s heart. As theory stated that internal conflict occurs inside the character’s mind, such as jealousy, envy, love, anger, fear, phobias, rejection, etc.

This conflict theoretically, belongs to the internal conflict and it is also called psychological conflict. Here, the conflict happened to Dimmesdale’s mind since he feels fear, anger, and rejection that it become one of the characteristics of someone who suffers psychological conflicts that belongs to the internal conflict. As stated this conflict is belongs to internal conflict. As also stated that internal conflict occurs inside the character’s heart and mind, such as jealousy, envy, love, anger, fear, phobias, rejection, etc.

3.2.2 Arthur Dimmesdale Against His Insecurities

Hester takes Pearl with her to the Governor's hall in order to deliver some gloves which she has sown. Because townspeople speak of taking Pearl from her, Hester goes to Governor Bellingham's mansion to ask him to help her. Hester's main reason for going is to plead with Governor Bellingham to let her keep Pearl, whom the Governor felt would be better raised in a more Christian household. In the highly polished breastplate and headpiece of a suit of armor, Pearl sees the reflection of her mother's scarlet letter greatly exaggerated. Hester notes that the child's appearance reflected in the unusual mirror. Governor Bellingham is surprised to see Pearl in his house. He examines the child concerning her Christian upbringing. He sternly tells her that many people doubt that she should have the care of little Pearl. In the Puritan tradition, when people are considered not able to educate their children, they should give the responsibility of educating their children to the church or government. Hester vigorously defends her position against both the Governor and Reverend Wilson.

“God gave me the child!” cried she. “He gave her in requital of all thing else, which ye had taken from me. She is my happiness!—she is my torture, none the less! Pearl keeps me here in life! Pearl punishes me too! See ye not, she is the scarlet letter, only capable of being loved, and so endowed with a million fold the power of retribution for my sin? Ye shall not take her! I will die forst!” (*The Scarlet Letter*: 95)

Hester grabs Pearl and screams that she will die before they are allowed to take away her daughter. In an act of desperation, Hester then makes a passionate plea to Reverend Arthur Dimmesdale to help her.

“God gave her into my keeping,” repeated Hester Prynne, raising her voice almost to a shriek. “I will not give her up!”—And here,

by a sudden impulse, she turned to the young clergyman, Mr. Dimmesdale, at whom, up to this moment, she had seemed hardly so much as once to direct her eyes. "Speak thou for me!" cried she. "Thou wast my pastor, and hast charge of my soul, and knowest me better than these men can. I will not lose the child! Speak for me! Thou knowest—for thou hast sympathies which these men mother's rights, and how much the stronger they are when that mother has but her child and the scarlet letter! Look thou to it! I will not lose the child! Look to it!" (*The Scarlet Letter*: 95)

In this hard situation Dimmesdale is exposed to two difficult choices. He is in insecurities, whether he will side Hester Prynne against the custom or supported Mr. Wilson and the governor's idea. If he chooses the previous alternative, it means he breaks the rules. However, if he chooses the other alternative, Hester Prynne will loose her child. Of course he does not want that terrible situation happen to Hester, since, as we know that he loves Hester Prynne and the child is his child too.

Finally, Arthur Dimmesdale comes forward with his hand over his heart and argues that God has obviously given Pearl to Hester for some divine reason, and that it would meddle with the ways of the Lord to take Pearl away from her. He then indicates that Pearl is punishment for Hester as well, evidenced by the garb of the poor child, so forcibly reminding us of that red symbol which wears.

"There is truth in what she says," began the minister, with a voice sweet, tremulous, but powerful, insomuch that the hall reechoed, and the hollow armor rang with it—"truth in what Hester says, and in the feeling which inspires her! God gave her the child, and gave her, too, an instinctive knowledge of its nature and requirements—both seemingly so peculiar—which no other mortal being can possess. And, moreover, is there not a quality of awful sacredness in the relation between this mother and this child?" (*The Scarlet Letter*: 98)

In this case, Dimmesdale's conflict is classified into internal conflict. In accordance with the theory that internal conflict occurs inside the character's heart and mind, such as jealousy, envy, anger, fear, phobias, rejection, etc. And the conflict occurs between the characters against self (insecurities, disabilities, psychological, emotional). Here, the conflict that experienced by Dimmesdale is character against disabilities. That is why; Dimmesdale's disability makes anger, fear, and rejection in himself, so it is involved to internal conflict. And it is also can be classified into psychological conflict, since psychologically he suffers conflicts accordance with his insecurity.

3.2.3 Arthur Dimmesdale against Disability Confessing Sin

Hester Prynne's husband, Dr. Prynne, is surprised to see his young bride on a scaffold wearing the scarlet letter of an adulteress. Deciding to practice medicine in the new world, he chooses to settle in Boston under the assumed name of Roger Chillingworth. His plan is to find out the name of his wife's lover. He suspects the guilty man to be the Reverend Arthur Dimmesdale.

On day Roger Chillingworth has been digging into Dimmesdale's heart through conversation, much as a miner digs into the earth. He realizes that Dimmesdale is hiding some dark secret. He therefore expands a great deal of time and energy to make Dimmesdale reveal what is troubling him. As the declining of Dimmesdale's health, Chillingworth took care of him. Dimmesdale's unusual personality and health condition make that old physician became so curious to know his patient's problems. Chillingworth suspected him of hiding a secret problem; he investigates Dimmesdale's condition carefully.

The discussion took place when Chillingworth is examining a bundle of plants. They discuss people who hid their secret. They believe that people should not hide their sin which will lead them to a miserable condition. Chillingworth tries to get Dimmesdale to confess, by drawing a parallel with the case of a man who did not confess his earthly sins. “Then why not reveal them here?” asked Roger Chillingworth, glancing quietly aside at the minister. “Why should not the guilty ones sooner avail themselves of this unutterable solace?” (*The Scarlet Letter: 111*)

Dimmesdale discusses how wonderful confession is, for it relieves a sinner’s conscience. He adds that some people hide their sin for a certain purpose, for then they might lose their chances for doing well for man in the future, because of their public disgrace. Then Chillingworth tells Dimmesdale to relieve his soul by telling him of his inner troubles. But the minister says no, and then he rushes away. “No—not to thee!—not to an earthly physician!” cried Mr. Dimmesdale passionately and turning his eyes, full and bright and with a kind of fierceness, on old Roger Chillingworth. (*The Scarlet Letter: 115*)

Here, actually he knows that he should not hide his sin. But, he cannot do that because of some reasons. He is minister that should glorify God in his life. If he admits his crime, he fears will lose everything, especially his position as a minister. Furthermore, he will be very embarrassed. However, if he does not open his hidden sin, his life will remain unhappy. His disability to admit his crime makes him suffer psychologically long his life.

In this case, Dimmesdale's disability is classified into internal conflict. in accordance with the theory that internal conflict occurs inside the character's mind, such as jealousy, envy, anger, fear, phobias, rejection, etc. and the conflict occurs between the characters against self (insecurities, disabilities, psychological, emotional). Here, the conflict that experienced by Dimmesdale is character against disabilities. That is why; Dimmesdale's disability makes anger, fear, and rejection in himself, so it is involved to internal conflict. And it is also can be classified into psychological conflict, since psychologically he suffers conflicts accordance with his disability.

3.3 Roger Chillingworth's Internal Conflicts

Roger Chillingworth is a major, round character and an antagonist. He is the husband of Hester Prynne. This old man paid little attention to his wife and to his own life. He spends most of his time studying alchemy and other science so that he became a well-skilled physician.

Chillingworth is calm in temperament. Even in difficult situation, Chillingworth can handle his emotion. This personality is shown, for example, when he sees his wife stood on the pedestal of shame and when he recognizes his enemy, Dimmesdale. He does not show his anger or his sorrow.

Roger Chillingworth is an upright man. He admitted that he is wronged Hester by marrying her. He does not take avenge intelligent way. He plays upon Dimmesdale's soul and makes him suffer psychologically.

3.3.1 Roger Chillingworth against his Curiosity

At his arrival in Boston, Chillingworth is shocked by the judgment of his wife. Hester Prynne stood on the pedestal of shame with a small baby in her arms. It is unbelievable for him knowing that his wife commits adultery, but it is true. Chillingworth feels guilty and fully sensible of deep injury as husband of Hester since he cannot be a good husband. He also feels wrong and anger marries her because Hester does not love him. He visits jail and asks who her fellow sinner is.

“We have wronged each other,” answered he. “Mine was the first wrong, when I betrayed thy budding youth into a false and unnatural relation with my decay. Therefore, as a man who has not thought and philosophized in vain, I seek no vengeance, plot no evils against thee. Between thee and me, the scale hangs fairly balanced. But Hester, the man lives who has wronged us both! Who is he?” (*The Scarlet Letter: 63*)

Hester denies telling his name, Chillingworth is angry then promises her that he will find the man, and seeks revenge on the true father for stealing his chance at a family. And then asks Hester not to call him husband. “There are none in this land that know me. Breath not to any human soul that thou didst ever call me husband!” (*The Scarlet Letter: 65*)

Chillingworth’s deed could be knowledgeable since he is in his conscious condition that he is Hester’s real husband, so he needs to know who Hester’s lover is. In addition, he plans to avenge the sinner; that is why he makes Hester keeps his identity as her husband.

Times goes by and Chillingworth becomes famous in the town he has a feeling that Dimmesdale keeps a secret. His feeling is supported by the evidence that Dimmesdale often puts his hand over his breast. Then he makes friend with

Dimmesdale and offers him to be his physician. Knowing the response to his offer, Chillingworth is sure that there must be something wrong with him; he is fully aware of this condition.

“It is as well to have made this step,” said Roger Chillingworth to himself, looking after the minister, with a grave smile.” There is nothing lost. We shall be friends again anon. But see, now, how passion takes hold upon this man, and hurrieth him out of himself! As with one passion so with another. He had done a wild thing ere now, this pious master Dimmesdale, in the hot passion of his heart.” (*The Scarlet Letter: 163*)

Through the intense approach, finally Dimmesdale agrees to cure by Chillingworth. He examines the minister objectively and he finds the great result of it. He ends by becoming passionately absorbed in this case and experiences a great fascination. Roger Chillingworth is like a child finding his toys; he is very pleased realizing, what he has thought before seems close to be true. What he has to do now is to make Dimmesdale open his secret by ferreting out the minister’s reaction by saying that Hester’s face is in a look of pain so that it is better for the sufferer to show his pain, as Hester does, than to cover it tightly in his heart.

“Nevertheless, I cannot answer for her. There was a look of pain in her face which I would gladly have been spared the sight of. But still, methinks, it must need be better for he sufferer to be free to show his pain, as this poor woman Hester is, than to cover it all up in his heart.” (*The Scarlet Letter: 165*)

In short, because of anger, Roger Chillingworth beyond his awareness lets his mind full of plans that lead him into revenge. His mind will not be in rest before he takes a revenge on Dimmesdale. All his life is spent on revenging Arthur Dimmesdale.

It is clear enough, that this condition turns to be a conflict to Chillingworth himself since this case troubled him and he feels horrible with it. As stated, conflict is unpleasant things experienced by the characters in the story, which is, if the characters can select, they prefer to not select it. Here, Chillingworth annoyed because he does not get the answer of his curiosity. Therefore, it can be concluded that this conflict belongs to internal conflict that is psychological conflict since the conflict happens inside the character's mind. As stated that internal conflict is a conflict between idea and others, someone and his mind. Another also says that internal conflict is the conflicts that happened to the characters' heart and mind, for example, because of the dual desires, different choices, wishes, or other problems.

3.4 The Main Characters' Ways To Solve Their Internal Conflicts

3.4.1 Hester Prynne's Ways to Solve Her Internal Conflicts

Upset at Arthur Dimmesdale's sad physical condition, Hester Prynne decides that she must help him. Over the period of seven years of wearing the scarlet letter, she has become an accepted, relatively respected, member of the community. Hester realizes that there is a force damaging Dimmesdale's sense of peace other than his conscience alone. She realizes that Chillingworth is that evil force. Over a period of seven years her scarlet letter had become a "familiar object to the townspeople. "To her credit she had never fought the public, she has always submitted "to its worst usage." For seven years her life has been "blameless." She has given generously to the poor; she has nursed the sick. Many people begin to consider her a "Sister of Mercy. " The letter "A" begins to

become the symbol of her “helpfulness,” meaning to some people not adultery, but “Able.” Hester never demands public approval. Where there is darkness, sickness and poverty, there she is, too. Hers is not an existence filled with sunshine; hers is a dark world. The magistrates (judges) gradually begin to recognize her helpfulness. One sacrifice has been made by Hester through the wearing of the scarlet symbol—she has lost much of her femininity. Her somber looks, her hair hidden under a cap, and her reserved manner cause her to seem very stern. Of course, the fact that she once had allowed herself to be tender and has suffered considerably because of that influences her behavior now. She must not seem a loose woman in any way. If she were alone she might have difficulty in keeping her solitary, stern position. But little Pearl has caused her to carefully regulate her behavior.

“Hester’s nature showed itself warm and rich; a wellspring of human tenderness, unyielding to every real demand, and inexhaustible by the largest. Her breast, with its badge of shame, was but the softer pillow for the Mercy; or, we may rather say, the world’s heavy hand had so ordained her, when neither the world nor she looked forward to this result. The letter was the symbol of her calling. Such helpfulness was found in her—so much power to do and power to sympathize—that many people refused to interpret the scarlet “A” by its original signification. They said that it meant “Able”; so strong was Hester Prynne, with a woman’s strength”
(The Scarlet Letter: 136)

Although Hester presents a submissive appearance to the great satisfaction of her fellow Puritans, inwardly she lives in darkness and receives no comfort. Evidently, the scarlet letter represents a certain form of public penance, but it has not truly purified. Her knowledge of sorrow helps her understand the great sadness in Dimmesdale’s heart. She decides to help him. She knows that

Chillingworth, Dimmesdale's "secret enemy," has falsely been pretending to be a "friend and helper" to the unhappy minister. Until this time she has had her lips sealed regarding her association with Chillingworth, for the vengeful old man had demanded this of her when he visited her seven long years ago in the prison. Hester makes up her mind to meet Chillingworth and talk the matter over with him. "I would speak a word with you," said she, "a word that concerns us much."

(The Scarlet Letter: 143)

On those explanations here, it can take the conclusion that Hester in facing her conflict is not allowed to feel emotional about her conflict of the day; she spends her time thinking and doing which can bring her in improved reputation in the community. Her good deeds have caused many of the Puritans to change their original interpretation of the scarlet letter "A" for adultery. Now some speak of it as meaning "Able," representing her willingness to help others and her strength and gets their admiration for her good works.

3.4.2 Dimmesdale's Ways to Solve His Internal Conflicts

Dimmesdale is the honorable minister of the town and he is a father of Pearl. He is tortured man who constantly places his hand over his heart when agitated. He has no bravery to confess the sin and because of this he suffers psychologically. It is shown in the judgment of Hester Prynne, when she asks her to speak out her fellow sufferer. "She will not speak! Murmured Mr. Dimmesdale, who leaning over the balcony, with his hand upon his heart, had awaited the result of his appeal. He now drew back with a long respiration".

(The Scarlet Letter: 58)

Dimmesdale feels depressed because of hiding something principle to him. He wishes to be able to reveal his sin and stand on the same scaffold as Hester Prynne, but he cannot fulfill his wish.

From those description, it can be said that Arthur Dimmesdale in facing his conflict he becomes a hypocrite. He realizes that he is wrong and he has to reveal the secret but he does not want to the world to see him. He does not want to be left by his people. He does not want his reputation and position ruined by the sin if he reveals it. Finally, he reveals of what he has been hiding for a long time from his people. He reveals his secret after giving his sermon on the celebration of a new governor of Boston. He calls out Hester, who is standing near the scaffold, to come over to him in front of all of Boston people.

3.4.3 Roger Chillingworth's Ways to Solve His Internal Conflicts

Roger Chillingworth realizes that Arthur Dimmesdale is hiding some dark secret. He therefore expends a great deal of time and energy to make Arthur Dimmesdale reveals what is troubling him. Dimmesdale fails to realize that Roger Chillingworth is in fact his enemy, because he is so terrified of everyone in the town finding out his secret that he is blind to any enemy within his own home. Roger Chillingworth engages the minister in a conversation about why men keep secret in their hearts, rather than reveal them immediately.

Arthur Dimmesdale clutches his breast and struggles to avoid directly answering the questions Chillingworth poses. The two men are interrupted by Pearl and Hester walking through the cemetery outside. Pearl is jumping from gravestone to gravestone, and finally starts dancing upon a large, flat stone.

When Hester tries to make her stop, she takes several burrs and arranges them on

the scarlet letter, to which they stick. Roger Chillingworth observes that Pearl has no discoverable principle of being since she disregards all human ordinances and opinions. Arthur Dimmesdale then remark that Pearl embodies the freedom of a broken law. When Pearl sees the two men, she hurls one of her burrs at Dimmesdale, who recoils in fear. Pearl then shouts to her mother that they should leave, or the black man who has already gotten hold of Arthur Dimmesdale will catch them. Roger Chillingworth then tells Dimmesdale that as his physician he cannot cure him since his ailment sees to come from his spiritual side. Roger Chillingworth demands to be told what sort of secret Dimmesdale is hiding. The minister, upset by this, passionately cries out, “No!-not to thee! –not to an earthly physician!” and leaves the room.” (*The Scarlet Letter: 115*). Soon thereafter Dimmesdale falls asleep while reading. Chillingworth takes the opportunity to place his hand over Dimmesdale’s heart, and then leaves before the minister can awake. He is incredibly folly of joy and wonderment after having felt Dimmesdale’s heart.

In this part indicates that Chillingworth begins his search for Hester’s lover with the feeling that he only wants to reveal the truth. Before he knows it, he is overcome by a terrible fascination, which forces him to probe and dig into the heart of his suspected victim (Dimmesdale). Finally, he is a man seeking a devilish revenge. He wishes the minister to suffer pangs of conscience, to be aware of his own (Dimmesdale’s) hypocrisy. Roger Chillingworth has been digging into Arthur Dimmesdale’s heart through conversation, much as a miner digs into the earth. He finds May wonderful thoughts, but he does not uncover

anything that positively states that the young minister is Hester's love. Roger Chillingworth tries to get Arthur Dimmesdale to confess, by drawing a parallel with the case of a man who did not confess his earthly sins and who had ugly weeds' growing from his heart in remembrance of his sins.

“He now dug into the poor clergyman's heart like a miner searching for gold; or, rather, like a sexton delving buried on the dead man's bosom, but likely to find nothing save mortality and corruption. Alas for his own soul, if these were what he sought!”
(*The Scarlet Letter: 109*)

Through the conversation between them, Arthur Dimmesdale discusses how wonderful confession is, for it relieves a sinner's conscience. And he adds that some men cannot confess their sins, for then they might lose their chances for doing good for man in the future, because of their public disgrace. Chillingworth seeks to tell Arthur Dimmesdale to relieve his soul by telling him of his inner troubles. The minister says “No!” then he rushes away. Finally Chillingworth walks quietly into Dimmesdale's room when the minister asleep in a chair. The doctor pushes aside the covering of the sleeping minister's chest and feasts his eyes on what might be a self-inflicted wound – a letter “A”!

From the data which is explored above, it interprets that everyone has own way in facing the conflicts. Here, Chillingworth is calm in temperament. Even in difficult situation, he can handle his emotion. He does not show his anger nor his sorrow. He took avenged on Dimmesdale in his intelligent way. He plays upon Arthur Dimmesdale's soul and makes him suffer psychologically.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The Scarlet Letter is one of the famous Nathaniel Hawthorne's novels. This novel teaches us about love and wisdom. Through this novel also we learn how to love something or someone wisely without getting stuck too much love. Because it will drive us into horrible life and make us think and behave carelessly.

Through this story, we also get another valuable knowledge about truth. It is important not only to keep the truth in our live, our attitudes but also to behave according to the norm and the rule. If we break them, we must responsible for what we have done. However, if we tried to keep rottenness, be sure one day it will rise up since it could not keep for long time. Then, it is not impossible for us to face a lot of troubles or conflict in our life.

After presenting the result of analysis in the previous chapter, the conclusion and suggestions are taken in this part. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research questions, while suggestions is intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in doing further research in this area.

4.1 Conclusion

In this study, the writer stresses on the analysis on the internal conflicts faced by the main characters in Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*. The purpose of the study is 1). To explore the internal conflicts faced by the main characters, 2). To provide explanation on how the main characters solve the conflicts they face.

From the result of the data analysis, the following findings are obtained: The conflict of main characters here, they are 1). Hester, the kind of her conflict belongs to the internal conflict; it is character against disability in keeping the secret, and character against her guilty feeling, (2). Arthur Dimmesdale, experiences the internal conflict; it is character against disability confessing sin, character against his guilty feeling, and character against his insecurities (3). Roger Chillingworth, experiences the internal conflict; it is character against his curiosity

The way of main character to solve their conflicts are different, but mostly by logically level. Hester uses both her logic and her feeling in solving her internal conflicts, while Dimmesdale uses his logic more than his feeling, and it is different with Chillingworth in which uses his ego in solving his internal conflict.

Finally, this study concludes that the kinds of conflict faced by the main characters are same; it is the internal conflict. The way of the main characters to solve their conflicts are mostly use logic.

4.2 Suggestions

Based on the analysis presented previously, there are several points could be recommended.

For the readers who are interested in literary work, it is important to know every conflict that happened in the story deeply. Since it helps us to comprehend the story, for the students, to determine the conflict is not easy way because there are many kinds of conflict that were revealed by many authors but they stated different opinion. Hence, it is suggested for the next students who are interested in

doing further research in this area to use this analysis as started point in conducting research and there are many aspect of novel in which interested enough to be analyzed, i.e. the language, plot, theme, setting and character.

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Over View

Hester Prynne has shocked the Puritans of Boston by committing adultery. Two years before the opening of the story, she was sent to America alone by her husband to wait for his coming. As far as the world knows, Hester's husband, Dr. Prynne (an elderly scientist), has disappeared. All of Boston is anxious for Hester to tell the name of her secret lover, the father of her child named Pearl. Hester leaves the prison and walks to the market place where she mounts the steps of a scaffold. The magistrates have been merciful to her-she has not been condemned to death for her crime against society. However, she is to stand on the scaffold for several hours so that the townspeople may see her, the tiny, three-month old baby, and the cloth scarlet letter "A" which she wears on her bosom. Governor Bellingham, the Reverend John Wilson, and the Reverend Arthur Dimmesdale try to get Hester is trying to forget the horror of the present (by remembering the past,) she sees a familiar figure on the edge of the crowd. This "stranger" is her husband, Dr. Prynne, who cautions her (by placing a finger to his lips) against recognizing him publicly. Later, in the prison, Dr. Prynne (under the newly assumed name of Roger Chillingworth) comes to see Hester, and he in general terms about confession. He explains why he believes demands to know the name of Hester's lover. She refuses to tell him. He then forces her to take an oath that she will not admit to anyone that he is her husband. Soon Hester leaves the prison and takes up residence in a small cottage by the seashore. She earns her living by fine sewing and embroidering, especially on elaborate garments for the magistrates (judges) to wear on special occasions. Hester's child, Pearl, grows into a beautiful child, but she is a child who will not be managed easily. Sometimes, her mother is upset at the "freakish, elfish" look that comes into Pearl's eyes. Hester goes to Governor Bellingham's mansion to see him, for she understands that he, among others, feels that Pearl should be taken from her. While they are waiting for the Governor to appear, Pearl is highly amused to see her mother's scarlet letter "A" reflected in the brightly polished metal surface of the breastplate of a suit of armor. Governor Bellingham soon appears and, aided

by Reverend Wilson, questions Pearl about her religious education. The response is so unsatisfactory to the Governor that he feels sure that Pearl should leave her mother. Then Hester appeals to Dimmesdale who is standing nearby. He convinces Governor Bellingham that it would be best for all if Hester and Pearl were to remain together. Roger Chillingworth, suspicious of Arthur Dimmesdale, becomes his medical attendant and constant companion. Eventually, the two men live in the same house. Chillingworth, in general terms, baits Dimmesdale, discussing the value of confession in relieving the burden of guilty soul. Dimmesdale answers him in general terms about confession. He explains why he believes some people dare not confess: they are afraid that they will lose their good reputations and will then have no further opportunity to serve mankind. They part, almost in a quarrel. Later, Chillingworth walks into the chamber of the sleeping Dimmesdale and lifts away the upper part of his garment to reveal a horrifying sight on Dimmesdale's breast. Dimmesdale punishes himself by long night watches, sometimes whipping himself, at other times fasting or praying for long hours. Once in a while he studies his face reflected in a mirror. One night he feels that he can stand this no longer. He goes out into the market place and mounts the steps of the scaffold where Hester once stood in penance. He shrieks loud, but no one hears him but Governor Bellingham and his sister, Mistress Hibbins, who peer out their windows and then quickly go back to bed. Soon, Hester and Pearl walk by, on their way home from the bedside of the dying Governor Winthrop. At Dimmesdale's request, the two join him on the scaffold, and the three hold hands there. Chillingworth soon appears and, after a meteor has lighted up the landscape, leads Dimmesdale home. Hester is surprised at the weak state of health in which she finds Dimmesdale. She knows that Chillingworth has been subtly torturing him, so she resolves to seek out the old physician to see if she can aid the unhappy minister. She talks with Chillingworth and ends up saying that she "must reveal the secret," that is, explain that the old physician is her husband. Learning that Dimmesdale has journeyed into the forest to see the Apostle Eliot "among his Indian converts," Hester waits for the visiting minister in the forest. Pearl plays nearby in the sunshine, which always disappears when

Hester approaches. Dimmesdale arrives with his hand over his heart – a familiar gesture of his. Hester tells Arthur Dimmesdale that his “friend” Chillingworth is his enemy. He is disturbed at the news. Then he and Hester make plans to escape the colony with Pearl. Hester removes her scarlet letter and lets down her long hair from under a tight cap. They invite Pearl to join them, but the child will not approach until Hester replaces the scarlet letter on her breast. The plans for the escape are completed. They will leave on Monday; the day after Arthur Dimmesdale delivers the Election Sermon (a great honor to any Boston minister). On the way home from the forest, Dimmesdale (temporarily relieved from pangs of conscience and remorse) meets, and is tempted to say evil words to, the following people: one of the elderly deacons of his church; the oldest “female member” of his congregation; the newest and youngest feminine member of church; a group of little Puritan children; a member of the “ship’s crew from the Spanish Main”; and Mistress Hibbins. He resists the temptation to shock or surprise them. He arrives home, eats a good meal, and spends all night writing his Election Sermon. On the day of the New England Holiday set aside to celebrate the annual election of the chief magistrate, there is a procession made up of musicians, of soldiers, of the leading magistrates, and of the speaker of the day – the Reverend Arthur Dimmesdale. The minister seems full of energy. He does not know that the ship captain has just informed Hester that Chillingworth will be one of the traveling party on board the ship bound for Bristol, England. Hester faintly hears Dimmesdale’s sermon as she stands near the scaffold. He thrills his audience with his expressive Election Sermon. When the crowd is in the market-place, it loudly cheers him. As the procession forms again and starts to leave the market-place, Dimmesdale is seen to be weakly tottering. Refusing all help, he stops when his part of the procession nears the scaffold. He calls Hester and Pearl to him, and with Hester’s help he climbs the scaffold steps. (Chillingworth tries to stop him.) Then Arthur Dimmesdale confesses that he is Pearl’s father, after which he reveals the “red stigma” (unhealed wound) on his breast. After this, he dies on the scaffold. The story concludes with differing opinions of what people believed they heard and saw in the market-place on the scaffold. Chillingworth loses his

purpose (of vengeance) in life, and he dies within the year, leaving much property in England and America to Pearl. Soon, Hester and Pearl leave Boston and disappear. Later, Hester returns alone and again taking up her badge of shame – the scarlet letter “A” – she lives alone in the same small cottage by the seashore. It is thought that Pearl is happily married in Europe. After a long, full life of giving advice to women who are troubled by affairs of the heart, Hester dies and is buried beside Arthur Dimmesdale.

About The Author

Nathaniel Hawthorne was born on July 4, 1804 in Salem, Massachusetts, to a family that had been prominent in the area since colonial times. A rich lore of family and local history provided much of the material for Hawthorne's works. When Nathaniel was four, his father died on a voyage in Surinam, Dutch Guinea, but maternal relatives recognized his literary talent and financed his education at Bowdoin College. Among his classmates were many of the important literary and political figures of the day; writer Horatio Bridge, future Senator Jonathan Ciley, Henry Wadworth Longfellow, and future President Franklin Pierce. These prominent friends supplied Hawthorne with government employment in the lean times, allowing him time to bloom as an author. Like James Fennimore Cooper, Hawthorne was extremely concerned with conventionality; his first pseudonymously published short stories imitated Sir Walter Scott, as did his 1828 self-published *Fanshawe*. Hawthorne later formally withdrew most of this early work, discounting it as the work of inexperienced youth. From 1836 to 1844 the Boston-centered Transcendentalists movement, led by Ralph Waldo Emerson, was an important force in New England intellectual circles. The Transcendentalist believed that human existence transcended the sensory realm, and rejected formalism in favor of individual responsibility. Hawthorne's fiancée Sophia Peabody drew him into the "newness," and in 1841 Hawthorne invested \$1500 in the Brook Farm Utopian Community, leaving disillusioned within a year. His later works show some Transcendentalist influence, including a belief in individual choice and consequence, and an emphasis on symbolism. As America's first true psychological novel, *The Scarlet Letter* would convey these ideals; contrasting puritan morality with passion and individualism. Bowdoin classmate Senator Jonathan Ciley appointed Hawthorne as measurer of Salt and Coal at Boston Custom-House, but he lost his post in 1849 for political reasons. His dismissal prompted Hawthorne to return to writing, and the satirical "The Custom House" became the critically acclaimed prologue to *The Scarlet Letter*. The autobiographical essay served as a literary device, with the appearance of a

mysterious scarlet letter, and laid out Hawthorne's definition of the romance as distinct from the novel. Hawthorne wrote feverishly. Ticknor and Field agreed to publish the work, and Hawthorne's powerful friends provided favorable reviews. *The Scarlet Letter* attained an immediate and lasting success because it addressed spiritual and moral issues from a uniquely American standpoint. In 1850, adultery was an extremely risqué subject, but because Hawthorne had the support of the New England literary establishment, it passed easily into the realm of appropriate reading. *The Scarlet Letter* represents the height of Hawthorne's literary genius; dense with terse descriptions. It remains relevant for its philosophical and psychological depth, and continues to be read as a classic tale on a universal theme.



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 Dosen Pembimbing : Sri Muniroch, S.S, M. Hum

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