

**DYNAMICS OF CONFLICT OVER SUICIDE DECISION
IN JOJO MOYES' *ME BEFORE YOU***

THESIS

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MALANG
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**DYNAMICS OF CONFLICT OVER SUICIDE DECISION
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THESIS

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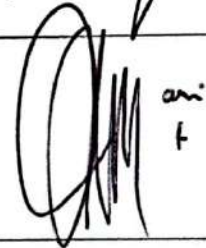
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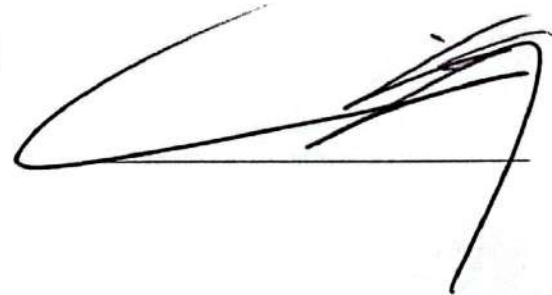
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MOTTO

Barang siapa yang telah melakukan kebaikan selama ini, hendaklah ia
menyempurnakannya

Barang siapa yang malah sebaliknya, hendaklah ia memperbaikinya dalam waktu
yang masih tersisa

Karena ingatlah amalan itu di nilai dari akhirnya~

DEDICATION

With strongly thanks to Allah SWT

I proudly dedicated this thesis to my beloved family and friends

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Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for the writer and the reader who are interested in this study. Suggestions, correction and critics are welcome for make this thesis better.

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Kuswatul Masfufah Zain

ABSTRACT

Zain, Kuswatul Masfufah. 2020. *Dynamics of Conflict Over Suicide Decision in Jojo Moyes' Me Before You*. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The Advisor : Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd

Keywords : Conflict, Suicide, Dynamics, Euthanasia

Conflict is a contradiction that occurs between groups or individuals who are in a social environment with various goals between one another. According to Max Weber in Tazid (2020: 19) there is no one person who has never had conflict in his life, both problem between himself or with other community in a groups, conflict will only disappear along with the loss of the community itself. This is such the way of thinking of some people who commit suicide as a solution to the problems they face. The conflicts that occur in the novel are described by the author as experiencing dynamics that lead to the decision to commit suicide.

The novel *Me Before You*, written by Jojo Moyes, is a novel that tells the story of a man who got paralysis of his entire body after an accident. The effect of the accident causes the emergence of conflicts both from within the main character and conflicts with the people around him which we call internal and external conflicts. The researcher also explains how the various conflicts and the dynamics of conflict experienced by the main character ultimately caused him make a decision to commit suicide as the only solution to the conflict which his experiencing.

This study aims to explain conflicts represented in the novel *Me Before You*. The theory applied in this study is the internal and external conflict theory by Ralf Dahrendorf which believed that differences in attitudes and feelings about something or the real environment can be a factor causing conflict in social relationships. The main character's condition after the accident causes conflict because it requires him to adjust to his new physical condition with all his new life. This study also uses the dynamics of conflict theory from Simon Fisher which states that the dynamics of the social life of the community consists of many components, resulting in differences that will trigger a conflict in society. Conflict is a contradiction between members/community that is comprehensive in life so that the occurrence of this conflict can lead to division and disintegration in the community because of the loss of a sense of community unity. The data were taken from the novel *Me Before You* by Jojo Moyes, by reading and taking some evidence related to the conflict. The research method uses in this study is literary criticism with descriptive data analysis techniques and uses a sociological approach.

The results of this study indicate that the conflict which occur to the main characters go through change explains that the conflict has changed from private conflict to be public, initially only a conflict within itself increasing become a conflict with the people around him. This study explains that the main characters internal conflict was the biggest contributor to his decision to commit suicide. The arising of various problems that are buried and felt by himself and a group of negative thinking that make him depressed such as a sense of: loss of self-existence, feeling useless in their social environment, being a burden to others, feeling unable to do anything, isolated, frustrated with his health conditions, having no change of returning to be normal, etc. Became a strong reason for William to end his life, hopefully it can eliminated his suffering which his family did not understand.

ABSTRAK

Zain, Kuswatul Masfufah. 2020. *Dinamika Konflik Penyebab Keputusan Bunuh Diri dalam Novel "Me Before You" karangan Jojo Moyes*. Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing : Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd
Kata Kunci : Konflik, Bunuh diri, Dinamika, Suntik mati

Konflik adalah suatu pertentangan yang terjadi antar kelompok atau perorangan yang berada dalam lingkungan sosial dengan berbagai tujuan antara yang satu dengan yang lain. Menurut Max Weber dalam Tazid (2020 : 19) tidak satu masyarakatpun yang tidak pernah mengalami konflik antar anggotanya atau dengan kelompok masyarakat lainnya, konflik hanya akan hilang bersamaan dengan hilangnya masyarakat itu sendiri. Seperti itulah cara berfikir beberapa masyarakat yang cenderung menjadikan bunuh diri sebagai salah satu solusi atas masalah yang mereka hadapi. Konflik yang terjadi di dalam novel digambarkan oleh pengarang mengalami dinamika yang berujung pada keputusan bunuh diri.

Novel *Me Before You* yang di tulis oleh Jojo Moyes merupakan novel yang mengisahkan tentang seorang pria yang mengalami kelumpuhan total pada seluruh tubuhnya setelah mengalami kecelakaan. Efek kecelakaan menyebabkan munculnya konflik baik dari dalam diri pemeran utama maupun konflik dengan orang-orang di sekitarnya yang kita sebut konflik internal dan eksternal. Peneliti juga menjelaskan bagaimana berbagai konflik dan dinamika konflik yang dialami oleh pemeran utama yang akhirnya menyebabkan pemeran utama mengambil keputusan untuk bunuh diri sebagai satu-satunya solusi atas konflik yang dialaminya.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan berbagai macam konflik serta step – step konflik yang di alami oleh pemeran utama yang ada di dalam Novel *Me Before You*. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini merupakan teori internal dan eksternal konflik dari Ralf Dahrendorf yang menyatakan bahwa perbedaan pendirian dan perasaan akan sesuatu hal atau lingkungan yang nyata ini dapat menjadi faktor penyebab konflik dalam menjalani hubungan sosial. Kondisi pemeran utama setelah kecelakaan menimbulkan konflik dikarenakan mewajibkan pemeran utama menyesuaikan diri antara kondisi fisik yang baru dengan segala kehidupannya. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan teori dinamika konflik dari Simon Fisher yang menyatakan bahwa dinamika pada kehidupan sosial masyarakat terdiri dari banyak komponen sehingga mengakibatkan perbedaan-perbedaan yang akan memicu sebuah konflik yang ada di masyarakat. Konflik merupakan pertentangan antar anggota/masyarakat yang bersifat menyeluruh di kehidupan sehingga terjadinya konflik ini dapat mengakibatkan perpecahan dan disintegrasi di lingkungan masyarakat karena kehilangan rasa persatuan dan kesatuan masyarakat. Data di ambil dari novel *Me Before You* karangan Jojo Moyes dengan membaca dan mengambil beberapa data yang berhubungan dengan konflik dalam novel. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan kritik sastra dengan Teknik data analisis deskriptif dan menggunakan pendekatan sosiologi sastra.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa konflik pemeran utama yang mengalami dinamika menjelaskan bahwa konflik mengalami perubahan yang awalnya tertutup menjadi terbuka, yang awalnya hanya konflik di dalam dirinya sendiri bertambah dengan konflik dengan orang-orang disekitarnya. Penelitian ini memaparkan bahwa konflik internal pada diri William Traynor menjadi penyumbang terbesar keputusan William untuk bunuh diri. Munculnya berbagai masalah yang di pendam dan dirasakannya sendiri serta kumpulan fikiran negatif yang membuatnya depresi seperti rasa : hilangnya eksistensi diri, merasa tidak berguna di lingkungan sosialnya, menjadi beban bagi orang lain, merasa tidak bisa melakukan apa-apa, terisolasi, frustrasi dengan kondisi kesehatan yang tidak kunjung membaik, tidak adanya harapan untuk kembali normal, dll menjadi alasan kuat bagi William untuk mengakhiri hidupnya dengan harapan bisa mengakhiri penderitaan yang tidak dipahami oleh keluarganya.

مستخلص البحث

كسواء المصنوفة زين. 2020 تتسبب ديناميكيات الصراع في قرارات انتحارية في رواية "Me Before You" عند جوجو مويس. البحث العلمي، قسم الأدب الإنجليزية، كلية العلوم الانسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك أبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالنج

مشرف:

مزكي عفيف الدين

الكلمات المفتاحية: الصراع. الانتحار. الديناميات. الحقن الميت

الصراع هو الصراع الذي يحدث بين المجموعات أو الأفراد الذين هم في بيئة اجتماعية مع أهداف مختلفة بين بعضهم البعض. الصراع هو وضع وحالة طبيعية في كل مجتمع، وسوف يختفي الصراع فقط مع فقدان المجتمع نفسه. هذا هو السبب في أن بعض الناس يعتقدون أنه عندما لا يتمكنون من إيجاد حل لمشكلتهم، فإنهم سينهون حياتهم عن طريق الانتحار. وبناءً على ذلك، فإن الهدف من هذا البحث هو معرفة ديناميكيات المشكلة في رواية Jojo Moyes's Me Before You لمعرفة الأسباب والعوامل الكامنة وراء قرار القتل الذي اتخذته الشخصية الرئيسية.

من الناحية المنهجية، يستخدم الباحثون النقد الأدبي الذي يتضمن تحليل وتفسير وتقييم الأعمال الأدبية وتستخدم هذه الدراسة نهجاً اجتماعياً لفهم الظواهر الاجتماعية من خلال جمع البيانات التجريبية وتحليلها. يريد الباحثون الإجابة على صياغة المشكلة، وهي أولاً حول سبب قرار ويليام ترينور بالانتحار وثانياً كيف واجهت ديناميكيات الصراع وويليام ترينور. مصدر البحث الذي يستخدمه الباحثون هو Me Before You من تأليف جوجو مويس. هناك الكثير من البيانات المستمدة من الشخصيات في الرواية التي تظهر تطور الصراع الذي عاشه وويليام في حوار كل شخصية. يتم بعد ذلك تحليل البيانات - حوارات الشخصية في الرواية - وتجميعها باستخدام نظريات الصراع الداخلية والخارجية لـ ألف دهارندورف ونظرية ديناميكيات الصراع لـ سيمون فيشر، واستكمالها بنظرية نوع الانتحار إميل دوركهايم. ثم يربط الباحث النظرية التي تم اختيارها كأداة تحليل.

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن الصراع الداخلي داخل وويليام ترينور كان أكبر مساهم في قرار ويليام بالانتحار. ظهور مشاكل مختلفة مدفونة وشعرت بمفردها ومجموعة من الأفكار السلبية التي تجعله مكتئباً مثل الشعور: فقدان الوجود الذاتي، والشعور بعدم جدوى في بيئته الاجتماعية، والعبء على الآخرين، والشعور بعدم القدرة على فعل أي شيء، والعزلة، والإحباط من الظروف الصحية وهو ما لا يتحسن، وغياب الأمل في العودة إلى طبيعته، وما إلى ذلك هو سبب قوي لويليام لإنهاء حياته على أمل إنهاء المعاناة التي لا تفهمها عائلته. عامل آخر يقوي سبب ويليام للانتحار هو الأنواع المختلفة من النزاعات التي واجهها وويليام ترينور على حد سواء الصراعات الداخلية التي تحدث داخل وويليام ترينور والصراعات الخارجية بين وويليام ومن حوله مثل عائلته، ومرضه الشخصي، ومقدم رعايته وأصدقائه المقربين

لمتابعة هذا البحث، يمكن إجراء البحث المستقبلي من خلال استكشاف البحث عن الشخصيات الرئيسية للرواية باستخدام نهج نفسي أو فحص الشخصيات الداعمة المتورطة بشكل مباشر في حالات الانتحار.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, scope and limitation, research method and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Humans are conflicted creatures which always involved in differences, conflicts, and competition, either voluntarily or compulsively. This situation cannot ignored because it is a permanent aspect of social life. Conflict at a certain level is needed as a means of changing humans as a part of society to be better. The contemporary view of conflict is based on the assumption that conflict is something that cannot be avoided as a logical consequence of human interactions.

According to Soekanto, (1997) conflict is a condition or process which individuals or groups try to fulfill their objectives by opposing other parties accompanied by threats and violence. Conflict is caused by individual, cultural, interest and social differences. The conflict itself takes the form of personal conflict, racial conflicts, political conflict, conflicts between social classes and conflicts of an international world. Conflict itself will cause solidarity within the group to experience breakdown or fracture, changes in individual personality, destruction of property and life as well as accommodation or submission of the opposing party (Yayuk and Poernomo, 2003 : 106).

The emergence of conflict starts from the condition of the pluralistic structure of society. Conflict is a phenomenon that often occurs throughout the process of human life. From any point of view we see conflict, that conflict cannot be separated from social life. In the reality of human life wherever and whenever there are always conflicting, opinions, behaviors, goals and needs so that such a process will lead to a change (Ustman, 2009 : 186).

Conflict in general has a background of differences. Differences can be a potential and can be a problem. It becomes potential if it is well understood and managed constructively in order to enrich the meaning of life. It can become a problem if it then develops into a form of solution by means of violence. Conflict can also be positive, when it can manage wisely, conflict can dynamize social processes and is constructive for social change and does not present violence, so that conflict can be connoted as a source of change (Wahab, 2014 : 6).

Every novel has a conflict as an important thing. Conflict can be used to introduce a difference character in each character, conflict also aims to improve the attraction in the story, so that does not impress monotonous. Conflict in literary work is part of a story that originates in life. Therefore, readers can become emotionally influenced with what happened in the story (Sayuti, 2000 : 41 - 42).

The novel discussed in this research is *Me Before You* written by Jojo Moyes. Jojo Moyes was born in 1969 and brought up in London. A journalist and writer, she worked for *The Independent* newspaper until 2001. She lives in East

Anglia with her husband and three children. She is the author of nine novels, two of which, *The Last Letter From Your Lover* and *Foreign Fruit* (Moyes, 2012 : ii) and another bestseller book such as *Me Before You*, *After You*, *Still Me*, *The One Plus One*, *The Girl You Left Behind*”, and her short story collection “*Paris for One*” and other stories. She is one of the only a few authors, who has twice won the romantic novel of the Year Award by the Romantic Novelists' Association. Her novels have been translated into forty-six languages, having hit the number one spot in twelve countries and have sold over thirty-eight million copies worldwide (Moyes, 2019 : vii).

Me Before You is one of Jojo Moyes romance novel. The book was first published on 5 January 2012 in the United Kingdom by Penguin Group. A sequel titled “*After You*” was released 29 September 2015 through Pamela Dorman Books. Jojo Moyes' book succeed become a tragic novel and has now sold over fourteen million copies worldwide and was adapted into a major film starring Sam Claflin and Emilia Clarke.

This novel started from Louisa Clark, she is an ordinary woman from a small Town in England. She worked at café until its owner abruptly announced that he was shutting the place down, leaving her jobless. Bummed, Louisa went job hunting until she lands a gig as a caretaker for a paralyzed man named William Traynor. Lou was shocked when she learned the truth that her job to monitor Will at all hours of the day around six months was only to reduce his suicidal desire.

Novel *Me Before You* has complicated conflict. Jojo Moyes as the author of *Me Before You* clearly describe with her creativity and imagination to convey what his thought and felt into her literary work.

This novel contains many problems of life. The story is focused on the problems faced by the main character who feels that many problems arise after he suffered from an accident. In this novel, the author described a lot of internal and external conflict. The main character also experiences the dynamics of conflict which leads to the decision to commit suicide as a solution to all the problems he is currently experiencing.

According to Simon Fisher, dynamics in human life consists of many components, it will lead differences that will trigger a conflict in society. The story represented in the novel is very complex, his parents who want to keep their children, caretaker who don't want to give up because she starts to love him, but the main character feels that he has no hope to continue his life and wants to end all his pain. Egoism each other's being contested and sincerity being tested. Makes this novel seem tragic and very emotional. This feature is the background of this research.

The researcher interested in researching this novel, because the researcher did not find any research about this novel in form of a Thesis of other students in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. This novel present suicide as the end of conflict resolution which make it even more interesting to research. According to Hadi (2018) Suicide is a phenomenon which occurred in a variety background, it is also an anomaly because there is a stigma that arises among Indonesian people

about suicide phenomenon, so that why it is important to discuss this topic in order to increase people awareness about the problem of suicide in their environment and to understand how to prevent it, which is conveyed through the right media. The researcher found there are two theses those analyses about suicide which explain more about suicide in the novel and also in a real life. (Moyes, 2012 : vii).

To conduct this research, the researcher takes some references as the previous study. The first previous study is used by the writer is *Rwandan Genocide Conflict Represented in Novel Led by Faith Journal* (2020). Research has been done by Marisa Santi Dewi and Mundi Rahayu, as a student and lecture of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, their journal discusses about the ethnic conflict in the *Rwandan genocide in the novel Led by Faith: Rising from The Ashes of Rwandan Genocide written by Immaculee Ilibagiza*. The novel is set in Rwanda, the country that was known as the place of the fastest killing in the world history, within 100 days killed more than 800.000 people. This novel is based on the author's experience in surviving from the Rwandan genocide. Therefore, it is interesting to discuss how the author represented the genocide in novel. This study applied conflict theory by Dahrendorf which focus on four aspects: Two aspects of society (conflict and consensus), power and authority, the groups involved in the conflict, and conflict and social change. The data are taken from the novel *Led by Faith* by using descriptive analysis techniques. The study reveals that the conflict between Hutu and Tutsi ethnics was represented as the power dynamics

among the authorities. The conflict influenced the social change and social structure of the Rwandan society.

The second previous study investigated by Ahmad Syaufan Muttaqi student of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The thesis entitled *Analysis of Conflict Faced By Two Characters The Virgin Suicide's Jeffrey Eugenides*. He analyses the type of conflict faced by Lisbon girls which made Lisbon girls decided to commit suicide as their final problem solving of their conflict. The author uses Jones' Theory to know the type of conflict faced by the Lisbon girls as the main characters. Till lead them to do suicide, it must have a cause appearing in the suicide case. The author also used objective approach because his study is literary criticism. In this novel the researcher found that the reason of the Lisbon girl committed suicide is conflict between the Lisbon girl with parents and love, they demand of freedom because of parent policy.

In many previous studies I found conducting with my thesis, there was a same focus on analysis the conflict faced by the main character. All of previous studies help the researcher to construct his research about conflict. Since Marisa Santi Dewi (UIN Malang, 2020) she analyzed the conflict and social change in novel Led by Faith. The second was by Muhammad Saufan Muttaqi (UIN Malang, 2014), he analyses the type of conflict faced by Lisbon girls which made Lisbon girls decided to commit suicide as their final problem solving of their conflict.

By reading two previous studies above, the researcher wants to analyze the dynamics of conflict over suicide decision in Jojo Moyes' *Me Before You* by

using dynamics of conflict theory by Simon Fisher, internal and external conflict theory of Rafl Dahrendorf and type of suicide theory by Emil Durkheim.

B. Problems of The Study

1. What is the reason William Traynor committed suicide?
2. What are the dynamics of conflict faced by William Traynor in the process of deciding to end his life in Jojo Moyes' *Me Before You*?

C. Objectives of The Study

Based on the background of the study above, the objective of this research are

1. To find the reason why William Traynor decided to end his life by committing suicide through euthanasia in Jojo Moyes' *Me Before You*.
2. To explain the dynamics of conflict that faced by William Traynor in the process of deciding to end his life in Jojo Moyes' *Me Before You*.

D. Scope and Limitation of Problems

The scope of the study is focuses to analyze the conflict that faced by William Traynor in Jojo Moyes' *Me Before You*. This research used conflict theory of Rafl Dahrendorf as internal and external conflict, dynamics of conflict theory by Simon Fisher and type of suicide theory by Emile Durkheim.

E. Significance of the Study

Through this study, the researcher hopes its purpose for giving both theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically, the results of the study are giving a contribution to increase the study and analysis on literary study related to the conflict over suicide decision in a novel entitled *Me Before You* written by Jojo Moyes.

Practically, the researcher expects this research will give any inspiration and information for other students especially in Department of English Literature of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. This study will help the readers to learn more about this novel and to analyze another aspect of *Me Before You* in different area.

F. Research Method

According to Kriyantono (2008 : 160), the research method is a technique that can be used the researcher to collect the data. In this part, the researcher would like to give description of the methodology applied to analyzed the novel. The description includes the research design of the study, data source, data analysis, and data collection.

1. Research Design

In this study the researcher uses literary criticism as a research method. It is a critical response to a literary text that refers to the analysis of literary work,

literary movement, genres, or studied of individual authors. The object of the study is a novel *Me Before You* written by Jojo Moyes. The novel is about romantic tragic novel and set in United Kingdom. The novel was published in 2012, by Penguin Group. The study applies the sociological approach and deploys the conflict theories by Dahrenforf (Dewi and Rahayu, 2020: 24).

2. Data Source

Basically, the data sources are written materials. In this case, written data is quite significant as a reference in this study, especially for discuss about the dynamics of conflict over suicide decision of William Traynor as the main character. The data source in this study is taken from Jojo Moyes' novel entitled *Me Before You* which published at 2012 first edition from Penguin Books.

3. Data Collection

The data are taken from the words, phrases, sentences, dialog and even the pharagraph which containing conflicts in *Me Before You* novel as a quotation.

In data collection the researcher will do some steps: first, reading and understanding the novel *Me Before You*. Second, choosing the data dealing with the conflict that faced by William Traynor as the main character, which become the focus of the study. Third, selecting the data which is related to the research focuses. Fourth, retyping the data which are related to the study and selected based on the original quotation in *Me Before You*.

4. Data Analysis

In writing this study, the researcher will do some steps. The researcher applies an online library research to find information by taking data from online book and also from the translated book. First, after finishing the data collection method, the first step is classifying the data. The second step is applied some theory related to the dynamics conflict to answer the research question of this study. In the last step, the researcher tried to analyze some conflicts which appear in the novel.

G. Definition of Key Terms

In order to make understanding of reading this study, it is necessary for the researcher to give the definition of some key terms related to the study.

Conflict : is defined as a clash between individuals arising out of difference in thought process, attitudes, understanding, interests, requirements, and even sometimes perceptions. (Juneja, 2002)

Dynamics of conflict : is the development of the existence of conflict itself as a social reality based on various stages of conflict (Fisher, 2001).

Suicide : is a taking a life intentionally phenomenon (Tazid, 2018)

Euthanasia : is an intervention in the standard medical course of treatment of a patient who is reasonably considered to be terminally, or irreversibly, ill or injured for the purpose of causing the imminent death of that patient, normally for reason of mercy. (Taylor, 2019)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains some points reviewing some theories that related to the literature studies. The first point contains the basic idea of conflict theory. The second point explains the theories which become tone of analysis of the thesis such as conflict theory and type of suicide theory which using to understand the novel.

A. Sociological Application Literation on Suicide

A literary work born of human thought. It is an imitation of human life because it reflects phenomena that happened in real life. Literature cannot be separated from a part of human life. It deals with people and society. As De Bonald said, "literature is the expression of society" (Wellek and Warren, 1965: 95). The word "expression" means a reflection of how things happen in society. Since literature is a product of society, it has a connection with sociology, the scientific study of social phenomena of individuals or groups that form the patterns of social aspects such as relationships, interaction, culture, etc.

Sociology and literature focus on society in the same way. The difference between the two is that sociology uses scientific analysis to understand social phenomena, while literature shows them through emotion as a work (Damon, 1978: 7). After that, to determine the state of society in an era or to identify the social conditions of a literary work, sociology can be used as an approach to study its content. This approach is called literary sociology, the scientific study of the

social production of literature and its social impact. There are three approaches to the sociology of literature, as noted by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in their book *The Theory of Literature* (1956).

The first approach is the sociology of the author. Through this approach, we look for a correlation between the literary work and the life of the writer (its influence on the process of making the literary work) according to the author's sociological background, social position, ideology, lifestyle, social status. This approach can use the biography of the author as a main source for analyzing the creation of a literary work (Wellek and Werren, 1965: 91-92). The purpose of such an approach is to see how the social situation of the author influenced the work and to show the values or the purpose of the author visible in the literary work (Swingerwood and Laurenson, 1972: 17-19).

Another approach is the sociology of the reader. This approach examines the perspective of the reader in a literary work based on the background of the reader. The material is collected by asking the reader for an answer about the work and the reader's background about what happened in the literary work. This approach seeks to see how literature is received and accepted by particular readers or society based on a particular historical time (Swingewood and Laurenson, 1972: 21).

With the sociology of a literary work, sociology, i.e. the social phenomena that occurred in a literary work are studied and analysed based on the literary work itself. The information is taken purely from written work. Key to this approach is that literature is seen as social documents that can reflect the

social reality of society (Wellek and Werren, 1965: 98-99). This approach seeks to build the external elements or social meanings of work, as it is reflected, and to discover how useful it is to society (Swingewood and Lawrenson, 1972: 1).

Based on the explanation about sociology of literature, this study uses a sociological approach to understand the condition related to society as reflected in *Me Before You* novel. This study uses the sociological literature approach in order to see social reality happened in *Me Before You* novel and how the values contained in the novel is useful to society.

B. The Basic Idea of Conflict Theory

Basically, conflict is a contradiction that occurs between groups or individual who are in a social environment with various goals between one and other. Conflict is any kind of opposition interaction or antagonistic with a background of interest between two or more parties depending on the tools of conflict that seen which is used as a tool for conducting contradiction and disputes, because each person wants to defend the values that he considers to be true and to force others acknowledge these values in various ways, both subtly and severely (Rosana, 2015: 216).

Conflict in the social environment arises as a result of the multi structured conditions of society and a phenomenon that often occurs throughout the process of human life. Seen from any perspective, that conflict cannot be separated from social life, because in the reality of human life wherever and whenever it has the potential to have diversification, conflict, and problem with other parties based on various reasons, attitudes, behaviors, goals, and needs those are different. So, to

fulfill their needs through various friction processes that leads to conflict (Ustman, 2009: 23).

Conflict as a different background is an inseparable part of the reality of life that can cause various problems. Conflict can be well understood and can be managed constructively to further enrich meaning. Conflict could become a problem if develop into a form of resolution by meaning of violence. Conflict could be a positive value, if they could manage it wisely. Because conflict is the dynamics of a social process that is constructive for social change and does not present violence, so that conflict can be connoted as a source of change (Wahab, 2014: 52).

Conflict is motivated by a variety of different characteristics that individuals bring in an interaction, involving several physical characteristics, intelligences, thoughts, habits, customs, cultures, beliefs and etc. Conflict is a normal situation and condition in every society, conflict will disappear along with the disappearance of the society itself (Rosana, 2015: 217).

Hidayat (2002: 124) mentioned that conflict as a result of the sharpening of differences and the severity of collisions of various interests that face each other, caused by various backgrounds that exist, such as:

1. There are social, economic, political, cultural background which have difference and each of them has a very strong influence.
2. There are several thoughts that lead to disagreement between one and another.
3. There are unsympathetic attitudes shown by each other.

4. There are dissatisfaction in social environment that causes displeasure and frustration.
5. An impulse of excessive sense of prestige arises so that there is a desire to do everything in its power to carry out engineering and manipulation.

The concept of human needs which assumes that conflict is caused by basic human needs that are not match. The concept of identity which explains that conflict is caused by an identity that is threatened and often rooted in the loss of something or suffering in the past that is not finished. The concept of intercultural misunderstanding assumes that conflict is caused by the mismatch of ways of communicating between different cultures and idea. The concept of conflict are transformation which states that conflict is caused by inequality and injustice that appears in social, cultural and economic problems.

C. Internal and Eksternal Conflict by Ralf Dahrendorf (1959)

According to Dahrendorf in Ritzer, as a human living, someone could not be avoided from conflict because everyone has different positions and feelings from each other. Differences in the establishment and feeling of something or the real environment can be a factor causing conflict in undergoing social relations. Differences in cultural backgrounds, differences in interests and changes in values in society become the dominant factors of the conflict itself (2013: 50).

Ralf Dahrendorf (1959), found the society always in a process of change that was marked by ongoing conflict between various elements. Human is a social creature that has a role in the occurrence of disintegration and social change from

conflicting situations and conditions to the process of change. Society in groups is based on dominance over people or groups that do not dominate (Ritzer, 2013: 50).

Ralf Dahrendorf (1998) in Tazid (2018: 53-54), also sees conflicts in various dimensions that shows contradiction effect which caused by differences in interests between actors, such as: (Tazid, 2018: 53-54).

1. Internal conflict that occurs between children with parent and society.
2. Internal conflict that occurs within individual actors based on personal beliefs.
3. External conflict that are closely related to the adaptation processes carried out by individuals

Personal or interpersonal conflicts occur because of the contradictions, discrepancies, disagreements that occur between actor's behavior and goals in expecting something he deems important and when there are other actors who oppose the actions, statements and behavior of other actors. Opposition and disagreement have led to the assumption that certain parties try to frustrate their interests, try to control, so that feelings of conflict arise due to differences in motives and goals (Tazid, 2018: 55).

Ralf Dahrendorf (1998), Personal and interpersonal conflicts are useful in examining the characteristics of relationships between one and others in managing mind and behavior in growing social understanding and possibly causing emotion, anger, disappointment, sadness and have the potential to strengthen solidarity by

forming feelings with personal identity, helping to create alliances with other actors and activating individual roles that were originally isolated (Lestari, 2012: 99).

While in various explanations of the conflict theory explained by Dahrendorf (1959), both about position, authority, status, interests and power. Analysis of micro conflicts can be explained by looking at various daily activities that can be seen in individual activities in carrying out social processes, namely:

1. Internal Conflict is a conflict of inwardness or inner conflict that is personal and individual, in addition to not causing friction with other humans, internal conflict resolution seems easier, but actually full of complexity.
2. External Conflict, is an open conflict, because the situation that occurs when there are difference views of some people that has a potential to cause disputes, conflicts and even conflicts between each individual, social group and formal institutions.

Internal conflict is basically an analysis of conflict that looks at the existence of a dispute that occurs in an institution or in the form of an organization. However, in the development of the institution in question it can be a social institution that occurs in society with various factors that become its background, namely the existence of differences opinion, views, the way of thinking, desires and goals of each actor, thereby causing dissatisfaction among social members due to not topping the conflict properly (Novri, 2009: 100).

Internal conflicts is a conflicts that occur within actors based on various internal problems, both within themselves and in their institutions in the form of various expressions that arise due to the conflict, whether in the form of pleasure, distress, the existence of pessimism, shame, doubt, tension, fear that make a contradiction in his self, so that arise actions that normatively contrary to the values that develop in society.

Whereas external conflict is basically a conflict that occurs because of the influence of external actors based on various external problems both within the family, educational environment and society. The external environment has a huge influence on the occurrence of disputes, contradiciton and social conflicts, because external factors have a set of abilities in influencing each actor to determine the perspective, thoughts and actions of the actor himself.

D. Dynamics of Conflict by Simon Fisher (2001)

In the conflict theory there are various conflict developments that need to be considered in various analyzes. First, conflict based on source of conflict such as from social relations, values, identity, religion, culture and structural dominance. Second, conflict based on developing issues, related to objectives that are not in line between the parties to the conflict. Usually, the issue is developed by all parties in conflict and other parties who are not identified by sources of conflict. Third, Parties conflict are individuals or groups who participate in conflict, both primary conflicts that are directly related to an interest, secondary parties or other parties who are neutral (Fisher, 2001: 6 - 8).

Fourth, are attitudes which are behavior, feelings and perceptions that affect the pattern of conflict behavior that appears in positive and negative forms for the conflict itself. Fifth, behavior is an aspect of the social action of the conflicting parties both in violence actions and nonviolent. Sixth, intervention as a social action from a neutral party that is intended to help the parties involved the conflict in order to immediately find the best solution, and seventh, is the final result of the conflict which is the impact of various actions of the parties to the conflict in various shape of the situation (Fisher, 2001: 95 – 108).

1. Dynamics of Conflict

Simon Fisher (2001: 19), saw the conflict of various views that develop by looking at the causes of conflict that is caused by differences opinions, misunderstandings, feelings that are too sensitive and one of the two parties is mutually disadvantaged. Internal conflicts actually occur due to external factors caused by various things that are intentional or unintentional and direct or indirect.

The development of conflict is related to abilities and strengths that are related to the roles that occur in actors with various things, namely:

- a. Personal Conflict is a contradiction that happens because the actor does not accept and carry out applicable regulations.
- b. Inter Role Conflict, is a contradiction caused by two or more functions.
- c. Intrasender Role Conflict may occur when different messages and pressures from a single member of the role set are incompatible.

- d. Intersender Role Conflict may occur when the message and pressure from one role sender oppose messages and pressures stemming from one or more other senders.

According to Simon Fisher (2001) the dynamics of conflict is a development of the existence of conflict itself as a social reality based on various stages of conflict which usually includes the following:

- a. **Pre-conflict**, this period occurs when there is a mismatch of goals between two or more parties, resulting contradiction until the conflict. There may be tense relations between several parties to avoid contact between each other.
- b. **Confrontation**, is a condition when a conflict starts to open up, if only one party feels there is a problem, maybe the supporters start to take action and confrontation, until shows a dispute and violence in several parties.
- c. **Climax**, when conflict breaks out into acts of violence that are carried out intensively, through various forms, conflicts and various differences.
- d. **Post-Conflict**, is a situation that happen after the conflict is resolved by ending various confrontations, recovery, coverage, reuse the responsibility of related parties who are in conflict with the various final effects of the conflict itself.

In pre-conflict situation, the potential for actual conflict can be avoided from the potential developing conflict into a stage of confrontation by developing alternative steps to cool it down. The alternative offered becomes a safety valve for both or more conflicting parties through aggressive impulses by channeling

the attitudes of conflict and dispute in order to not threaten and undermine solidarity.

Practically, Fisher (2001) revealed various strategies to resolve conflicts such as leaving the arena of conflict (abandoning), avoiding the arena of conflict (avoiding), mastering the object of conflict (dominating), serving the subject of conflict (obliging), seeking help in reducing conflict (getting help), being relaxed (humoring), delaying confrontation (postponing), making compromises (integrating), integrating subjects who are in conflict (integrating), and working together to solve problems (problem solving).

If the conflict is only caused by a single factor and is not complicated by the complexity of various factors, efforts to overcome social conflict are carried out by accommodation as a form of social process in which there are two or more individuals and social groups who try to adjust each other in order to overcome the conflict and achieve social stability through various stages and ways to overcome the dynamics of social conflict.

E. Suicide Theory by Emile Durkheim

In 1897, Emile Durkheim published his book *Le Suicide*, which contained his research on suicide phenomena in society. He tried to analyse suicide phenomena through the eyes of sociology, analysing the differences in suicide rates between one group and another group in society. Durkheim believes that social factors influence why an individual commits suicide and why some groups have higher suicide rates than others. He hypothesized that there was an

external factor involving motivation that could influence an individual to develop psychological problems that could make him self-destruct or kill himself. In this book he tries to show the power of sociology in explaining the relationship between the individual and his society. As written in his book: "Durkheim engages in a process of elimination: all arguments that require individual or other social suicide are rejected, leaving only social reasons for consideration." (Durkheim, 2005 : xiv)

In his book, he began to analyze suicidal phenomena with the help of some external factors such as psychopathic condition, race, heredity, cosmic factors and imitation. He then concludes that these factors are not related to suicide phenomena or are insignificant because he finds no relationship between these factors and suicides in society. In fact, he recognizes that one factor that can influence suicide in society is social factors. Durkheim makes a statistical analysis based on a model of how an individual interacts with others in his society.

In his theory of suicide, Emile Durkheim used two indicators as the central question of why suicide occurred in society. They are social integration (the social relationship between the individual and his society) and regulation (the rules in society that bind the individual). Durkheim assumed that the situation of society is stable if these two indicators are in balance, on the contrary, if one of these indicators is insufficient or too high, the number of suicides in society increases (Durkheim, 2005).

Durkheim then divides suicide into four types (Durkheim, 2005). Two kinds of suicide vary inversely based on the level of social integration in society as what Durkheim explained in his book: “So we reach the general conclusion: suicide varies inversely with the degree of integration of the social groups of which the individual forms a part” (Durkheim, 2005: 167)

The first type of suicide is called selfish suicide, suicide that occurs when the social integration of the individual in society is low. A person who has experienced low social integration experiences depression and commits suicide. This type is described in more detail in the subsection. Second, it is known as altruistic suicide, which is the opposite of selfish suicide. It occurs when an individual experiences a high level of social integration. A person willingly sacrifices himself for the group. He knows his death sentence to achieve the goals of his group. As the book explains, "...it even happens that the individual kills himself purely for the joy of sacrifice, because, even with no particular reason, renunciation in itself is considered praiseworthy” (Durkheim, 2005: 181).

Based on the regulation that prevailed in society, the following two types of suicide are considered. Durkheim believes that power and rules that control and compel individuals are linked to suicide in society. Durkheim said:

“But society is not only something that attracts the feelings and actions of people with unequal power. It is also a force that controls them. There is a relationship between the way in which this regulatory activity is carried out and the rate of social suicides .” (Durkheim, 2005 : 201)

The first such type of suicide is suicide solicitation. It is a form of suicide that occurs when social regulation is low. The individual feels that he has broken

from the norms of society. Durkheim called this "anomie", a state in which society has no norms or "normativity". A person feels dissatisfied because his desire is not regulated, so he experiences aimlessness in his life. Durkheim said that "in the case of suicide, the influence of society on individual passions is absent, leaving them without control." (Durkheim, 2005 : 219)

The latter is fatalistic suicide, which is the opposite of asking for suicide. Such suicide occurs when an individual experiences high regulation or the rules in society are too strong. When a person feels that he cannot be what society expects him to be, he kills himself. A person feels that the current regulations are weighing on him and he cannot do anything for his future. In such a situation, a person can commit suicide. As the book says,

"...there is a suicide that is the opposite of the suicide of begging...it is the suicide of overregulation, the suicide of people whose futures are ruthlessly blocked and their passions violently suppressed by oppressive discipline... we can call it fatalistic suicide (Durkheim, 2005 : 239)

1. Egoistic Suicide

Like what has been explained above, egoistic suicide happens because of the lack of integration in society. Durkheim called it as „egoistic“ because an individual separate himself to his society and chooses to commit suicide as a way to fulfill his importance (egoist). Durkheim assumed that society certainly affects individual“s act because individual cannot be separated from his society. As what Durkheim said, “The more weakened the groups to which he belongs, the less he depends on them, the more he consequently depends only on himself and

recognize no other rules of conduct than what are founded on his private interest.”
(Durkheim, 2005: 167).

Everyone belongs to and trusts some group or society. Therefore, the weaker the integration of the individual into his society, the more egoism he had. He relies on himself because he had a weak relationship with his society. Then, when such a person has problems in life, he gets depressed and feels lonely. He does something above the line without considering or considering its effect on his group or society and that is called selfish.

“If we agree to call this state egoism, in which the individual ego asserts itself to excess in the face of the social ego and at its expense, we may call egoistic the special type of suicide springing from excessive individualism.”(Durkheim, 2005 : 168)

Everyone belongs to and trusts some group or society. Therefore, the weaker the integration of the individual into his society, the more egoism he had. He relies on himself because he had a weak relationship with his society. Then, when such a person has problems in life, he gets depressed and feels lonely. He does something above the line without considering or considering its effect on his group or society and that is called selfish.

According to Durkheim, two main factors influence this type of suicide. The first is family. It played an important role in the prevention of suicides. The stronger the relationships between family members, the less likely a person commits suicide. Connections between family members are also important in youth suicide, as disintegrated youth are more prone to suicide. They need the social support of their neighbours. Besides father and mother, family can also be a community, friends, cousins, etc.

"The stronger a young person's family or other community ties, the less likely the young person are to commit suicide, and the larger the size of the family or peer group, the less likely the young person is to commit suicide."(Shea, 2013 : 7 - 8)

Another aspect is religious. Durkheim found in his research that Protestants take more lives than Jews and Catholics. The reason is that there is less social structure among Protestants. Durkheim hypothesized that a religious community would have a great protective value for individuals spared from a lack of integration and selfish suicide.

"Durkheim largely discussed religion as a factor in selfish suicide because he emphasized the importance of this community" (Shea, 2013: 7).

F. Suicide Prevention

Based on the information on the website of the World Health Organization, suicide is the second most common cause of death in 2016, especially among 15-29-year-olds, and every suicide has an impact on society (WHO Suicide, 2018). However, suicide is preventable. There are a number of ways to reduce the number of suicides. Despite all the factors that can make someone commit suicide, such as biological, psychological, sociological, etc., society plays an important role in preventing suicide. As mentioned in the WHO Suicide Prevention Toolkit,

"Protective factors reduce the risk of suicide, they are considered insulators against suicide and include: support from family, friends and other significant relationships; religious, cultural and ethnic beliefs; community participation; Satisfactory social life; Social integration, e.g. through work to constructive use of free time; Access to mental health and services. Although

such protective factors do not eliminate the risk of suicide, they can balance the extreme stress of life events. (Suicide Prevention, A Resource for Counselors, 2006)

In addition, it is important to recognize the warning signs for suicide prevention. A person who has attempted suicide usually alerts the people around them. According to Beyond Blue, there are four categories of suicide images. The first is in the form of emotions. People who are thinking about suicide usually feel hopelessness, helplessness, loneliness, disconnection, worthlessness, helplessness, hopelessness, anger, shame, social exclusion, sadness, isolation, anger, exhaustion and entrapment (Common Warning Signs, 2019).

Another category of suicide warning signs is the conversational sign. People who think about suicide talk more about suicide or death, for example, talk about helplessness or that no one can help them, talk about being trapped and burdened, not belonging, running away, being alone and hurt. The next category deals with behavior. They usually abuse drugs and alcohol, withdraw from family and friends, write suicidal notes, self-harm, cry for no reason, have mood swings and lack interest in normal activities (Common Warning Signs, 2019).

In the latter category, people with suicidal ideation usually have physical changes such as sleep patterns, appearance, sudden and extreme changes in eating habits that cause weight loss or loss (Common Warning Signs, 2019). Beyond Blue also discusses how to respond to warning signs. First, you have to ask. It gives a person who has thought about suicide an opportunity to talk about their feelings. Then offer help. It makes a person who has had suicidal thoughts feel

that they are not alone. However, these actions can reduce the risk of suicide (Responding to Warning Signs, 2019).

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will show the statements which is explain how the dynamics of conflict faced by William Traynor and make him decide to end his life by committing suicide. The researcher would like to answer the problem of the study which been stated in chapter I by presenting the data and analyze it using internal and external conflict theory by Ralf Dahrendorf, dynamics of conflict theory by Simon Fisher and type of suicide theory by Emile Durkeim.

A. The Reason of Committing Suicide

In this novel the researcher explains about the reason why the main character committing suicide is his health and mental problems, dependent life, failed to move on from his past, family problem and losing of existence.

1. Health and Mental Problems

a. Health Problem

William suffered a spinal injury in a road accident in 2007 and had been diagnosed C5/6 quadriplegic with very limited movement in one arm only and requiring 24-hour care.

'Do you know what a quadriplegic is?'

I faltered. 'When . . . you're stuck in wheelchair?'

'I suppose that's one way of putting it. There are varying degrees, but in this case we are talking about complete loss of use of the legs, and very limited use of the hands and arms. Would that bother you?' (p.11)

'A previous carer disappeared for several hours once to get her car fixed, and Will . . . injured himself in her absence' (p.17)

Lou said 'She thought it might be a good idea if I didn't leave Will for so long next time, no matter how awkward the situation. (p.35)

William recovery for two years, but during the treatment there was no significant improvement in his body. He still in pain, suddenly had difficulty breathing, still using a catheter, had to continue to control the hospital and had to be accompanied for 24 hours, because without any companion William disposed tried to injured himself. William's dependant made him more physically and mentally ill.

Will said 'My life is not going to be significantly improved by a drive around Storfold's country lanes'. (p.22)

William's personal nurse said if his recovery and routine check-ups that he did so far were only to try keeping his physical condition stable, keeping the function of William's organs in normal function and to maintain whatever movements he had at this time.

'What are they doing in there?'

'It just his six-month check-up'

'What, to see if he's getting any better?'

'He's not getting any better. It's cold spinal injury.'

'But you do physio and stuff with him.'

'That's to try and keep his physical condition up – to stop him atrophying and his bones demineralizing, his legs pooling, that kind of thing'

'He's not going to walk again, Louisa. That only happens in Hollywood movies. All we're doing is trying to keep him out of pain, and keep up whatever range of movement he has.' (p.44)

The first year William did the treatment he was very eager to recover and determined to return to his normal condition, but knowing the reality of his condition that there was no improvement William felt all his efforts were in vain.

Nathan said 'He does it, but I don't think his heart's in it. When I first came, he was pretty determined, He'd come pretty far in rehab, but after a year with no improvement I think he found it pretty tough to keep believing it was worth it.' (p.44)

Nathan clarified William's condition to Louisa and his lack of possibility recovery from quadriplegic because of his condition which is almost paralysis like a person having a total stroke, if a stroke sufferer with routine training could slowly return to a better condition or back to normal condition.

Nathan said 'Honestly? He's a C5/6 quadriplegic. That means nothink works below about here' He placed a hand on the upper part of his chest. They haven't worked out how to fix a spinal cord yet.' (p.44)

Based on Nathan explanation, it's different with William's condition after accident which caused spinal cord injury, it made him impossible to walk or return to normal because there is no any doctors could fix it.

b. Mental Problem

William mental problem caused by other people's ignorance of what William experienced for 2 years namely a sense of fear and pain, it caused William thought there was nothing he could do because his life was always struggling with illness and routine checks up to the doctor, it made him hopeless to recovery to his normal condition.

William began to accept that the worse conditions he had today could be worst than his imagined, he realized that his life would continue like that but fear

of bad possibility that could happen any time haunt him. Feelings of frightened and pain all the time without anyone could listened or share, made William does not want to recovery and decided to end his life to put him out of his misery.

Will said 'I know most of people think living like me is about the worst thing that could happen. But it could get worse. I could end up not being able to breathe by myself, not being able to talk. I could get circulatory problems that mean my limbs have to be amputated. I could be hospitalized indefinitely. This isn't much of a life, Clark'. But when I think about how much worse it could get – some nights I lie in my bed and I can't actually breath. (p.159)

Will said 'And you know what? Nobody wants to hear that stuff. Nobody wants you to talk about being afraid, or in pain, or being scared of dying through some stupid, random infection. (p.159)

Will said 'Mrs. Rawlinson – Mary – I'm not expecting to recover'. (p.168)

Anytime and anywhere, William could suddenly got sick. When William went out with Louisa, William was suddenly ill and had to be rushed to the Hospital, William's illness was quite a frightening disease because of the intense pain which caused by the un-emptied catheter. This condition so annoyed and made William very weak.

Nathan said 'Autonomic dysreflexia was pretty much our worst nightmare. It was Will's body massive overreaction against pain, discomfort – or, say, an un-emptied catheter – his damaged nervous system's vain and misguided attempt to stay in control. It could come out of nowhere and send his body into meltdown. He looked pale, his breathing labored.' (p.173)

William was frustrated with his medical condition because there was no progress, so he wanted to end his miserable condition immediately. Every waking from his sleep William hopes that everything has ended. William's decision was determined, Louisa must accept William's decision who prefers to continue his desire to end his life in Switzerland, because William knew there was no chance for him to return to be a normal in physically and mentally like in past.

Will said 'I need it to end here. No more chair. No more pneumonia. No more burning limbs. No more pain and tiredness and waking up every morning already wishing it was over. When we get back, I am still going to go to Switzerland. And if you do love me, Clark, as you say you do, the thing that would make me happier than anything is if you would come with me. (p.208)

Will said 'It's not going to get any better than this. The odds are I'm only going to get increasingly unwell and my life, reduced as it is, is going to get smaller. The doctors have said as much. There are a host of conditions encroaching on me. I can feel it. I don't want to be in pain any more, or trapped in this thing or dependent on everyone, or afraid. (p.208)

One of the factors triggering William to end his life by committing suicide was a health problem he had experienced for the past two years. William considers every effort that made to restore his condition felt useless because there is no progress of it.

William's condition shocked him because of there is no any significant progress from his body, it made a new mental illness due to prolonged depression. His depressions appear from his mind, he thought his struggle is wasted time, therefore this health problem was one of the strong reasons for William to commit suicide.

2. Dependent Life

Independent is a basic human capital in doing all activities that are preferred, desired and daily activities. Independent makes everyone free to determine the various things which are important in personal and social life, because when someone is dependence on others makes it repressed by will, desires and wishes from others.

William dependent because of his post-accident condition makes him feeling of useless, it made his activities are limited because it regulated by health protocols that make him have to accept others help in his all personal activities.

William feels his life just to bother others because William is a quadriplegia which means he could not live independently because of his limitations, William needs full care and supervision for 24 hours, he needs other people every time to accompany, monitor, carrying and help him to do a simple things.

He's a quadriplegic. He needs someone in the daylight hours to help feed and assist. Often in these job it's case of being there when they want to go out somewhere, helping with basic stuff that they can't do themselves. (p.8)
'He required twenty-four hour care, the majority of which is provided by a trained nurse. I have recently returned to work, and the carer would be required to be here throughout the day to keep him company, help him with food and drink, generally provide an extra pair of hands, and make sure that he comes to no harm.' (p.13)

William's aversion of his conditions who always dependent on others, he showed when he saw his traveled picture, he asked Louisa to throw it because it reminded him of his perfect life and made him sad because his current condition is in helplessness, without anyone he could not wake up from his bed.

Will said 'I don't want to have those bloody picture staring at me every time I'm stuck in my bed until someone comes and bloody well gets me out again. Okay?' (p.33)

Camilla felt its unfair life, she pity on William's condition which always dependence on others, when William have to move from one place to another. William needs Nathan to help him moving from the annexe to the main house.

It's unfair advantage, being able to walk away from a man in a wheelchair. There are two steps between the annexe and the main house, and without Nathan's help he could not transvers them. (p.69)

Louisa tried to give private time for William to feel freedom when they traveled. William also needs more time to enjoy the holiday so that he felt more independence and gave Louisa and Nathan time to take rest from their duty to accompanying William.

Will could move in his chair with complete autonomy. It was a small thing, but him being able to get himself a drink without one of us accompanying him meant not so much a rest for me and Nathan as the brief removal of one of Will's daily frustrations – being entirely dependent on other people. (p.201)

From some of the data described above, the researcher concludes that because of his condition until end of his life William Traynor will always dependent with others, it made him useless and losing the purpose of his life.

3. Failed to Move On from His Past

William always remembers his pleasant life in the past, it filled with productive activities and accordance with his dream. Active working and doing hobbies before the accident made William sad and mentally chaotic. His inability to do various activities which he liked made William unable to accept his condition today and miss his past life, thus make him traumatic and more depressed.

When Louisa looked at William's photo, William tried to guess Louisa's mind, for people who know William's in the past and compare it with William's current condition, they would be a pity on William condition.

Will said 'You were just looking at my photographs. Wondering how awful it must be to live like that and then turn into a cripple'. (p.21)

Camilla Traynor sometimes compared William's condition in the past was a perfect life before the accident and now he cannot do anything.

Camilla said 'I was so furious, you see, that all around me were things that could move and bend and grow and reproduce, and my sin – my vital, charismatic, beautiful boy – was just this think. Immobile, wilted, bloodied, suffering. Their beauty seemed like an obscenity. (p.70)

William remembers his memories when he went abroad, William told his experience when he visited France and suggested Louisa to visit it, Louisa offered William to travel together but William refused it because he does not want to ruin his beautiful memories with his miserable condition.

Will said 'The day we go and I'm in this bloody contraption, all those memories, those sensations will be wiped out, erase by the struggle to get behind the table, up and down Parisian kerbs, the taxi drivers who refuse to take us, and the wheelchair bloody power pack that wouldn't charge in French socket. Okay?' (p.123)

Past memories always overshadow William in his dreams, it made William frustrated and sometimes shouted because he could not bear his inability to do what he loved again.

Nathan said 'There have been times when I've stayed over and he's woken up screaming because in his dreams he's still walking and skiing and doing stuff and just for those few minutes, when his defences are right down and it's all a bit raw, he literally can't bear the thought of never doing it again. He can't bear it. I've sat there with him and there is nothing I can say to the guy, nothing that is going to make it any better. He's been dealt the shittiest hand of cards you can imagine. Become ... and although there is nothing I'd like more in the world than for the big guy to be happy, I ... I can't judge him for what he wants to do. It's his choice. It should be his choice'. (p.195)

The demand from his mind to be perfect made William have to bear with the reality, he have to close his dream and return to his normal life, but in fact it made William greedy and assumed what he had was not enough to maintain his life, because he does not want it. William continued compare his past and present lives, it made him ungrateful to the God chance.

Will said 'It's not enough for me. This – my world – even with you in it. And believe me, Clark, my whole life has changed for the better since you came. But it's not enough for me. It's not the life I want.'

Will said 'The thing is, I get that this could be a good life. I get that with you around, perhaps it could even be a very good life. But it's not my life. I'm not the same as these people you speak to. It's nothing like the life I want. Not even close.' (p.207)

William acknowledges that Louisa's success changes William's life, he also presumes it could be a very good life. He continued his life with Louisa who loved him, but it is not the life that William wants. He wants to present his body, mind and soul as a perfect man in front of Louisa, that's why he could not escape from his past life.

4. Family Problem

The family is the primary group that introduces and teaches us many things especially about the importance of life. Family has several important functions, namely biological, maintenance, home, socialization, economy and education. Family also has an important role in the formation of personal and social character, such as the role of instilling values, social culture, compassion, protection, reproduction, socialization, economics, philanthropy, motivation, physical and emotional needs .

William felt the problem in his family became one of the factors that strengthened his determination to commit suicide. When his mother absolutely did not allow William to commit suicide, but his father changes his mind and allowed William to end his life, it could happen because there is a distant relationship between his father and mother, because William's father had another woman in his life. Or when his sister did not let William to commit suicide, but she did not

want to participate in Williams healing process it shows a contradiction that she love and hate him in the same time.

Will said 'My mother is hanging on by a thread and can't forgive me for still loving my father. My sister resents me for that fact that yet again I have overshadowed her – and because my injuries mean she can't properly hate me, like she has since we were children. My father just wants it all too go away. Ultimately, they want to look on the bright side. They need me to look on the bright side.' (p. 159)

For William, family problem became one of the reasons to commit suicide, because by end his life, it could set them free from a responsibility in carrying William.

5. Losing of Existence

The subject of existence is someone who tries to achieve his total existence, because the existence of each person becomes very important, especially related to his existence as a social creature. William felt he had various losses in achieving his existence, especially related to his social activities.

William helplessness seen in the mindset of his family, workplace and friends because the pain he was had made him unable to show his existence, this made William even more determined to end his life. Feelings of being useless, troublesome and dependant become a burden on William's mind because he felt losing his existence as human being.

William limitations make he felt like a loser because he will only be a parasite for everyone, especially for their families. In part 3 William points out the problem is about the existence of his inability to do anything.

Will said 'I don't do anything, Miss Clark. I can't do anything anymore. I sit. I just about exist'. (p.22)

Lou said 'I was afraid of what he might be feeling, the depth of his loss, the extent of his fears. Will Traynor's life had been so far beyond the experiences of mine. Who was I to tell him how he should want to live it. (p.104)

Nathan said 'There have been times when I've stayed over and he's woken up screaming because in his dreams he's still walking and skiing and doing stuff and just for those few minutes, when his defences are right down and it's all a bit raw, he literally can't bear the thought of never doing it again. He can't bear it. I've sat there with him and there is nothing I can say to the guy, nothing that is going to make it any better. He's been dealt the shittiest hand of cards you can imagine. Become ... and although there is nothing I'd like more in the world than for the big guy to be happy, I ... I can't judge him for what he wants to do. It's his choice. It should be his choice'. (p.195)

William hates his inability to be himself, the person he wants to be with Louisa is to be the real perfect William in everything. His inabilities remind William that his limitations will always haunt William because he could not do anything.

Will said 'I can't do this because I can't . . .' he swallowed. 'I can't be the man I want to be with you. And that means that this - ' he looked up into my face '-this just become... another reminder of what I am not.' (p.206)

William describes his desire to be the real William, William in the past time, William two years ago, William who is physically perfect, has big dreams, can do many things, enjoy his hobbies, get in touch with others people outside his family, channel his sexual desire and his passion as a man. William refused the reality of his current condition, the condition that defines his inability.

Will said 'But it does define me Clark. You don't know me, not really. You never saw me before this thing. I physical person. I like riding my motorbike, hurling myself off buildings. I liked crushing people in business deals. I liked having sex. Lots of sex. I led a big life. I'm not designed to exist in this thing - and yet for all intents and purposes it is now the thing that defines me. It is the only thing that defines me.' (p.207)

From some of the data described above, it's all about the existence as a human being, because the inability produce feeling of useless and hopeless, so it made William has no purpose in continuing his life and decided to end his life.

B. The Dynamics of Conflict

Based on the abilities and strengths, the researcher finds that the development of conflict is related to the roles that occur in actors with various things, such as: Personal Conflict, Inter Role Conflict, Interceder Conflict and Intraceder Conflict.

Meanwhile, the researcher finds that bases on the novel, the main character had interceder conflict. Interceder conflict is when someone has to fulfill the expectations of several people who have different views. William as the main character has to fulfill the expectation of his mother, his father, his sister, his paid companion and his private nurse who have different views. They want William to keeping alive but William wants to end his life, so they blame William wish as opposite.

Georgina said 'But dignitas? It's just wrong. I know it's hard for him, but it will destroy you and Daddy. I know it. Think of how you would fell! Think of the shaity! Your job! Both your reputations! He must know it. It's a selfish thing to even ask. How can he? How can he do this? How can you do this? She began to sob again (p.65)

'Don't look at me like that. I do care about him, Mummy. I do. He's my brother and I love him. But I can't bear it. I can't bear even the thought of it. He's wrong to ask, and you're wrong to consider it. And it's not just his own life he will destroy if you go ahead with this. (p.65)

Louisa said 'I tell you I love you and I want to build a future with you, and you ask me to come and watch you kill yourself?' (p.208)

Expectation like utopic for William to deal with it, because it come from some of people who have different views, they hope William keep struggling and never give up with his miserable life, whereas William want to go to dignity because he tired of other interference.

Louisa said 'He seemed not just weary from his illness, but exhausted with life, tired of our interference, our upbeat attempts at conversation, our relentless determination to try to make things better for him. He tolerated me, but I got the feeling that he often wanted to be left alone. He didn't know that this was the one thing I could not do.' (p.197)

William said 'I don't want to live like this, Mother. This is not the life I choose. There is no prospect of my recovery, hence it is a perfectly reasonable request to ask to end it in a manner I see fit.' (p.69)

William exhausted with his life, he disgusted with the requests of people around him because they demand him to survive as if it was the best way for William although it was not his wish.

1. Step of Conflict

The dynamics of conflict that faced by William Traynor as the main character had many developments, this was influence by various factors both internal and external factors. One of the strongest factors, namely internal factors within the emergence of internal conflict in William is caused by feelings of depression since the tragedy of his accident two years ago.

According to Simon Fisher (2001) the dynamics of conflict is a development of the existence of conflict itself as a social reality. The dynamics of conflict has some steps that explain the process of alteration conflict of William Traynor such as pre-conflict, confrontation, crisis or climax and post conflict.

a. Pre-Conflict

Pre Conflict is a period which occurs when there is a mismatch of goals between two or more parties, until it causes contradiction and conflict. In this case the conflict is hidden from public view, even though one or more parties may know the potential for confrontation. There may be tense relations between several parties to avoid contact between each other (Fisher, 2001 : 1).

Pre-conflict that occurs in Williams mind started when he got an accident. After his accident William felt exhausted because his long recovery process without any improvement, it made William hopeless and hesitant could return to the normal condition.

Will said 'My life is not going to be significantly improved by a drive around Storfold's country lanes'. (p.22)

Based on Louisa opinion, William felt distressed because of public view. The news of his accident spread throughout the country. People commiserated him on the accident, although some people did not convey his pity directly to William but through of the gaze of the people he passed, William understood wherever he was, he will always become the center of attention when he had to visit public places. His accident made William unconfident with his condition that looked pathetic.

Like Katrina's response, Louisa's sister when she heard Williams condition implied a revulsion, compassion and pity for the 35-year-old young man who was supposed to enjoy his luxurious live as a result of his efforts as a young

entrepreneur, but he had to be trapped in an undesirable condition, cannot do anything and stuck in a wheelchair.

'Treen, he hates me. He looks at me like I'm something the dragged in. And doesn't even drink tea. I'm hiding from him.'

'I can't believe I'm hearing this.'

'What?'

'Just talk to him, for crying out Louisa. Of course he's miserable. He's stuck in a bloody wheelchair. And you're probably being useless. Just talk to him. Get to know him. What the worst that can happen?' (p.21)

The opinions that arise from the supporting character and her sister shows the general view of people when they are met or bumped with someone

with a quadriplegic condition like William. William knew his condition and evil stares of people who had compassion but looked down on him.

'Why?'

'Because I'd be uncomfortable. I feel like ... I feel like they'd know'

'Who? Know what?'

'Everyone else would know, that I didn't belong.'

'How do you think I feel?'

William said 'Clark, every single place I go to now people look at me like I don't belong.' (p.100)

After listening William statement what he felt about being in public area Louisa understand what is the most thing William hated in his life was the pity of stranger.

Louisa said 'I remember how his former workmates had looked at him that day – that mixture of pity, revulsion and somewhere, deep relief that they themselves had somehow escaped this particular stroke of fate.' (p.104)

Louisa said 'I knew now that one of the things William hated most was the pity of strangers.' (p.108)

ouisa said 'William didn't like going to the main area – to many people gawp at him.' (p.121)

Pre conflict is the beginning condition of the emergence of conflict which conflict is hidden from public view. It is an inappropriate situation between two parties, because the stage of conflict which parties' needs is not being met but is unaware of the relationship between them.

The pre-conflict that occurred to William Traynor which he hid closely over time could lead to a confrontation between the two parties, namely between William and his close people in his environment.

William did not agree with his mother's plans and it make a small confrontation, it shows when Camilla introduce Louisa Clark as a new nanny for William.

His eyes met mine and after a pause, he let out of bloodcurdling groan. Then his mouth twisted, and he let out another unearthly cry.

I felt his mother stiffen.

'William stop it!'

He didn't even glance toward her. Another prehistoric sound emerged from somewhere near his chest. It was a terrible, agonizing noise. I tried not to flinch. The man was grimacing, his head tilted and sunk into his shoulders as he stared at me through contorted features. He looked grotesque, and vaguely angry. I realized that where I held my bag, my knuckles had turned white.

'William! Please.' There was a faint if hysteria in his mother's voice. 'Please, don't do this!'. (p.18)

The first impression of William and Louisa's meeting. William acts a queer behavior to surprise Louisa and make her mother angry in order to make Louisa uncomfortable to be Williams's paid companion. In this step, pre-conflict condition shows that there is a tension among the characters by avoid contact each other, it explains that William and his mother is not in a good relationship.

Mrs. Traynor was holding the cross at her neck with slim white fingers. She moved it backward and forwards along its thin gold chain, a nervous habit. Her face was rigid. 'I'll leave you all to get on. You can call through using the intercom if you need any help. Nathan William talks you through William's routine, and his equipment.'

'I'm here, mother. You don't have to talk across me. My brain isn't paralyzed yet.'

'Yes, well, if you're going to be foul, William, I think it's best if Miss Clark does talk directly to Nathan.' His mother wouldn't look at him as she spoke, I noticed. She kept her gaze about ten feet away on the floor. (p.19)

Pre-conflict conditions were exacerbated by the emergence of tense relations between William and his mother, Camilla Traynor. Camilla avoided William because of his excessive attitude in front of Louisa. Camilla walked away a few steps from William and did not say a few things directly to William but she preferred to talk to Louisa and Nathan. But when William interrupted her by said *'my brain wasn't paralyzed yet'*, Camilla responded by walking away while talking to William and keeping a distance for about ten steps from William.

b. Confrontation

Confrontation is a condition when a conflict starts to open up, if only one party feels there is a problem, perhaps the supporters start to take action and confrontation, until shows a dispute and violence in several parties (Fisher, 2001 : 2).

Confrontation is a complicated condition that confront conflicting incident between individuals, between groups, between individual with group which faced with various forms of conflict, such as the existence of differences opinion, the existence of debate, the existence of contention, the quarreling, the existence of hostility, a dispute that makes the relationship tenuous (Sukardi, 2016 : 81).

Confrontation with these various forms occurs due to various factors, such as social, economic, political, cultural and various other factors with increasing intensity and these disagreements cannot be mutually accepted because each of party holds, they own opinion, understanding and stand with a subjective of the truth (Sukardi, 2001 : 82).

Conflicts that begin to rise up are shown through open confrontations. It starts from William pretensions. He conveyed to his mother what was his latent desire is to do dignitas.

William said 'I don't want to live like this, Mother. This is not the life I choose. There is no prospect of my recovery, hence it is a perfectly reasonable request to ask to end it in a manner I see fit.' (p.69)

His mother as the closest person became the first person who has a conflict with William. William's mother, was not sure of what William said. According to Camilla what he wanted was a foolish thing that will never happen.

When William first told me what he wanted, he had to tell me twice, as I was quite sure I could not heard him correctly the first time. I stayed quite come when I realized what it was he was proposing, and then I told him he was being ridiculous and I walked straight out the room. (p.69)

But apparently the confrontation that was carried out repeatedly could convince William's family to follow what was William's desire even though it was contrary to conscience.

He repeated his request every time I went in to see him until I almost had to persuade myself to go in each day. (p.69)

Another conflict occurs between William and his sister, Georgina.

'You are the most selfish man I ever met!' (p.63)
Georgina said 'But dignitas? It's just wrong. I know it's hard for him, but it William destroy you and Daddy. I know it. Think of how you would fell! Think of the publicity! Your job! Both your reputations! He must know it. It's a selfish

thing to even ask. How can he? How can he do this? How can you do this?
(p.65)

Georgina look does not agree with William's desire as a solution to his internal conflict, but her disagreement was not because she would lose the figure of a brother but rather to something else. Georgina's concern is more about her parents' feelings, public views, and the reputation of her parents. According to Georgina, William's decision is selfishness for him without thinking the impact on his family.

c. Crisis or Climax

Crisis or Climax is when conflict breaks out into violence that is carried out intensively and involves various parties (Fisher, 2001: 3).

Climax in Fisher opinion is interpreted as a series of conflicts, which inside it is the top of conflict and an important part of the context and substance of the conflict. The climax is an escalation of conflict, levels of conflicts with a point of intensity that continues to climb, increase, enlarge and is the culmination of the conflict (Sukardi, 2016: 85).

Climax is no longer related to the two poles of interest as confrontation, but climax is a situation of increasing a conflict in slowly or radically, so that the problems that occur are not minimized but are maximize (Sukardi, 2016 : 85).

Climax is also related to certain conditions as the culmination of a problem which is continually disputed because both parties maintain egocentricity and group pride as something that must be defended as a truth to defend the principles which he considers as a kindness (Sukardi, 2016 : 85).

After conflict start to open up, too many conflicts appear around William and made him felt climax of each conflict.

William said 'And you know what? Nobody wants to hear that stuff. Nobody wants you to talk about being afraid, or in pain, or being scared of dying through some stupid, random infection. Nobody wants to know how it feels to know you William never have sex again, never eat food you've made with your own hands again, never hold your own child. Nobody wants to know that sometimes feel so claustrophobic, being in this chair, I just want to scream like a madman at the thought of spending another day in it'. (p.159)

William told Louisa about the condition of his family even though no violence in this conflict but it shows that they intentionally made a conflict because of their need it. There are some purposes such as they need a bright side to make people believe that they are in the right position, so they will never blame by public because of William decision and they had already persuaded William to keep his life.

My mother is hanging on by e thread and can't forgive me for still loving my father. My sister resents me for the fact that yet again I have overshadowed her – and because my injuries mean she can't properly hate me, like she has since we were children. My father just wants it all to go away. Ultimately, they want to look on the bright side. They need me to look on the bright side. (p.159)

Seeing William's condition as quadriplegic means complete loss of use of the legs, and very limited use of the hands and arms, that was totally paralyzed made it impossible to bring up acts of violence in the conflict he faced. The climax of William's conflict was felt to arise and break out when Louisa tried to convince William to cancel his desire to do euthanasia in Switzerland. Violent conversations that seemed to maintain each other's egos showed a true climax. Louisa as an outsider who accompanied William and became the only person that William believed and comfortable to talk about his privacy, Louisa tried desperately to convince William about his plans to live together.

William wants to present his self as the true William, a perfect 35-year-old man with a perfect career and body, not William who is trapped in wheelchair and felt unable to be a real man. In contrast, Louisa was more open minded, according to Louisa, whatever William condition she will accept him and the most important thing is they can live happily with complementary. Louisa naively believes by the power of love, they could face and undergo it, because they love each other, even though she knows the risks that will arise from his family and other people about the unusual love between Louisa and William.

Will said 'I can't do this because I can't . . . ' he swallowed. 'I can't be the man I want to be with you. And that means that this – ' he looked up into my face '-this just become... another reminder of what I am not.'

Lou said 'I don't care what you... what you think you can and can't do. It's not black and white. Honestly... I've talked to other people in the same situation and... and there are things that are possible. Ways that we can both be happy'

Will said 'No Clark-'

'I think we can do all sorts of things. I know this isn't a conventional love story. I know there are all sorts of reasons I shouldn't even be saying what I am. But I love you. I do. I knew it when I left Patrick. I think you might love me little bit.' (p.206)

Louisa had known William's plans for a long time and knew the purpose of William's mother who had hired her to accompany William for six months. Louisa reassured William not to doubt to her decision, she said that William had change his life and opened his mind, she was sure she could make William happy, but William felt what Louisa said was not enough to convince him.

'I've to tell you something'

'I know about Switzerland. I know... why I was employed on a six month contract.'

Lou said 'I know it all, Will. I've known for months. And, Will, please listen to me... 'I took his right hand in mine, and I brought it up close to my chest. 'I know we can do this. I know it's not how you would have chosen it, but I know

I can make you happy. And all I can say is that you make me ... you make me into someone I couldn't even imagine. You make me happy, even when you're awful. I would rather be with you – even the you that you seem to think is diminished – than with anyone else in the world.' (p.206)

'What do you say?'

'No, Clark.'

'No?'

'I'm sorry. It's not enough.'

'I don't understand.'

Will said 'It's not enough for me. This – my world – even with you in it. And believe me, Clark, my whole life has changed for the better since you came. But it's not enough for me. It's not the life I want.'

Will said 'The thing is, I get that this could be a good life. I get that with you around, perhaps it could even be a very good life. But it's not my life. I'm not the same as these people you speak to. It's nothing like the life I want. Not even close.'

Will said 'But it does define me Clark. You don't know me, not really. You never saw me before this thing. I physical person. I like riding my motorbike, hurling myself off buildings. I liked crushing people in business deals. I liked having sex. Lots of sex. I led a big life. I'm not designed to exist in this thing – and yet for all intents and purposes it is now the thing that defines me. It is the only thing that defines me.' (p.207)

Louisa had tried all effort which she could do, but William's decision was unshakeable by seeing his condition which stuck and without any improvement. All Louisa's promises uninfluenced to William because this was not the life he wanted. William confessed Louisa's plan was very beautiful, make a new life, a new family with Louisa was like composing a beautiful story but it was impossible to materialize because William's condition was trapped by his illness, so it was impossible for Louisa to convince William. William is a person who sees physically, he wants to feel the memory of the past as the real William but with his current condition it will only burden the people he loves.

Will said 'I don't want you to be tied to me, to my hospital appointments, to the restrictions on my life. I don't want you to look at me one day and feel even the tiniest bit of regret or pity that-

Will said 'I can't. It's not who I am. I can't be the kind of man who just ... accepts. (p.207)

William did not want to make Louisa spend all her life just to take care of him, or make Louisa feel regret or pity on him. William wants to be the real man, the first man who will help Louisa when she needs, the first who will accompany Louisa wherever she goes, the first man who always beside her and the first man who could reliable in any situation.

Will said 'I need it to end here. No more chair. No more pneumonia. No more burning limbs. No more pain and tiredness and waking up every morning already wishing it was over. When we get back, I am still going to go to Switzerland. And if you do love me, Clark, as you say you do, the thing that would make me happier than anything is if you would come with me.

Will said 'It's not going to get any better than this. The odds are I'm only going to get increasingly unwell and my life, reduced as it is, is going to get smaller. The doctors have said as much. There are a host of conditions encroaching on me. I can feel it. I don't want to be in pain any more, or trapped in this thing or dependent on everyone, or afraid.

Will said 'Louisa, nothing was ever going to change my mind. I promised my parents six months, and that's what I've given them. You have made that time more precious than you can imagine. You stopped it being a endurance test.' (p.208)

William want to end his suffering, he did not want to be in pain any more, or trapped in wheelchair or dependent on everyone, or afraid because he knew his condition would not get any better. Nothing can change William's decision, he has followed his parents request by accepting and undergoing an agreement to survive for six months. William thanked Louisa for making his six months contract felt more colorful. When William's problem reached a climax, no one could persuade him to bury his decision to commit suicide in Switzerland.

d. Post-Conflict

Post Conflict is a situation that happens after the conflict is resolved by ending various confrontations, diminishing trained situation, until the situation back to normal with the various final effects of the conflict itself (Fisher, 2001: 4).

Post conflict is a series of Simon Fisher conflicts that provide an explanation and understanding that conflict after anti-climax period will continue to occur with different intensity, it could be calm down, or middle intensity and the conflict still be contradictory although it can be resolved and finally the intensity is getting higher by involving parties who has any interest in the conflict that occur (Sukardi, 2016: 86).

*CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE
FAO : Director of Public Prosecution
Confidential Advisory
Re : William John Traynor
4.9.2009 (p.231)*

William death as post conflict step of this novel. After William deceasing, Crown Prosecution Service investigated and interviewed everyone involve in William case. William's family and friend declare became an opposition to William desire because he bullheaded and stubborn. They felt like they failed to persuade him with any options, until he agreed to a six-month postponement of suicide agreement, but after six-month period has passed William still remained with his personal conviction.

Detective have now interviewed everyone involved in the above case, and I attach files containing all related document accordingly.

The subject at the center of the investigation is Mr William Traynor, a 35-year-old former partner in the firm Medingley Lewins, based in the City of London.

Mr Traynor's family and friends had all expressed their opposition to his stated desire to end his life prematurely but given his medical history and previous attempts on his own life, his intellect and strength of character, they were apparently unable to dissuade him, even during an extended six-month period which was negotiated with him specifically for this purpose. (p.231)

After William's case became public consumption, Camilla Traynor as one of honorary member of JP (Justice of Peace) feels ashamed after her son death by commit suicide. Camilla felt unable to be a role model for English and Welsh, she decided to resigned and separated from his husband after William death.

It should also noted that Mrs Camilla Traynor, his mother, who has been a respected JP for many years, has tendered her resignation in light of the publicity surrounding the case. It is understood that she and Mr Traynor separated soon after their son death.(p.231)

Some facts that found by CPS such as : William Traynor consciously without any compulsion from any parties made a decision to voluntary and committed suicide, in his case William unequivocally wished to commit suicide, William condition was severe and incurable, the action of those accompanying William were only minor influence and perhaps they characterized as reluctant assistance, all parties involve have offered every assistance to the police investigating this case.

2. Type of Conflict

a. Internal Conflict

Based on Dahrendorf (1998) Internal conflicts is a conflicts that occur within actors based on various internal problems, both within themselves and in their institutions in the form of various expressions that arise due to the conflict, whether in the form of oddly furious, astonishment, old mild exasperation, grimly,

pessimistic, happiness or relax that make a contradiction in his self, so that arise actions that normatively contrary to the values that develop in society (Tazid, 2018 : 53-54).

William's internal conflict is shown from various expressions that arise due to conflict based on the dialog in the novel.

William expression oddly furious, He actually didn't want Alicia and Rupert run into William's home to give their wedding invitation card. He made that very clear after Alicia and Rupert was gone by puncture William and Alicia's photo using jousting stick.

It was then that I heard the crash. I ran out into the corridor just in time to hear another, followed by the sound of splintering glass. It was coming from Will's bedroom. Oh God, please don't let him have hurt himself. I panicked – Mrs Traynor's warning drilled through my head. I had left him for more than fifteen minutes.

I ran down the corridor, slid to a halt in the doorway and stood, both hands gripping the door frame. Will was in the middle of the room, upright in his chair, a walking stick balanced across the armrest, so that it jutted eighteen inches to his left – a jousting stick. There was not a single photograph left on the long shelves; the expensive frames lay in pieces all over the floor, the carpet studded with glittering shards of glass. His lap was dusted with bits of glass and splintered wood frames. I took in the scene of destruction, feeling my heart rate slowly subside as I grasped that he was unhurt. Will was breathing hard, as if whatever he had done had cost him some effort. (p.30)

But after Louisa shows her joke by asking like foolish person suddenly it's change William's mood to be better.

'Can that thing get a puncture?' I said, finally, nodding at his wheelchair. 'Because I have no idea where I would put the jack.'

His eyes widened. Just for a moment, I thought I had really blown it. But the faintest flicker of a smile passed across his face. (p.30)

William astonishment with others treatment because they thought they knew the best for William. William didn't like if she decided what she thought

William would like to do, and Louisa went ahead and did it. Louisa did what everyone did. She decided for me.

'You thought you knew best. Everyone thinks they know what I need. Let's put the bloody photos back together. Give the poor invalid something to look at. I don't want to have those bloody pictures staring at me every time I'm stuck in my bed until someone comes and bloody well gets me out again. Okay? Do you think you can get your head around that?'

Will Traynor's expression hadn't outwardly changed much but I thought I saw astonishment in there, as if he were unused to anyone disagreeing with him.

Oh hell, I thought, as the reality of what I had just done began to sink in. I've really blown it this time.

But Will just stared at me for a bit and, when I didn't look away, he let out a small breath, as if about to say something unpleasant. (p.34)

William's expression shows old mild exasperation because he felt uncomfortable with his condition suffering in pain.

He blinked, glancing around the room, as if he had been somewhere far from home.

'It's Lou,' I said, when I wasn't sure if he had recognized me.

His expression was one of old mild exasperation. 'I know'

'More painkillers?'

'No I'm fine,' he murmured, and closed his eyes again. (p.48)

Nathan said 'He's burning up'. 'How long has been like this?'

'All morning. I did think he was hot, but he said he just wanted to sleep.' (p.49)

William shows a grimly expression because Louisa's initiative by asking help to some soldier in the parking area to help her put William into the car. William didn't like to show his limitedness in front of a stranger because it means William is incapable of organizing his life.

'He's a soldier,' I said loudly. 'Ex-soldier.'

One by one they turned round.

'He was injured. In Iraq. All we wanted to do was get him a nice day out. But nobody will help us'. As I spoke the words, I felt my eyes welling up with tears.

I saw Nathan's face and shook my head furiously at his quizzical expression. Will seemed unlikely to say anything. He just looked grim, and then men clustered around his chair, and with a shout, hoisted it up between them, vaguely alarmed. (p.96)

William feeling of pessimistic, this expression shows from his wishing that he wish every morning all his suffering it already over because his effort without any result he still sitting in wheelchair, he could suddenly got pneumonia or burning limbs, he in pain and tiredness.

Will said 'I need it to end here. No more chair. No more pneumonia. No more burning limbs. No more pain and tiredness and waking up every morning already wishing it was over. When we get back, I am still going to go to Switzerland. And if you do love me, Clark, as you say you do, the thing that would make me happier than anything is if you would come with me. (p.208)

Will said 'It's not going to get any better than this. The odds are I'm only going to get increasingly unwell and my life, reduced as it is, is going to get smaller. The doctors have said as much. There are a host of conditions encroaching on me. I can feel it. I don't want to be in pain any more, or trapped in this thing or dependent on everyone, or afraid. (p.208)

William feeling of happiness because he has precious time with Louisa during his six month promises to his parent.

Will said 'Louisa, nothing was ever going to change my mind. I promised my parents six months, and that's what I've given them. You have made that time more precious than you can imagine. You stopped it being a endurance test.' (p.208)

In his last time William felt more relaxed than usual, because he was acquitted from the entire burden, he felt free to choose what he wants to do and he could decide to commit suicide as the best solution from his entire problem.

'I miss you'

He seemed to relax then. 'Come over here.' And then, when I hesitated. 'Please. Come on. Right here, on the bed. Right next to me.'

I realized then that there was actual relief in his expression. That he was pleased to see me in a way he wasn't actually going to be able to say. And I

told myself that it was going to have to be enough. I would do the thing he had asked for. That would have to be enough. (p.228)

William was happy because Louisa accepts his request to meet him in his last time before him doing euthanasia as his final wish. So, William could rest in a piece by gazing at Louisa's face and surrounding with his family.

b. External Conflict

According to Dahrendorf (1998) External Conflict is an open conflict, because the situation that occurs when there are difference views of some people that has a potential to cause disputes, conflicts and even conflicts between each individual, social group and formal institutions. Generally, External conflicts are closely related to the adaptation processes carried out by individuals (Tazid, 2018 : 53-54).

1. External Conflict between William and his Father

William's father, Steven Traynor look like most of father in the World. A well-padded, gentle-looking man, handsome. He was the kind of man you might see watching cricket in a Panama hat. Sometime he would accompany William watch television and making some remark about whatever was on the news. But, as father he not really closes with the one and only son. It shows from Camilla's statement.

'I know my son'

'Our Son'

'Yes. Our son. 'More my son, I found my self thinking. You were never really there for him. Not emotionally. You were just the absence he was always striving to impress.

'He'll change his mind,' Steven said. 'There still a long way to go'. (p.69)

In front of his wife, he tried to look like he supports her wife in defending William, that there was a bigger picture, a brighter future for William.

'No, I don't think you should go, Camilla. Will should be allowed to do this by himself'" (p.81)

'I want Will to want to live too,' I said finally.

'We do understand that,' Mr. Traynor said. 'And we do appreciate your determination and discretion'. (p.82)

In the other side actually, he supported William's decision because he wanted to be free from the shackles of his obligations as a man who must be responsible to his family. William's unstable health forced his father to play mini game to be the true father as gentleman and wise who looked after his family.

'It was Will's accident that had so curtailed our plans for a life together, after all. She must have secretly hoped that my responsibilities toward Will would one day end so that I could be free'.

'Because the only way I would ever be able to leave my family was if Will decided, after all, that he was still determined to go this internal place in Switzerland'.

'Only on my son's death would I be free to live the life of my choosing'. (p.188)

For Steven Traynor, William became a burden and portal in his dreams to leave his little family, because as long as Williams still alive it means his father have to continue his mini game as a good father.

2. External Conflict between William and His Mother

William's mother, Camilla Traynor was a woman career, a beautiful woman with high class level, educated, a structured one – an ordinary one, by modern standards.

I have recently returned to work (p.13)

A woman's face appeared, middle-aged but beautiful, under expensive precision hair-cut hair. She was wearing a trouser suit that I guessed cost more than my dad earned in a month. (p.12)

Since William accident Camilla Traynor felt difficulties to communicate directly with William, but Camilla wanted to show William that nothing was impossible and there was still a bright hope by hired Louisa as her paid companion to cheer him up.

His eyes met mine and after a pause, he let out of bloodcurdling groan. Then his mouth twisted, and he let out another unearthly cry.

I felt his mother stiffen.

'William stop it!'

He didn't even glance toward her. Another prehistoric sound emerged from somewhere near his chest. It was a terrible, agonizing noise. I tried not to flinch. The man was grimacing, his head tilted and sunk into his shoulders as he stared at me through contorted features. He looked grotesque, and vaguely angry. I realized that where I held my bag, my knuckles had turned white.

'William! Please.' There was a faint if hysteria in his mother's voice. 'Please, don't do this!'. (p.18)

In another way William show any refusal acted by pretending to be strange man because his mother treats him as paralyzed man.

Mrs. Traynor was holding the cross at her neck with slim white fingers. She moved it backward and forwards along its thin gold chain, a nervous habit. Her face was rigid. 'I'll leave you all to get on. You can call through using the intercom if you need any help. Nathan William talks you through William's routine, and his equipment.'

'I'm here, mother. You don't have to talk across me. My brain isn't paralyzed yet.'

'Yes, well, if you're going to be foul, William, I think it's best if Miss Clark does talk directly to Nathan.' His mother wouldn't look at him as she spoke, I noticed. She kept her gaze about ten feet away on the floor. (p.19)

Will and I have never been able to say much to each other-but I wanted to show him. A silent promise, if you like, that there was a bigger picture, a brighter future. (p.68)

A contradiction between William and his mother, made his mother often avoided William because she dis like his disrespectful attitude, so it made Camilla unable to talk more with William.

When Will first told me what he wanted he had to tell me twice, as I was quite sure I could not have heard him correctly the first time. I stayed quite calm when I realized what it was he was proposing and then I told him he was being ridiculous I walked straight out of the room. It's unfair advantage, being able to walk away from a man in a wheelchair. They are to steps between the annexe the main house. And without Nathan help he could not travers them (p.69)

When William told his mother what he wanted for the first time, Camilla response and said that William being ridiculous. She quite sure she not has heard his request incorrectly. Camilla disregard William proposed.

William repeated his request every time his mother visiting him in the annexe until she almost persuaded herself to go in each day and let him to do dignitas.

He repeated his request every time I went in to see him until I almost had to persuade myself to go in each day. I don't want to live like this, Mother. This is not the life I chose. There is no prospect of my recovery, hence it is perfectly reasonable request to ask to end it in a manner I see fit (p.69)

William repeatedly forces his mother to agree with his proposal to commit suicide, but many times his mother also opposed William's wishes.

Which mother wants to kill her child, Camilla wants to fight for William's recovery even though with very little possibility at least she doesn't let her son kill hisself.

*I never set out to kill my son. (p.67)
It took his attempt to make me agree. It's not that my religion forbade it – although the prospect of Will being cosigned to hell through his own desperation was a terrible one. I choose to believe that God, a benign God, would understand our sufferings and forgive us our trespasses. (p.69)*

But Camilla's determination collapsed when he found William attempted suicide for the second time.

And then on 22 January, a day when I was stuck in court with a relentless roll call of shoplifters and uninsured drivers, of weeping angry ex partners, Steven walked into the annexe and found our son almost unconscious, his head lolling by his armrest, a sea of dark, sticky blood pooling around his wheels. (p.70)

Camilla fury, she raged at God, at nature at whatever fate had brought her family to such depths. She seemed quite mad, she hurled her large brandy twenty feet into her plant, she screamed and swore. Then, Steven, Williams father convince Camilla that it does not work and William probably would try it again.

He didn't understand, you see. He hadn't worker it out yet. That Will would try again. That our lives would have to be spent in a state of constant vigilance, waiting for the next time, waiting to see what horror he would inflict upon himself. We would have to see the world through his eyes – the potential poisons, the sharps objects, the inventiveness with which he could finish the job that damned motorcyclist had started. (p.70).

The anxiety of the various bad things that might happen to William and guilt over selfishness as parent who does not see from William perspective, made Camilla consider about William desire. As the result, Camilla does not have any option except to agree with William request. Two weeks later Camilla approved William to commit suicide after six month contract.

*Two weeks later. I told Will 'Yes'.
Of course I did.
What else could I've done?. (p.70)*

Finally Camilla Traynor agreed with William decision in order to make another hope from Louisa effort and ability.

3. External Conflict between William and his Sister

William has a sibling, her name is Georgina. Two years ago, before William got an accident. He was an attractive and amusing person. He loves sport and extreme activities. Moreover, he was a successfull person in his business and

he has a good reputation. Therefore, their parents were very proud of him. And Georgina was jealous with his success and achievements.

My sister resents me for the fact that yet again coz I have overshadowed her and because my injuries mean she can't properly hate me, like she has since we were children. (p.56)

Georgina's hatred was shown when her mother asked her to accompany William on his vacation and Georgina flatly refused with various reasons.

'Perhaps you could go on holiday with them, Georgina.'
'I can't. You know I start my new job in two weeks. I won't be able to come over to England again for a bit once I've started.'
'It's a really good job, Mummy. It's the one I've been working towards for the last two years.' She glanced over the father. *'I can't put my whole life on hold just because of Will's mental state.'*
'This isn't fair. If it was me in the chair, would you have asked Will to put all his plans on hold?'
'I have a life too, you know'. (p.81)

Knowing the fact that Georgina resented William since they were children is concluded that they have bad relationship. Having bad relationship between family is inappropriate thing. William wanted to end up his conflict with Georgina. He thought that by ending his life it's going to end his conflict with Georgina.

4. External Conflict between William and His Private Nurse

Nathan is William's private nurse. He always took care William's healing, therapy, and also medicine. Nathan has been carrying William for about two years and it made him knew all everything about William and finally he understood directly about William decision.

Nathan said 'He does it, but I don't think his heart's in it. When I first came, he was pretty determined, He'd come pretty far in rehab, but after two years with no improvement I think he found it pretty though to keep believing it was worth it.' (p.44)

From the text above we knew that the healing and therapy were not running well. It has been two years and there is no improvement from his rehabilitation. Certainly, It made him begin to give up to continue his effort to heal his limbs.

Nathan said 'But I want him to life if he wants to life. If he doesn't, then by forcing him to carry on, you, me – no matter how much we love him – we become just another shitty bunch of people taking away his choices' (p.196)

From the statement above indicate that Nathan hoped William continues his life. Because end our life it does not mean we have ended everything. There are a lot of things that we have to do after it, but all it depends on William, because no matter Nathan and Louisa have tried their best to convince William it will never change his choices.

Making sure someone and giving him a hope is not that easy. Building his confident and ability is quite impossible. Knowing the fact is hard to believe. In the end, He decided to end his life, pain, and tiredness. And he hopes that it will never happen again to somebody else.

5. External Conflict between William and his Paid Companion

Louisa is William's nanny. Her job was taking care of William, preparing his needed, and accompanying him for six months. At the first, Louisa thought that it will be easy for her. But, actually not. William is stubborn and arrogant person. He did not allow some body else to approach him.

Day by day he got calm and tries to communicate with Louisa. One day, Louisa accidentally listened when William parents were talking about William aims to do suicide. It made her shock and did not want to work again, but

William's Mommy tried to make sure Louisa that all everything what they will do is for the better future of William.

Will said 'But it does define me Clark. You don't know me, not really. You never saw me before this thing. I physical person. I like riding my motorbike, hurling myself off buildings. I liked crushing people in business deals. I liked having sex. Lots of sex. I led a big life. I'm not designed to exist in this thing – and yet for all intents and purposes it is now the thing that defines me. It is the only thing that defines me.' (p.207)

According to the statements above William was an attractive person. There are a lot of things that he could do before he got the accident. Such as, riding motorbike, hiking on the mount, swimming in the ocean, crushing people in business deals, and having sex, etc. But, now all everything changed. William has to try to except his fate. And trying to except his fate is not that easy in his life. It is hard. He thought that by ending his life he can except his fate and rest in peace.

Generally, suicide for the better future. It sounds crazy, but what we can do as a normal person. As we knew the healing and therapy did not make any progress and improvements. Besides that, William wants to back to be a normal person and able to do everything.

Will said 'It's not enough for me. This – my world – even with you in it. And believe me, Clark, my whole life has changed for the better since you came. But it's not enough for me. It's not the life I want.' (p.207)

At the end, Louisa knew about William's aim to do suicide at the last of the month of her Job. It is hard to believe because she thought that there is no problem in William's life. She has tried to convince him, but it did not change anything. Besides that, she made a list of some activities that she wants to do with William and hopes that William will change his aim. Finally, William said that his life has changed for the better since Louisa came, but it will never change William's aim.

6. External Conflict between William and His Close Friends

Since William got an accident and the accident was burning his limbs. He became unconfident, depressed, and silent person. His friends came to his house and tried to support him, but William thought they were mocking him because William was not the same as like William before.

*Will said 'I don't want to have those bloody picture staring at me every time
I'm stuck in my bed until someone comes and bloody well gets me out again.
Okay? (p.33)*

From the text above the impact of the physical defect is not only in his mindset but also against his beliefs to heal. When he saw his picture with his friends. It is not exception for him. He was getting depressed and does not want somebody else knows about his condition.

C. William Traynor's Egoistic Suicide

Egoistic suicide is suicide caused by a lack of social integration. Durkheim hypothesized that the lack of social integration in society can make an individual independent and dependent on him because he has an alienated relationship with his society. In addition, it makes him depressed, lonely, sadness, disappointment, and futility. If such a person abandons his life, the worst thing is that he undertakes to commit such suicide. This is what happened to William Traynor, one of the main characters in the novel *Me before you*. In the novel, William Traynor is told like a paralyzed man who committed suicide because he had problems with society. He referred to his useless condition after a tragic accident led to his decision to commit suicide. This shows that the suicide of William Traynor is not only due to a psychological factor, but there are also social

factors that encourage him to commit suicide. As Durkheim said, society influences the actions of individuals.

Then, to answer the research question, how his suicide is described in the novel, which can be read as egoistic suicide, the researcher formulates the causes of William Traynor's egoistic suicide, including the consequences, and through the analysis of his final decision. commit suicide as follows. .

1. Lack of Social Integration in William Traynor's Society

According to Durkheim's suicide theory, the lack of social integration becomes the main reason that can lead someone to commit egoistic suicide. William Traynor's society shows a lack of social integration, which causes him to commit suicide. William Traynor's paralysis after an accident makes him weak in society. The lack of social integration in society is reflected through the social problem that William mentioned in the tapes he left behind.

a. Feeling Sadness and Loneliness

The beginning of the lack of social in William Traynor's society is started when William faced his new condition after the accident. This condition force him to isolated from society. He have to adapt with his new condition and it make him feeling sadness and loneliness. The lack of attachment and social relations make someone feel alienated continually, so it caused the victim has a tendency thinking to commit suicide because he thought suicide is the best problem solver. (Tazid, 2018: 23-24)

Nathan said 'Honestly? He's a C5/6 quadriplegic. That means nothink works below about here' He placed a hand on the upper part of his chest. They haven't worked out how to fix a spinal cord yet.' (p.44)

Will said 'I don't do anything, Miss Clark. I can't do anything anymore. I sit. I just about exist'. (p.22)

Lou said 'She thought it might be a good idea if I didn't leave Will for so long next time, no matter how awkward the situation. (p.35)

The story above shows that William was feel sadness and disappointment in the same time because of his condition. His paralyzed condition caused limited movement because William always depends on others every day and every time.

b. Feeling of Depression Adjustment Disorder

Feeling of depression and chronic stress make William Traynor have adjustment disorder. It is a condition strongly tied to acute chronic stress (Carta, Balestrieri, Murru and Hardoy, 2009: 1). William Traynor feeling of adjustment disorder because of he cannot accept his paralyzed condition.

Lou said 'I was afraid of what he might be feeling, the depth of his loss, the extent of his fears. Will Traynor's life had been so far beyond the experiences of mine. Who was I to tell him how he should want to live it. (p.104)

Nathan said 'There have been times when I've stayed over and he's woken up screaming because in his dreams he's still walking and skiing and doing stuff and just for those few minutes, when his defences are right down and it's all a bit raw, he literally can't bear the thought of never doing it again. He can't bear it. I've sat there with him and there is nothing I can say to the guy, nothing that is going to make it any better. He's been dealt the shittiest hand of cards you can imagine. Become ... and although there is nothing I'd like more in the world than for the big guy to be happy, I ... I can't judge him for what he wants to do. It's his choice. It should be his choice'. (p.195)

The datum shows that William felt tormented and depressed because he was overshadowed by his condition in the past.

Will said 'My mother is hanging on by a thread and can't forgive me for still loving my father. My sister resents me for that fact that yet again I have overshadowed her – and because my injuries mean she can't properly hate me, like she has since we were children. My father just wants it all too go away.

Ultimately, they want to look on the bright side. They need me to look on the bright side.' (p. 159)

The datum show that William relies there is no any improvement of his recovery. He will always be suffering in similar condition without any better way.

'What are they doing in there?'

'It just his six-month check-up'

'What, to see if he's getting any better?'

'He's not getting any better. It's cold spinal injury.'

'But you do physio and stuff with him.'

'That's to try and keep his physical condition up – to stop him atrophying and his bones demineralizing, his legs pooling, that kind of thing

'He's not going to walk again, Louisa. That only happens in Hollywood movies. All we're doing is trying to keep him out of pain, and keep up whatever range of movement he has.' (p.44)

Nathan said 'He does it, but I don't think his heart's in it. When I first came, he was pretty determined, He'd come pretty far in rehab, but after two years with no improvement I think he found it pretty tough to keep believing it was worth it.' (p.44)

William treatment only to help him keep alive, relieve from his pain and save him from critical condition. This repetition condition make him feeling of frustration with his condition because there is no significant progress from his recovery process.

When Will first told me what he wanted he had to tell me twice, as I was quite sure I could not have heard him correctly the first time. I stayed quite calm when I realized what it was he was proposing and then I told him he was being ridiculous I walked straight out of the room. It's unfair advantage, being able to walk away from a man in a wheelchair. They are to steps between the annexe the main house. And without Nathan help he could not travers them (p.69)

Will said 'My life is not going to be significantly improved by a drive around Storfold's country lanes'. (p.22)

The data show that William choice not let his private nanny and doctor to help him. It shows that William separated himself from society because he cannot trust to someone else but himself.

He repeated his request every time I went in to see him until I almost had to persuade myself to go in each day. I don't want to live like this, Mother. This is not the life I chose. There is no prospect of my recovery, hence it is perfectly reasonable request to ask to end it in a manner I see fit (p.69)

Nathan said 'But I want him to life if he wants to life. If he doesn't, then by forcing him to carry on, you, me – no matter how much we love him – we become just another shitty bunch of people taking away his choices' (p.196)

The data shows that William try to persuade his family and his close friend that suicide is the best choice to achieve his happiness and finish his sadness.

Will said 'I need it to end here. No more chair. No more pneumonia. No more burning limbs. No more pain and tiredness and waking up every morning already wishing it was over. When we get back, I am still going to go to Switzerland. And if you do love me, Clark, as you say you do, the thing that would make me happier than anything is if you would come with me. (p.208)

Will said 'It's not going to get any better than this. The odds are I'm only going to get increasingly unwell and my life, reduced as it is, is going to get smaller. The doctors have said as much. There are a host of conditions encroaching on me. I can feel it. I don't want to be in pain any more, or trapped in this thing or dependent on everyone, or afraid. (p.208)

All in all, the lack of integration gives some impacts to William Traynor. First it made him think about suicide. The sadness and loneliness because of his condition, led him to have suicidal thoughts as a result of disintegrated with society. Then, the suicidal thought leads William to show some signs of suicide. Second lack of social integration make William rely on himself. The depression of his new condition caused adjustment disorder, because he overshadowed by his normal condition. It makes him blame himself too much and caused a deep depression. The last, lack of integration leads William to give up on his family

effort. There is no prospect of his recovery make him relies the one and only way to finish his suffering by commit suicide.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This chapter provides conclusion of analysis and suggestion for better research of the following researchers in conducting similar research with this thesis.

Suicide decision in *Me Before You* interesting to analyze because it has a deep substance in explain about conflict and the dynamics of conflict, because there are some stages of social action through argumentation to optional action.

In this study, the researcher concern in two focuses as a problem of the study such as the reason of William Traynor committed suicide and the dynamics of conflict that faced by William Traynor.

As a result of the research question, the conflict around William becomes one of the reasons why William Traynor committed suicide because he felt his life was a constant round of humiliations and frustrations. He frustrated with his health conditions which did not any improvement, hopeless to return to the normal condition, unable to do anything, dependent on other, become a burden for others, failed to move on from his past, family problem, feeling of loss of self-existence, useless in their social environment, isolated, etc.

In step of conflict, the dynamics of conflict that faced by William Traynor divided into four steps such as: Pre-Conflict, Confrontation, Climax and Post Conflict.

Pre-conflict start when William got an accident, he felt exhausted because his long recovery process without any improvement, it made William hopeless and hesitant could return to the normal condition. **Confrontation** start from William talked frankly to his mother about his desire to end his life because there is no prospect of his recovery. It made his mother angry, but she couldn't refuse or accept his request. **Climax** of William's conflict was felt to arise and break out when Louisa tried to convince William to cancel his desire to do euthanasia in Switzerland. **Post Conflict** is closed by William's death and some facts which found by Crown Prosecution Service behind William's decision to end his life

In type of conflict, there are two types of conflict that occur in *Me Before You*, such as Internal and External conflict.

Internal conflict in William Traynor is shown from various expressions that arise due to conflict based on the dialog in the novel, such as expression of oddly furious, astonishment, exasperation, grimly, pessimistic and happiness. **External conflict** that faced by William Traynor is his conflict with people around him such as : the conflict that occurred between William and his father, his mother, his sister, his personal nurse, paid companion and his close friends.

Seeing the lack of social interaction between William with his family, workmate, neighbor and environment become one of factor which made William consider to commit suicide, the type of suicide that William Traynor did is classified as egoistic suicide, because egoistic suicide arise from low social integration.

B. Suggestion

The researcher hopes through this thesis could contribute and help for the other researcher who wants to propose the similar research, especially in analyzing the other author's works using conflict theory by Ralf Dahrendorf and Simon Fisher or analyzing similar research source or using it as previous study.

Base on the research, analysis and conclusion about the dynamic of conflict that faced by the main character namely William Traynor in Jojo Moyes's *Me Before You*, the researcher want to give some suggestion related to this research.

Future researcher could use other research objects such as physical approach from the main character, Louisa Clark opinion as a main female character or a family role in motivating William ect, because the researcher only obtain a deep understanding of the reason of the main character behind his decision and the dynamics conflict that faced by the main character.

Afterwards, the researcher realizes that this thesis may be far from being perfect. The researcher needs comment and critics to make this research better.

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CURICULUM VITAE

Kuswatul Masfufah Zain was born in Sampang on January 17, 1996. She graduated from MAN Sampang in 2014. During her study at Senior High School, she actively participated in some competition. She awarded 1st winner of English Speech Contest Regency Level in Kabupaten Sampang, 1st winner Speech Contest Voice of Youth in Kabupaten Sampang, Participant of *Musabaqah Tilawatil Qur'an* in Province level at Surabaya, Runner up of *Musabaqah Fahmil Qur'an* in Kabupaten Sampang.

She started her higher education in 2014 at Letter Department in 2020. During her study at the University, she actively joined many clubs such as **KAMMI Ulul Albab, LKP2M, HTQ, DEMA-Faculty of Humanities, DEMA-University of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, IMD** as a place to increase her ability and skill.