INNER CONFLICT FACED BY MEDUSA IN THE NOVEL *MEDUSA: A BEAUTIFUL AND PROFOUND RETELLING OF MEDUSA'S STORY*

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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THESIS

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

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2024

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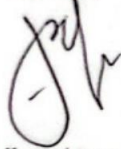Malang, 1 October 2024

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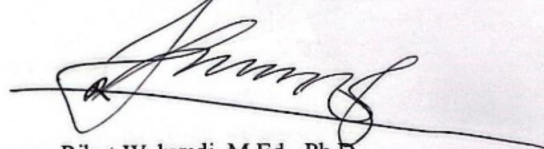
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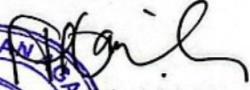Head of Department of English Literature,

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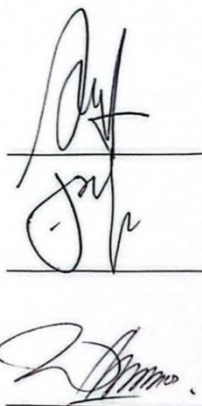Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.
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MOTTO

Since life is meaningless, you are free to give your own life meaning.

- Baskara Putra -

DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate this thesis to myself who was able to go through the chaos in my life to write this thesis. Honestly, I had a very difficult time working on this thesis. But fortunately there is still support from family and friends who participate in maintaining my enthusiasm. I also dedicate this thesis specifically to my parents, especially my father who fought very hard without complaining about anything. My father deserves the title of hero in my life because without him, maybe I wouldn't be able to go to college and be who I am now. Thank you for giving everything to your son. Finally there is someone with a bachelor's degree in our family. I am proud of myself and my family. I love you, Dad.

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First of all, I want to say Alhamdulillahirabbilalamin, praise be to Allah SWT for blessing me with His mercy and grace so that I can finish this thesis untitled **INNER CONFLICT FACED BY MEDUSA IN THE NOVEL MEDUSA: A BEAUTIFUL AND PROFOUND RETELLING OF MEDUSA'S STORY**. Also, sholawat and salam to the great Nabi Muhammad SAW, who brings and gives His blessing to all Muslims in this world.

Secondly, I would like to thank my advisor Hafidhun Annas, M.Hum., who has helped me by giving his advice and suggestion in completing this thesis. I do not forget to say thank you to all lecturers of the Department of English Literature who give me valuable knowledge and experience during my study at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Furhermore, I would like to say a big thank you to my father, Soeko. He never tired of sacrificing so that his only son would graduate well. My father became my hero when I was in distress. He was an angel in my life all along. I am very proud to be the son of my father. Not to forget, I am also grateful to my mother named Waginem who gave birth to me and became a good mother for me. Everything I have gone through so far I will dedicate to my family. And I hope that this can be the beginning of my success in the future and that my family can be elevated. To my friends who accompanied me in this lecture, I also thank you very much because you have given me valuable experiences that I never got before. I will never forget you. To Mrs. Sutinah and her late husband and the aunt

who looks after Rohis's shop, thank you for filling my daily life and often asking how I am doing.

Another important, I would like to thank Jessie Burton for such a heartwarming and the best novel that I have ever read.

Lastly, this thesis will not be completed without the support and guidance from all parties. I also realize that this thesis is still far from perfect.

ABSTRACT

Abdillah, Muhammad Yusron (2024) Inner Conflict Faced By Medusa In The Novel Medusa: A Beautiful And Profound Retelling Of Medusa's Story. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Hafidhun Annas, M.Hum.

Keywords: Inner Conflict, Pyschoanlysis, Kurt Lewin.

This study aims to investigate the inner conflict experienced by the main character, Medusa, in the novel entitled Medusa: A Beautiful and Profound Retelling of the Medusa Story. Using a psychoanalytic approach based on Kurt Lewin's theory of inner conflict, this study analyzes the types of conflicts faced by Medusa. The conflicts are grouped into three main types: approach-approach, avoidance-avoidance, and approach-avoidance conflicts. The research method applied is descriptive qualitative analysis, with the main data taken from the text of the novel. The results show that Medusa experiences various forms of internal conflicts that are quite complex, such as dilemmas in making decisions to escape from dangerous situations, instability of self-confidence, and confusion regarding feelings of love. The conclusion drawn from this research is that an understanding of inner conflict in literary works can provide deeper insight into the psychological aspects of human life. It is hoped that the results of this study can make a significant contribution to the development of literary and psychological studies, as well as encourage readers to better understand the dynamics of emotions and decision-making processes faced by individuals in everyday life. As a recommendation, future research is expected to further explore how inner conflict affects character development in other novels, as well as its impact on readers' experiences and interpretations.

ABSTRAK

Abdillah, Muhammad Yusron (2024) Inner Conflict Faced By Medusa In The Novel Medusa: A Beautiful And Profound Retelling Of Medusa's Story. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Hafidhun Annas, M.Hum.

Kata kunci: Konflik Batin, Psikoanalisis, Kurt Lewin.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui konflik batin yang dialami oleh tokoh utama, Medusa, dalam novel berjudul Medusa: Penceritaan Ulang Kisah Medusa yang Indah dan Mendalam. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan psikoanalisis yang didasarkan pada teori konflik batin Kurt Lewin, penelitian ini menganalisis jenis-jenis konflik yang dihadapi oleh Medusa. Konflik-konflik tersebut dikelompokkan ke dalam tiga jenis utama, yaitu konflik mendekat-mendekat, menjauh-menjauh, dan menjauh-menjauh. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah analisis kualitatif deskriptif, dengan data utama yang diambil dari teks novel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Medusa mengalami berbagai bentuk konflik internal yang cukup kompleks, seperti dilema dalam mengambil keputusan untuk melarikan diri dari situasi berbahaya, ketidakstabilan kepercayaan diri, dan kebingungan akan perasaan cinta. Kesimpulan yang dapat diambil dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa pemahaman mengenai konflik batin dalam karya sastra dapat memberikan wawasan yang lebih mendalam mengenai aspek psikologis kehidupan manusia. Diharapkan hasil penelitian ini dapat memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan terhadap perkembangan studi sastra dan psikologi, serta mendorong pembaca untuk lebih memahami dinamika emosi dan proses pengambilan keputusan yang dihadapi individu dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Sebagai rekomendasi, penelitian selanjutnya diharapkan dapat mengeksplorasi lebih jauh bagaimana konflik batin mempengaruhi perkembangan karakter dalam novel-novel lain, serta dampaknya terhadap pengalaman dan interpretasi pembaca.

الملخص

عبد الله، محمد يسرون (٢٠٢٤) الصراع الداخلي الذي واجهته ميدوسا في رواية ميدوسا: إعادة سرد جميل وعميق لقصة ميدوسا. رسالة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة إسلام نيجيري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار حفيظون آناس، م. همم.

الكلمات المفتاحية الصراع الداخلي، التحلل النفسي، كورت لوين.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى استقصاء الصراع الداخلي الذي تعيشه الشخصية الرئيسية، ميدوسا، في رواية ''ميدوسا'': إعادة سرد جميلة وعميقة لقصة ميدوسا. وباستخدام منهج التحليل النفسي القائم على نظرية كورت لوين للصراع الداخلي، تحلل هذه الدراسة أنواع الصراعات التي واجهتها ميدوسا. وتُصنَّف الصراعات إلى ثلاثة أنواع رئيسية: صراعات الاقتراب ـ الاقتراب، والاقتراب ـ التجنب، والتجنب ـ التجنب، والاقتراب ـ التجنب. منهج البحث المطبق هو التحليل الكيفي الوصفي، مع أخذ البيانات الرئيسية من نص الرواية. وتظهر النتائج أن ميدوسا تعاني من أشكال مختلفة من الصراعات الداخلية المعقدة للغاية، مثل المعضلات في اتخاذ القرارات للهروب من المواقف الخطرة، وعدم استقرار الثقة بالنفس، والارتباك فيما يتعلق بمشاعر الحب. والخلاصة المستخلصة من هذا البحث هي أن فهم الصراع الداخلي في الأعمال الأدبية يمكن أن يوفر رؤية أعمق للجوانب النفسية في حياة الإنسان. ومن المأمول أن تسهم نتائج هذه الدراسة إسهامًا كبيرًا في تطوير الدراسات الأدبية والنفسية، وكذلك تشجيع القراء على فهم أفضل لديناميات المشاعر وعمليات اتخاذ القرار التي يواجهها الأفراد في الحياة اليومية. كتوصية، من المتوقع أن تستكشف البحوث المستقبلية بشكل أكبر كيفية تأثير الصراع الداخلي على تطور الشخصيات في روايات أخرى، وكذلك تأثيره على تجارب القراء وتفسيراتهم..

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter, researcher discuss the background of the study, previous studies, problem of study, significance of study consisting of the scope of limitations and definitions of key terms.

A. Background of study

Currently, literature is recognized as a form of artistic expression that conveys thoughts and emotions. Literary works can serve as a means to convey human emotions and thoughts through written words. Literature can be broadly categorized into two distinct genres: fiction and nonfiction. Fiction is a form of prose that is characterized by imaginative content and is not grounded in reality. Examples of fiction include poetry, novels, and drama. On the other hand, non-fiction is a type of artistic work that is based on factual information and reflects truth. Examples of nonfiction works include essays, biographies, and autobiographies. Literary works have the ability to depict human existence, as they provide insight into the experiences and events that occur in human life.

Novels, as a genre of writing, have objectives beyond mere entertainment for readers. Moreover, novels have a significant role in offering deep insights into the culture of a nation. Through the study of English literature, we not only appreciate the aesthetic qualities of language but also develop a profound comprehension of the abundant cultural heritage of the nation. Novel is derived from the Italian novella, Spanish novela, French nouvelle for 9 "new", "news", or "short story of

something new" today is a long narrative in literary prose. (Klarer, 2004:1) says that in most cases, "literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word". A novel is defined as a story consists of more than one event, contain a plot with characters, setting, a theme, a point of view, and also worldview of the character. Meanwhile, according to (Wellek & Warren, 1948:212), Novel is a literary work which formed in a narrative story. The story is supposed to entertain the reader. However, the experiences and life problems are usually the important points in the story, fictions must remain as an interesting story, remains as a coherent structure building, and still has an aesthetic purpose.

The novel "*Medusa: A Beautiful and Profound Retelling of Medusa's Story*" tells the story of a woman who was once beautiful, but because she was cursed by the goddess Athena, she was turned into a snake-haired monster. Jessie Burton as the author of this novel tells the other side of Medusa. Here Medusa is told to escape to a foreign island with her sister and dog to avoid the pursuit of the Goddess Athena.

A novel has several elements that make up the integrity of the story. These include theme, plot, characters and characterizations, setting, point of view, language style and morals. In addition, a novel also contains conflicts. Typically, conflict emerges throughout the course of a narrative. According to (Robbins, 2015:5) explains that conflicts have many definitions. Although the meaning differences, some of the common themes underlie most of the conflict. Most individuals understand the conflict only from physical form, such as a quarrel,

pronouncing profanity, to each other, but few of individuals who understand the nature of the conflict. In terms of the conflict factor, the book deals with both inner and external conflicts.

As explained by William Kenney in his book entitled "How to analyze fiction", (William Kenney, 1966:5) mentioned two types of conflict, namely external conflict and inner conflict. William Kenney also explains, (Kenney, 1966:19), conflict is divided into two types, namely inner conflicts that mostly occur within a person or conflict between humans and themselves, and external conflicts that occur between humans and humans, humans and nature, and humans and society. In this study, researcher focused more on the inner conflict faced by the main character, Medusa. According to (Lewin, 2013:56-57), inner conflict can encourage a person to achieve two or more goals simultaneously. two or more goals simultaneously. Inner conflict is one of the psychological factors that can be managed. When dealing with disputes caused by impulses in one's psyche, inner conflict is defined as a quarrel that occurs in the psyche. is defined as a quarrel that occurs within the individual. Kurt Lewin's theory categorizes inner conflict into three distinct forms: approach-approach, avoidance-avoidance, and approach-avoidance. Vectors refer to the circumstances that give rise to inner conflict. Vectors are categorized into five distinct types: propulsive force, inhibitory force, individual necessity force, induced force, and non-personal force. Humans will endeavor to resolve a problem following the occurrence of inner conflicts. The action taken to resolve the problem is known as valence in Kurt Lewin's theory (Lewin, 2013:77). The three sorts of valences are positive valence, negative valence, and neutral valence.

The researcher chose the novel "*Medusa: A Beautiful and Profound Retelling of Medusa's Story*" by Jessie Burton because in the novel there are many inner conflicts experienced by the main character, Medusa, in dealing with the problems she received when she lived on the foreign island because she had to escape the anger of the Goddess Athena. Especially when she meets a strange man named Perseus while talking to each other behind the wall on the island. Which Medusa did not realize that this Perseus was the hunter of Medusa who was ordered by the Goddess Athena. After the researcher read and analyzed, the novel contained Kurt Lewin's theory categorizes inner conflicts into three distinct types: approach-approach, avoidance-avoidance, and approach-avoidance.

The results of several previous studies from Inner Conflict of Woman Character as Analysed on Hayao Mirazaki' Karigurashi no Arrietty by Khansa Zhafirah Arliyan and Listyaningsih, 2022. This study analyses the internal conflict experienced by female characters in the anime "Karigurashi no Arrietty" through the lens of Kurt Lewin's conflict theory. The study uses a descriptive qualitative research method to record many aspects that contribute to internal conflict, including motion factors, leaking factors, individual requirements factors, and triggered factors.

Second, Kurt Lewin's Inner Conflict Faced by Mr. And Mrs. Well in Collen Hoover's All Your Perfects, 2022. The research examines the novel "All Your Perfects" by Colleen Hoover, applying Kurt Lewin's conflict theory to analyse the inner conflicts of the main characters, Graham and Quinn Wells, and their resolution utilising multiple valences.

Third, The Conoflicts of The Main Character In The Novel Entitled "Still Alice" By Lisa Genova, 2017. This study analyzes the conflict faced by the main character, Alice Howland, in the novel "Still Alice" by Lisa Genova. This research aims to identify the types of conflicts that occur and determine the dominant type of conflict in the novel. The main conflict types discussed are approach-approach conflict, avoid-avoid conflict, approach-avoid conflict, and dual approach-avoid conflict. This research uses a psychological approach and qualitative descriptive method to analyze these conflicts. The results show that approach-avoidance conflict is the dominant type of conflict in the novel.

Fourth, Inner Conflict Faced by Frodo Baggins in J.R.R Tolkien's The Fellowship of The Ring, 2017. This study uses the theories of Kurt Lewin and Johnson & Johnson to analyze the inner conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins in the novel. The results of this study found that Frodo Baggins experienced three types of inner conflicts, namely inner conflict approaching-close, inner conflict away-far, and inner conflict approaching-far. The inner conflict of staying away is the most frequent one experienced by Frodo Baggins with a total of 10 data.

Fifth, The Most Beautiful Moment in Life by Vallen Kingkin and Widyashanti Kuntahara Anindita, 2022. This study examines the internal battle of the character Seokjin in the novel "The Most Beautiful Moment in Life" using a descriptive qualitative method and analysing the character's challenges from a literary psychology standpoint.

Sixth, An Effect of Psychological Conflict to Elsa Personality Development in Frozen by Marson Goh, 2019. This study examines the psychological conflict and character growth in Walt Disney's "Frozen" by employing a narrative descriptive research approach and a qualitative method rooted in Hurlock's theory of personality development and Lewin's theory of psychological conflict.

Seventh, The Suffragette Film: A Psychological Conflict Analysis by Abdul Basid, 2019. This study analyses the main character's inner conflict in the movie "Suffragette" via Kurt Lewin's perspective, using a qualitative descriptive analysis to explore the character's psychological turmoil and its consequences on her life.

Eighth, Dzia Ahadini analyzes the inner conflict experienced by Marianne in the novel Normal People by Sally Rooney. This study uses Kurt Lewin's psychoanalysis theory and collects data by focusing on the narratives and conversations in this novel. This study found Marianne experienced three types of inner conflicts, namely approach-approach conflict, avoidance-avoidance conflict, and approach-avoidance conflict. The study found three types of causes of inner conflict, namely driving forces, the power of one's needs, and induced forces. Marianne's driving force is loneliness and wanting to feel loved. While the person needing Marianne's power is that she hides her problems to get Connell to stay with her. Marianne also chooses to fight her abusive boyfriend because she needs to protect herself. Marianne's induced strength comes from Connell, Peggy, and her family. Marianne often does things because of their requests. The study also found that Marianne's inner conflicts were resolved with positive, negative, and neutral valence.

Ninth, The Inner Conflict Faced by Mr. And Mrs. Wells In Colleen Hoover's All Your Perfect by Yogi Pratama Putra, 2022. This study examines the internal conflict experienced by Mr. and Mrs. Wells in Colleen Hoover's novel "All Your Perfects" through the lens of Kurt Lewin's conflict theory to explore the various types of inner turmoil the characters undergo.

Tenth, An Analysis of Internal Conflict in The Last Crowd by Okky Madasari, 2024. This study examines the internal conflict and decision-making process within the approach-avoidance conflict scenario depicted in the novel "The Last Crowd" by Okky Madasari, utilising Kurt Lewin's concept of approach-avoidance conflict to interpret the characters' challenges. Based on the previous studies, the researcher summarized in the provided document and its references offer new contributions to the understanding of inner conflicts in literary characters. The main focus of this research is to analyze the internal conflicts experienced by female characters in various literary works, such as the anime "Karigurashi no Arrietty" and novels like "All Your Perfects" by Colleen Hoover, "Ayat-Ayat Cinta2" by Habiburrahman El Shirazy, and "Kerumunan Terakhir" by Okky Madasari. The novelty of this research lies in applying Kurt Lewin's conflict theory to analyze and categorize various forms of inner conflict experienced by the characters. This research also explores the psychological aspects of the struggles of the characters, highlighting many factors contributing to their inner conflicts such as individual needs, triggering factors, and approach-avoidance conflicts. This study utilized a qualitative descriptive research method to provide a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of inner conflicts in literary characters.

A. Problems of Study

This study aims to conduct a comprehensive investigation into the inner conflict shown in *Novel Medusa: A Beautiful And Profound Retelling Of Medusa's Story*. To evaluate the novel, the researcher utilizes three questions, as follows:

1. What internal conflicts does Medusa experience in the novel *Medusa: A Beautiful and Profound Retelling of the Medusa Story*?

2. What are the causes of Medusa's inner conflict in the novel *Medusa: A Beautiful and Profound Retelling of the Medusa Story*?

3. How does Medusa resolve their inner conflicts in the novel *Medusa: A Beautiful and Profound Retelling of the Medusa Story*?

B. Significance of Study

This research needs to be done because it has several benefits, namely adding the role of inner conflict in character development and literature structure. There are also several reasons why this research should be conducted, including identifying and classifying the most common types of inner conflict in the novel and providing broader information about inner conflict in the context of character and character development in the novel.

C. Scope of Limition

The objective of this research is to deconstruct the many forms of inner conflicts present in the novel *Medusa: A Beautiful and Profound Retelling of the Medusa Story* by Jessie Burton. Furthermore, it analyzes the method by which the resolution

of the inner conflict in the novel is executed. In order to maintain a narrow scope,

this study specifically concentrate on Medusa in the novel *Medusa: A Beautiful and*

Profound Retelling of the Medusa Story.

D. Definition of Key Terms

1. Inner Conflict : A conflict that occurs in the heart or soul of a character.
This kind of conflict is usually experienced by humans with themselves.

2. Conflict : A social event or phenomenon in which there is conflict or
dispute between individuals and individuals, individuals and groups, groups
and groups, or groups and the government.

3. Inner : Something related to the soul (emotions)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Theoretical frameworks that informed this investigation are detailed in this section. A literature review on psychology is conducted first by the researcher. In the second place, the researcher delves into the inner conflict of Kurt Lewin's theory.

A. Psychological Approach in Literary Criticsm

When you study psychology, you're studying the human spirit. Logos, meaning science, and psyche, meaning soul, form the word psychology. The field known as "psychology" investigates mental health issues from a variety of angles, including causes, symptoms, and context (Danarjati et.al, 2013:87-88). The field of psychology examines the mental processes that underlie conscious and unconscious behavior. The field of psychology aims to manage mental events and human behavior through studying thought patterns and behavior.

Literature, according to (Endraswara, 2008:6), is the product of creative art with human beings and their lives as its objects. "Psychology literature" describes works of literature that make use of psychological techniques. Literature in the field of psychology examines labor from a psychological perspective. In his writing, the author showed originality and good taste. Whether the text is prose or drama, characters in literary works that are perceived as psychological phenomena showed psychological traits.

Literature can be understood in two ways: as works of literature and as the study of literature. When taken as a whole, literary works are the author's creative expression through the medium of language. As stated by Wellek and Warren in (Wiyatmi, 2011:1), literary works are considered to be works of imagination. Conflict, societal concerns, and psychological issues are just a few of the many human experiences that literature frequently uses to tell. Thus, literary criticism based on the function and applicability of psychological research emerges. The field of psychoanalytic literary criticism, as defined by (Nurgiyantoro, 2015:125), examines literature through the lens of the author's mental processes as he or she employs imagination, style, and labor in their creations.

Since both fields can shed light on the creative process of a writer, psychology and literature will work hand in hand. The author's subconsciously constructed characters are given personality and depth through the use of psychological principles. The ultimate goal of studying literature in the field of psychology is to gain insight into the literary work's psychological features, whether they be those of the author, the characters, or the readers themselves. Literature in the field of psychology is highly beneficial when it comes to analyzing written works.

When analyzing fictional characters, psychological analysis is essential. A writer's material on psychology showcases their comprehension of the human mind and delves into the complex regions of emotions, motivations, and the complexities of the human psyche. Through directing concentration by focusing on the characters, we can examine the inner struggles depicted in the literature complete task. The connection between literary and social issues is, in general, mental health

is closely related. The belief is that the field of psychology literature is to understand the story's characters and the mental health issues they face.

As a field of study within psychology, particularly personality psychology, literature presents a unique opportunity to look into the inner workings of fictional characters and their personalities rather than merely studying dull texts (Minderop, 2010:44). Psychological issues provide light on human nature and the actions people do throughout their lives. The field of psychoanalytic literary criticism provides a framework for comprehending the multi-faceted psychological experiences depicted in literature. According to (Minderop, 2010:44), psychoanalytic literary criticism delves into how authors subtly portray characters' mental struggles in literature to put readers into a state of increased empathy.

B. Kurt Lewin's Concept on Inner Conflict

The Austrian-born Kurt Lewin came into our world in 1890. After attending Freiberg, Munich, and Berlin universities, he earned a doctorate in 1914 from Berlin. In psychology, Kurt Lewin is generally considered to have been the first to propose Field Theory. To characterize a person's mental health, one can look to field theory, which is a set of ideas. Humans, as Kurt Lewin sees it, are unique creatures existing within a psychological setting that exhibit certain fundamental patterns of interaction. Personality theory put forth by Kurt Lewin, examines how one's mental and emotional environments shape their growth and development. Intrinsic conflict and its resolution are addressed in Kurt Lewin's theory of personality dynamics.

There is no human existence that does not include some degree of inner conflict. A character experiences inner conflict when he or she struggles inside. This inner conflict arises when a character's feelings or goals are at odds with one another. (Nurgiyantoro, 2015:124). Characters experience inner conflict when they are unsure of how to act or think about a certain situation. The main character must face and overcome this fundamental struggle on his own.

(Nurgiyantoro, 2015:124) argues that people can be driven to pursue two or more goals at once by inner conflicts. One aspect of mental health that can be controlled is inner conflict. An individual's struggles within are known as an inner conflict when addressing a problem that originated in their mind. At least two opposing aims or purposes necessitate simultaneous decision-making, giving birth to this conflict. A character's inner battle is depicted in this essay as an example of inner conflict. Alterations in conduct might result from inner conflicts between conflicting influences in a character's psyche.

C. The Types of Inner Conflict

According to Kurt Lewin's theory, there are three types of inner conflict: approach-approach, avoidance-avoidance, and approach-avoidance. Vectors are the causes of inner conflict. There are five distinct kinds of vectors driving force, restraining force, person needs force, induced force, and impersonal force. When people are going through personal struggles, they tried to solve a problem. According to (Kurt Lewin's, 2013:77), the response to the issue is called valence. An object's valence can be either positive negative, or neutral.

According to (Kurt Lewin, 2013:88), conflict is defined psychologically as the opposition of forces that are more or less equally strong. Kurt Lewin classifies three different types of inner conflict:

1. Approach-Aproach Conflict

When two equally desirable options are given to a person, it happens. There are two choices available to the person, but he can only make one. There will be no consequence from the argument if he chooses one of the alternatives. The reason behind this is that both options are beneficial. This happens when a person is faced with two equally favorable options. The person has a choice between two options, but he can only choose one. If he or she chooses one of the choice, the disagreement has no negative consequences. This is due to the fact that both possibilities are favorable. For example, a teenager is told to choose between Adidas shoes or Nike shoes. Both options are equally good.

2. Avoidance-Avoidance Conflict

Avoidance-avoidance conflict happens when two choices that both parties strongly dislike are given to them. It might also be described as the emergence of two negative motives, with the resulting confusion stemming from the fact that they stray from one objective, leading them to believe that they need to fulfill other negative motives simultaneously. A person will experience anxiety when faced with such a conflict. For example, when we have to choose a job transfer place that is both in a place where we are not comfortable with the environment or the boss, like it or not, we still have to choose and live with that choice.

3. Approach-Avoidance Conflict

Unlike the previous two conflicts, in this situation we are faced with a choice with two different conditions, one good and one bad. When faced with this conflict, it will be more difficult to overcome it. For example, when we get the opportunity to develop our career by getting promoted, we also get an increase in salary and this becomes an approach for us. However, the new career makes us have to work in an uncomfortable environment or with a boss we don't like and this becomes avoidance for us. In such situations, sometimes we become indecisive about whether to take the opportunity or not, and start to consider many things and strengthen ourselves in various fields.

D. The Resolution of Inner Conflict

In (Fudyartanta, 2012:66), Kurt Lewin, the father of modern psychology, used the term "valence" to describe his approach to helping people overcome inner conflicts. Humans can determine the positive, negative, or neutral nature of a demand by considering its valence. An object's (or a person's) valence in a person's life space is the subjective worth of that thing, whether positive or negative. According to Lewin, valence is a force that can attract or repel, and it plays a significant role in how people act to satisfy their needs. A person's physical struggle can be influenced by the idea. Kurt Lewin distinguished between positive, negative, and neutral valences when classifying valences.

1. **Positive Valence**

Any activity that helps resolve a problem and has a positive impact is said to have a positive valence. When something is liked or given high priority, it can be said to be positive. A person who aspires to wealth, for instance, makes the conscious decision to work hard, earn a decent living, and save consistently. The person who wants to be wealthy first is seen as settling conflicts with good valence when they do these kinds of things. When acts taken to resolve conflicts have a positive effect, such as a sense of joy or fulfilment, we say that they have positive valence. Feeling the results of one's labour is a surefire way to boost morale and productivity. Someone has resolved the conflict favourably, according to this.

2. **Negative Valence**

Negative valence creates an object of denial or not liking. In this negative valence, conflict might be managed when the character confronts a difficulty that must be ignored or shunned to finish it. For example, tigers, and snakes, become items rejected or dreaded, then avoided. So, somebody will act out at anything a thing that he hates.

3. **Neutral Valence**

A person with neutral valence resolves disputes by doing something they don't particularly want to do, but aren't completely opposed to either option. In a decision-making poll, for instance, there may be some participants who are neutral; that is, they do not hold an opinion but also do not disagree with others; as a result, they do

not voice their opinion in the forum. When a conflict is resolved with a neutral valence, the person usually doesn't feel satisfied or regretful.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF STUDY

This chapter will discuss the research methodology, including research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used literary criticism to analyze literary works. The researcher analyzed the inner conflict experienced by Medusa in the novel *Medusa: A Beautiful and tProfound Retelling of Medusa's Story*. In this study, the researcher analyzed what forms of inner conflict experienced by Medusa. In addition, the researcher also analyze the causes of inner conflict and how Medusa resolves the inner conflict. The psychological components of a human being are related to inner conflicts. Thus, to investigate inner conflict, the researcher used psychoanalytic theory.

B. Data Source

The data used in this research is the novel "Medusa" by Jessie Burton. The publisher of this novel is Bloomsbury USA. This novel was published on November 1, 2022 and has 224 pages.

C. Data Collection

The researcher used several stages in collecting data. First, the researcher read the novel "Medusa" carefully and understood the story in it. Second, the researcher highlighted sentences that were relevant to the research problem. Third, the

researcher collected data on the inner conflict experienced by Medusa based on the types of inner conflict. Fourth, researcher collected data on the causes and ways Medusa resolved her inner conflicts.

D. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher continues to analyse the data. In this study, the data are analysed using psychoanalysis by Kurt Lewin. After the data sorted, there are some steps that the researcher does in the process of data analysis. First, the researcher analyses the data of types of inner conflict face by Medusa. Second, the researcher identified the causes of inner conflict faced by Medusa. Third, the researcher discovers the way Medusa solves the inner conflict.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING & DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher provides the findings and analysis on Medusa's inner conflict. The researcher uses Kurt Lewin's theory to analyse this study. This chapter provides the analysis of Medusa's inner conflict, the causes of Medusa's inner conflict, and the resolution of Medusa's inner conflict. In Medusa's inner conflict, the researcher found three types of inner conflict. There are approach-approach conflict, avoidance-avoidance conflict, and approach avoidance conflict. The researcher also found three types causes of Medusa's inner conflict. There are driving force, person's need, the induced force and restraining force. After analyse the data, the researcher found that Medusa used three types of conflict resolution. There are positive valence, negative valence and neutral valence.

A. Medusa's Inner Conflict

In this section, the researcher presented a discussion of the inner conflict experienced by Medusa from the *novel Medusa: A Beautiful and Profound Retelling of Medusa's Story.* The elements that analyzed in this study are only elements that are considered related to Kurt Lewin's inner conflict, namely Approach-Aproach Conflict, Avoidance-Avoidance Conflict & Approach Avoidance Conflict experienced by Medusa from the novel *Medusa: A Beautiful and Profound Retelling of Medusa's Story.*

Medusa was described as a beautiful woman who guarded a temple called the temple of Athena. However, unfortunately, she was raped by Poseidon in the temple

of Athena. This made Athena angry, so she turned Medusa's hair into a snake and cursed Medusa so that anyone who saw her eyes would become stone. After she was cursed by Athena, she fled to a remote uninhabited island to avoid the hunt from Perseus who was sent by Athena to kill Medusa. Long after Medusa stayed on the uninhabited island, she sensed a stranger coming to the island. She wanted to know who had come to this deserted island alone. However, she was afraid to meet the stranger because she was afraid that it was Perseus who had come to kill her. In this subchapter, the researcher classifies and analyse inner conflicts faced by Medusa using conflict theory by Kurt Lewin.

1) Approach-Approach Conflict

This conflict arises when two forces pushing in the opposite direction, for example, people are faced with two options that both pleases, so there is hesitancy to choose one of them, Lewin in Alwisol (2014:306).

Based on the data in the novel, the researcher found that Medusa experienced approach-approach conflict when Medusa describes her experience of interacting with Perseus with an in-depth narrative. This brings out two main aspects relevant to the concept of "approach-approach" conflict: positive choices in interaction and reflection on identity and emotional experience. This can be seen from the following sentence.

Datum 1

> *"I liked talking to him and he liked*
> *talking to me. He was young, and so was I, and he*
> *was lovely, and so had I been, once upon a time*

Maybe, by spending time with him, I could feel
lovely again.
My snakes, sensing this mental vacillation, began
to undulate, as if they too were working out the best
path to tread towards this glowing boy, so that he
might like me, understand me, accept me for who
I was." (Page, 52)

Medusa revealed that she enjoyed talking to Perseus, and in turn, Perseus also enjoyed talking to her. They had a mutually beneficial and enjoyable connection. This interaction provided Medusa with a positive experience. Medusa also reflects on her better past, where she felt "lovely". She attributes her hope to regain this feeling to the new interaction and relationship with Perseus. These reflections suggest that Merina seeks the restoration or revival of positive emotional experiences in the interaction with Perseus. Medusa's traumatic experiences, especially the rape by Poseidon, created a deep fear of betrayal. When interacting with Perseus, she may feel suspicious of his intentions. Although Perseus comes with seemingly good intentions, Medusa may see him as a threat, which reinforces her fear that she will experience another betrayal. This fear causes her to emotionally distance herself, trying to protect herself from further pain.

Secondly, when Medusa is faced with two choices that are favored by her: freedom and the desire to be socially accepted elsewhere. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 2

"At least here I had some freedom to roam, to be myself, without pokes and prods and
commentary from strangers and acquaitances alike. Euryale was right: I could breathe on
this island. On this island we lived as we pleased. No one pleased. No one called me a
monster, and no one attacked me for being too pretty. I'd come to love the rocks, and

changing colour as the sun moved – pale orange, almost-scarlet, powder of vermilion to the touch. Yes they were jagged, but their sides were smooth. I loved to lie on them and watch their shifting shades." (Page, 116)

Medusa feels free on the island to be herself without interference or negative comments from others. This is a desirable situation and gives him peace. However, she previously found it difficult to be accepted by others elsewhere ("no one called me a monster, and no one attacked me for being too pretty"). So, there is a conflict between the freedom and peace she feels on the island and the desire to be socially accepted or recognized elsewhere. The freedom Medusa gains on the island, while providing space for recovery and the discovery of a new identity, also gives rise to deep inner conflict. While she enjoys autonomy from social stigma and pain, her desire to be accepted and loved creates a sense of alienation and loneliness. Thus, this freedom becomes a double-edged sword that shapes Medusa's emotional journey, where she must deal with the longing to connect with others while simultaneously enjoying the protection that isolation provides.

Thirdly, When Medusa became herself without pretending to be someone else and was loved by Perseus. In this data, there are clues that Merina is experiencing an "approach-approach" conflict in accordance with the concept proposed by Kurt Lewin, namely positive choices and love from Perseus. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 3

"I'd told Perseus that I was hiding, but maybe I wasn't at all. Maybe I had found my space to simply be.
Maybe I hadn't realized it, but I'd found a kind of peace.
And now he'd said he loved me. Maybe certain

impossibilities were not so impossible, after all." (Page, 116)
Thus, in this context, Merina experiences an "approach-approach" conflict because she is faced with two choices or goals that both contain positive values: finding peace and space to be herself on the one hand, and receiving love and attention from Perseus on the other. Although both choices contain positive value, Merina may find it difficult to decide how best to proceed or feel both things simultaneously.

2) Approach Avoidance Conflict

Approach-avoidance conflict arises when a goal has both positive and negative aspects, and thus leads to approach and avoidance reactions at the same time. Kurt Lewin introduced the concept, referring to two competing forces of positive and negative valence that act upon an individual in parallel. This type of conflict happens when a person has a choice of whether to do something when part of the situation is positive, but the other is not.

After reading the novel, the researcher identified Medusa's inner conflict as predominantly approach-avoidance. Medusa was in a situation where she was faced with great danger, namely a tsunami triggered by the anger of the sea god Poseidon. Poseidon offered to stop the wave if Medusa promised to give Poseidon anything he asked for. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 1

> *"Do you want to die, Medusa? the sea-god howls. "Do you want your dog to die?" "No!" "Shall I stop the wave, Medusa?" "Yes" "Then promise me anything I want." I turn once more to the tsunami: the sky has disappeared behind its might. How can the sky disappear? Anything possible when a god's in a rage. Water coming like a mountain. Fish everywhere, mermaids howling in pain as they tumble. Poseidon's power breaks their backs, their perfect fins sacrificed to his momentum. Argentus, scrabbling in the boat, desperate to jump and terrified to do so. We're going to die, I know it. "I Promise!" I scream above the babel.*

"ANYTHING?" Poseidon screams back. "ANYTHING!" And just like that: the storms drops. I'm not dead. But all is silent. "What did I do wrong?" I cried into the darkness of a cave, waking in a cold sweat, writhing and screaming on the floor. (Page, 79-80)

In this excerpt, Medusa faces a complex approach-avoidance problem when she must choose between protecting herself and her dog from the wave or fulfilling Poseidon's demand to stop the wave. Medusa initially refuses, but is faced with the choice of choosing salvation (approaching salvation by pledging to Poseidon) or avoiding negative consequences (avoiding pledging and facing Poseidon's anger and greater disaster). The threat at hand creates a feeling of helplessness. Medusa felt a deep fear, not only of the physical threat, but also of the potential loss of her loved ones, such as her dog. This created a heavy emotional burden, where she felt trapped in a dilemma between survival and risking everything.The situation Medusa faces when dealing with Poseidon and the tsunami can be seen as an externalization of her internal struggle with powerlessness.

Another Approach-Avoidance experienced by Medusa is when she is faced with the situation of running away from Perseus or confronting him in order to get the problem resolved quickly. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 2

"I could have run then, I suppose over the terrain, down a hidden path, finding another cave to hide in, swimming away until my spotted me and carried me to safety. But I realised, watching him slowly pick up his sword again and carry that shield along the cliff, that I wasn't prepared to run any more." (Page, 148)

Medusa considers running away from the threatening situation. She thinks of several options for escape: running across the terrain, finding a hidden path, looking for another cave, or even swimming to get away until someone sees him and takes him to safety. This reflects the desire to get away from the danger or

conflict at hand. However, despite having the option to escape, the character realizes that he is no longer ready to escape. This could mean that she no longer wants to shy away from the confrontation or challenge that is in front of her. Medusa feels the need to confront this issue so that her problems with Perseus even though confronting him would be very inconvenient for her.

Third, The approach-avoidance conflict experienced by Medusa occurs when she tells Perseus that She had a dream to manage his own life without anyone doing it for her. However, she gets an obstacle in the form of the shadow of Poseidon who continues to follow him wherever she goes. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 3

> *"There's something stubborn in me. I'm a half finished map and I'm always trying to plot my points and I won't have anyone do it for me. It was my boat, Perseus. My life. but up from the deep, there was a poseidon. I shuddered. i would see his shadow rising, larger, and larger, as it loomed towards my boat. He never broke the water's surface, but he was there allright." (Page, 94)*

Medusa portrays herself as stubborn and always tries to set her own course, without anyone doing it for her. This shows that the character has a desire to face challenges and control her own destiny. However, when Poseidon emerges from the depths of the sea and approaches the character's boat, she feels trembling and disturbed. Poseidon is a symbol of danger or conflict that may bring negative consequences to the character. Medusa's trembling and worried reaction reflects the desire to avoid or stay away from Poseidon's presence and the potential danger he brings.

Fourth, Medusa is faced between she wants to tell the truth about herself but it will threaten her relationship with Perseus that has been going well has the potential to be destroyed instantly. The confusion about both of them made she was stressed all the time. That makes Medusa experienced approach avoidance conflict. The following quoatation above.

Datum 4

> *"'My whole life, the ojnly man I ever wanted to look at me was you. I'm not Merina,' I said again. 'And now I must keep mine.' 'I don't understand…' 'I'm the girl you're looking for,' I said. 'And now I knew that, the moment we first talked---' 'No, Perseus. I'm what you're looking for. 'I knew that, I'm the Medusa.' There was a silence. 'What?' he said. 'Perseus, I'm Medusa. Your monster is mine"* (Page, 139-140)

On this quotations, "*My whole life, the only man I ever wanted to look at me was you.*" This shows that Medusa has a desire to be approached by Perseus and has hopes of having a serious relationship with Perseus. This is because Perseus is the only man who can understand what she has been feeling. This is the approach aspect. However, when Medusa admits that she is Medusa, the woman she has been looking to kill, Perseus changes and the hope for a relationship with Perseus must be lost and vanished because after that, Perseus will hunt down and try to kill Medusa as soon as possible. Medusa clearly states that she is Medusa, the monster feared by Perseus. Recognizing her identity as a monster is a way to protect herself from possible rejection or betrayal. By asserting that she is "his monster," Medusa creates an emotional distance that helps her avoid the vulnerability that comes with intimacy. Medusa mirrors the experience of a victim trapped in a narrative that has been defined by others. In this case, as a monster. When she says, "*I'm Medusa. Your monster is mine,*" it shows that she has become a symbol of suffering and

rejection. Her identity as a traumatized victim makes her an alienated figure from society and from herself, which reinforces a sense of powerlessness.

Fifth, When Medusa expressed her frustration during the story to Perseus that she felt unfair when she was forced to make a promise that she did not want. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 5

"I was so angry, Perseus. I'd never really experienced anger, but it grew inside me like a gift to myself. Stheno had always told me to be polite, but where had politeness got me? Making promises I didn't want to make or keep?" (Page, 96).

Medusa experiences conflict when faced with choices or goals that have both positive and negative values simultaneously. In this case, Medusa faced pressure to keep a promise (approach) in order to avoid the threat from Poseidon, but also felt resentful because she felt trapped in making a promise that she did not want to keep (avoid).

3) Avoidance Avoidance Conflict

This approach-avoidance conflict contains a positive-negative conflict value, meaning that at the same time a person is faced with two choices that he likes and dislikes. That's why there is indecision, whether to choose to approach or avoid. (2013).

After read the novel, the researcher found that Medusa experienced inner conflict that can be classified as avoidance-avoidance conflict. Medusa expresses her frustration by revealing that she doesn't want beauty and feels depressed by her

current state. She feels trapped in a terrible situation where she doesn't want to be a monster (in accordance with Euryale's statement about monsters) but also can't return to her previous state (the beauty she doesn't want). This can be seen in the following quotes.

Datum 1

> *"What's love got to do with all this?" Euryale said, narrowing her eyes. "You think it's so great to be special, "I hissed, hiding my pain in anger, realising I'd gone too far, for we never talked about love on this island. I pointed at my head, my snakes stretched in all directions, baring fangs. "It isn't. It's horrendous. I'm horrendous. I want to be NORMAL!" "Athena chose you!" cried Euryale."Forger that monster! Love's fool's game you'd do well to remember that.' Euryale said. 'Darling,' cried Stheno. 'You're not horrendous. You're our Medusa. You're beautiful as the day you were born---' 'I never wanted beauty then, and I certainly can't have it now,' I snarled. 'Oh, just leave me alone. (Page, 84)*

From this analysis, we can see that Medusa faces two equally undesirable alternatives of becoming a hideous monster and losing normality and the desire to return to her previous undesirable state (unwanted beauty). Avoidance-avoidance conflict occurs when a person is faced with two bad choices, and in this case, Medusa feels sandwiched between the two options. There is no ideal way out, and it creates a clear feeling of distress and frustration in the text.

Second, When Medusa was in the middle of an argument between Athena and her sister, she did not want to interfere in the argument. What she did was stare deep into her soul. She was faced with two choices that she both disliked. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 2

> *"It felt strange to listen to a goddess being wrong, but I didn't dare disagree with her, for fear of what she'd do" (Page, 113)*

In the quote, Medusa finds it strange to hear that a goddess is wrong, but she does not dare to speak out against her for fear of the consequences of such

actions. Here, the conflict has to do with discomfort and not having the courage to speak out against the goddess for fear of the reaction or punishment that might be received. Therefore, Medusa prefers to remain silent in order to avoid the consequences that she receives even though she actually does not like it. Medusa's hesitation to voice her disagreement with the goddess reflects the fear that often accompanies oppressive relationships. In many narratives, characters who challenge authority face severe consequences. Medusa's silence can be interpreted as a survival mechanism, illustrating how individuals, especially women, might suppress their voices in the presence of powerful figures to avoid further harm or oppression. In a feminist context, Medusa's silence in the face of authority illustrates how women are often socialized to accept and internalize the dominant narratives imposed by those in power. This reflects a broader feminist critique of how women's voices are marginalized, illustrating society's expectation for women to remain passive or compliant, even when they have valid perspectives.

Third, Another avoidance-avoidance conflict is when Medusa is honest with Perseus that she is the monster he has been looking for. There, Medusa was faced with two situations that she did not like. This can be seen in the following quote.

Datum 3

> *""Perseus, he was threatening to murder me.' 'What?' 'He put a storm in the waters that would have drowned me if I hadn't made the promise.' I closed my eyes, feeling the choppy waves inside me, seeing the sky darken again to steel, the stars disappearing as if a sulphurous cloak had been thrown upon their light. I said anything, to save myself and Argentus.' 'I see,' Perseus said quietly. He calmed the storm, but after that, he began to follow me every time I went fishing. At first my sisters said, Ignore him, he'll go away. But Poseidon didn't go away. Every time I went fishing, he was there. Every time. I was fourteen and I felt like ninety." (Page, 93)*

Medusa was faced with inner turmoil that she did not like at all. She disliked Poseidon because he had taken away her honor. Medusa was forced to face Poseidon because of his threats, and although she wanted to avoid Poseidon, she was unable to do so. This is categorized to Avoidance Avoidance Conflict because Medusa is faced with a choice that she both dislikes.

Fourth, When he was indecisive about his decision to kick the shield or block Perseus' swinging sword. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 4

"Did i kick that shield so he would see me, and never mind the consequence? Or did I do it to push his swinging sword away?"

Medusa questions the motive behind her action of kicking the shield. Did she do it so that Perseus would see her, without thinking of the possible bad consequences (Perseus would see Medusa and turn to stone)? This shows a drive or desire to approach a certain outcome, which is for Perseus to notice or see her. On the other hand, the character also considers whether she kicks the shield to block Perseus' swinging sword. This could reflect an attempt to avoid bad consequences (Perseus seeing Medusa and turning to stone) that could arise from Perseus' unwanted actions.

B. The Causes of Medusa's Inner Conflict

1) The Driving Force

The driving force is the force that triggers movement in the direction indicated by that force. The personal circle can move from place to place in the

psychological environment (Lewin,1936). After the researcher read and analyzed the novel of Medusa, the researcher found a lot of The Driving Force experienced by the main character, Medusa. For example, When Medusa is lonely, she tries to find people to talk to so that she doesn't feel lonely anymore. This can be seen from the following quotation.

Datum 1

> *"Four years stuck on an island is a long time to think about everything that's gone wrong in your life. The things people did to you that were out of your control. Four years alone like that sharpens the hunger of friendship and it bloats your dreams of love"* (Page, 2)

Medusa, after spending four years isolated on an island, experienced deep loneliness. This loneliness became the main drive that influenced her actions. In situations of prolonged isolation, the human need to interact and establish social relationships becomes very prominent. Medusa felt a hunger for companionship and love as she had not interacted with others for a long time. This is the Driving Force done by Medusa to overcomes her loneliness by talking to Perseus. Medusa has experienced abandonment and betrayal in her life. She was punished by the goddess Athena and turned into a monster with snake hair. These four years of loneliness allowed Medusa to think about all that had happened and how people had behaved towards her. This reinforced the feelings of abandonment and betrayal that she had felt. In her loneliness, Medusa also had to face the decision to flee Athens and find a new place. This decision is fraught with risk and uncertainty, which adds pressure to her internal struggle, Medusa has become very sensitive to the actions of others and has a tendency to think about the abandonment and betrayal she has experienced. This can be seen in the way Medusa interacts with

Perseus. Medusa has strong ambivalent feelings, so she often feels unsure about whether Perseus actually has good intentions or not.

Another Driving Force experienced by Medusa is when she feels freedom because previously she felt constrained and finally she feels pleasure when she gets freedom. This can be seen from the following quotation.

Datum 2

> *"Yes, we'd escaped, yes, we'd survived – but ours was a half-life, hiding in caves and shadows. My dog, Argentus, my sisters, me: my name sometimes whispered on the breeze." (Page, 2).*

After experiencing extreme deprivation, the feeling of freedom became a great drive for Medusa. There is satisfaction and pleasure felt when she finally feels a more tangible sense of freedom. The moment when they manage to escape from their repressed state and begin to feel freedom provides a sense of independence and emotional relief. This highlights how important freedom is to Medusa, especially after experiencing prolonged restraint. Freedom for Medusa serves as a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it provides an opportunity to escape oppression; on the other hand, it creates a deep sense of alienation. The inner conflict between alienation and connectedness is at the center of Medusa's struggle, creating a narrative rich in emotional and psychological complexity. Freedom does not always mean safety; sometimes, it can be a source of greater pain when facing uncertainty about relationships with others.

And last Driving Force experienced by Medusa is When Medusa, previously known as a fearsome and curse-bearing figure, becomes herself without pretending to be anyone else. This can be seen from the following quotation.

Datum 3

> *"These days – from the nape of my neck, ovwe the crown and right up to my forehead – my skull's a home for snakes. That's right. Snakes. Not a single strand of human hair, but yellow snakes and red snakes, green, and blue and black snakes, snakes with stripes. A snake the colour of coral. Another one of silver. Three or four of brilliant gold. I'm a woman whose head hisses: quite the conversation starter, if there was anyone around to have a conversation." (Page, 6)*

Medusa, previously known as a fearsome and curse-filled figure, is now facing the reality of who she really is. Her physical transformation, where her hair is replaced by colored snakes, reflects a major shift in her identity. Although her appearance is very different from what is considered "normal" by society, she finally accepts and recognizes herself in an authentic way. This impulse arises from the need to stop pretending and start accepting oneself as one is.

2) Person's Needs Force

This type of vector drive people to describes a personal desire to do something. The forces corresponding to a person's needs are the cause of inner conflict which is classified as the strength of personal needs. But after the researcher read and analyzed the novel, the researcher couldn't find any data that showed the Person's Need Force experienced by Medusa.

3) The Induced Force

The Induced Force describes the desires of others (e.g. parents or friends) that enter into the psychological environment region. The first Induced Force experienced by Medusa was when faced with two difficult choices. She was conflicted about whether to follow her choice or follow Poseidon's wishes. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 1

"Do you want to die, Medusa? the sea-god howls. "Do you want your dog to die?" "No!"
"Shall I stop the wave, Medusa?" "Yes" "Then promise me anything I want." (Page, 79)

The inner conflict that Medusa experiences arises because she has to face a moral dilemma between fulfilling the demands of the sea gods to stop the waves or risking the safety of her dog. This situation makes it clear how external forces, in this case threats, can cause psychological distress and influence individuals' decisions in ways that may go against their personal desires or values. The external pressures in Medusa's life serve as the impetus for a complex inner conflict. The dilemma between life and death, as well as a pessimistic view of life as a game without rules, shapes her sense of identity and control over her life. Medusa is trapped in uncertainty and alienation, struggling to find her meaning and place in the world while facing challenges from outside forces that govern her fate.

The second Induced Force experienced by Medusa was asked to obey the words of Euryale which led to an argument between them.. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 2

"Life is a game, Med, ' Euryale replied. 'And you can play it.'

'Oh can I?' I said. 'Well, I don't like the rules. In fact, it seems to me what that there are no rules, because otherwise life would be fair.'" (Page, 82)

The influence exerted by Euryale functions as an induced force as Euryale tries to influence Medusa's perception of life and its rules. By changing Medusa's view of life as something that can be manipulated or played with, Euryale tries to lead Medusa to adapt to a view that is different from her own. However, Medusa

does not fully accept this view. Medusa's dissatisfaction with what she perceives as the absence of fair rules indicates an inner conflict that arises due to induced power. Medusa feels that if life really is like a game without fair rules, then attempts to "play" within the system may be futile. The external pressures Medusa faces can be understood through the lens of external validation, where the need for recognition and approval from others greatly affects her sense of identity and control over her life. The inner conflict between alienation and connectedness shows how complex Medusa's struggle is to find meaning and place in a seemingly unfair world. External validation becomes an important factor in her psychological journey, influencing her decisions and perceptions of self as well as relationships with others.

4) Restraining Force

Restraining forces are physical or social barriers. This type restrains movement and affects the impact of the driving force. For example, when we want to eat, but because we are on a diet, one does not eat. Diet is one example of a barrier factor that can cause inner conflict. This is because the goal to be achieved is hindered. The first Restraining Force experienced by Medusa was when she argued with Perseus after she was honest with him that Medusa was the monster he had been looking for. Medusa could have run away but because she was sick of running away and believed that what she would face was the truth, she decided to face Perseus. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 1

"I'd been running from myself nearly my whole life. I had no idea what was going to happen, but I trusted that what was going to happen is right." (Page, 148)

The second Restraining force experienced by Medusa is when Medusa really wants to live according to her own path, but there are those who prevent her from realizing her dreams, namely Poseidon. Poseidon continues to follow her and disturb her throughout her life This is included in the Restraining Force. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 2

"'Yes. Except I didn't want to make a bargain. I liked my life as it was. I loved it, in fact. I was happy on the Edge of Night. But Poseidon didn't care about that. He wouldn't leave me alone. He threatened me until I … promised.' (Page, 92)

This restraining force created significant inner conflict for Medusa. She faced resistance and pressure that made it difficult for her to pursue the life she wanted. Although she liked her quiet life, the threats and interference from Poseidon made her feel helpless and forced to change her life accordingly. Medusa's struggle against patriarchal figures is not only a personal conflict but also a representation of the struggle of women in general in facing oppression and searching for self-identity. Through the character of Medusa, the author succeeds in depicting the complexity of internal and external conflicts faced by women in a patriarchal society.

The last Restraining force experienced by Medusa is when Medusa felt very angry and frustrated when she promised what she did not want. But she could not do anything because Poseidon threatened her if she did not fulfill her promise. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 3

"'Perseus, he was threatening to murder me.'

'What?'

'He put a storm in the waters that would have drowned me if I hadn't made the promise.' (Page, 93)

Poseidon's threat is a form of obstructive force that prevents Medusa from acting according to his will. Poseidon uses a serious physical threat (a storm that can kill) as a way to force Medusa to fulfill her promise. In this situation, the threat is so strong that Medusa feels she has no other choice but to comply. Poseidon, as the god of the sea and a force of nature, represents unlimited and invincible power. In the novel, he uses his power to threaten and control Medusa, showing how patriarchal power can oppress individuals with physical and emotional threats.

C. The Resolution of Medusa's Inner Conflict

After facing the inner conflict humans will try to find a solution to the problem. Based on Kurt Lewin theory, action to reduce the tension of inner conflict is called valence. According to Kurt Lewin's theory (1936) valence is divided into three types. There are positive valence, negative valence, and neutral valence. In this subchapter the researcher analyses how the main character resolve the inner conflict using Kurt Lewin theory.

1) Positive Valence

Positive valence action makes someone chooses to resolve the conflict through the way he likes or by looking for objects that can made a goal. If someone found objects that can made the goal, then the action to complete conflict has been resolved. Medusa's inner conflict, which has a positive valence, comes as she considers her great commitment to someone named Perseus. In this moment of

introspection, Medusa expresses her desire to share something substantial with Perseus, reflecting not only the weight of her commitment but also the mental pain she feels as she navigates her sentiments of loyalty and responsibility to him. This commitment becomes a watershed moment in her character development, as she wrestles with the ramifications of her words and the trust that underpins their connection. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 1

"'I will tell you, I heard myself saying. 'I promise.' Perseus and I were demanding an enormous debt of each other - a mutual acceptance." (Page, 53)

In this excerpt, positive valence is evident from how the character shows commitment to resolve the conflict with Perseus through the promise made. By promising to tell him something important and stating that there is a huge emotional "debt" between them, the character not only acknowledges the existence of a problem but is also determined to resolve it. This promise signals a positive drive to improve the relationship and resolve the conflict with Perseus, indicating an intention to act actively and constructively. The phrase "*mutual acceptance*" indicates a desire to connect despite their tumultuous history. Medusa's commitment to Perseus shows her longing for a relationship that transcends the curse imposed on her. It reflects her growth from isolation towards a willingness to engage with others, indicating a pivotal moment in her emotional journey.

Medusa experiences another important inner conflict, which she eventually overcomes through the use of positive valence, when she decides to be entirely honest with her sister, Stheno. Medusa takes a brave step in this time of

vulnerability by exposing her actual feelings and thoughts, knowing that transparency is necessary to restore their broken relationship. This gesture of honesty not only eases their anxiety, but also demonstrates Medusa's dedication to transparency and trust. Medusa feels relieved and resolved after choosing to communicate honestly, indicating that facing tough feelings may lead to a stronger link with her sister and a clearer route forward. This can be seen from the following quote:

Datum 2

> *"She reached for me and put her arm around my shoulder. 'I'm right, though, aren't I?'*
> *she said.*
> *'You are.'*
> *'Who is he?'*
> *'He's Perseus.' (Page, 123)*

In the quote, Medusa answers Stheno's question honestly about the identity of a person, namely Perseus. When Stheno touches Medusa and asks, "Who is he?" Medusa does not avoid or hide information, but rather gives a direct and clear answer. By revealing the truth, Medusa is trying to overcome the tension or uncertainty that exists between them. This is an example of positive valence as Medusa uses honesty as a tool to address conflict, which helps to resolve the issue immediately. Medusa's honest actions are an example of positive valence as she uses honesty as a tool to resolve the conflict with Stheno, leading to an immediate and satisfactory resolution. When Medusa acknowledges the truth about Perseus' identity, it shows a moment of acceptance and trust. By saying "*You are*," Medusa shows that she is beginning to accept the reality of her situation, which can be

considered a step towards empowerment. This acceptance allows Medusa to face the truth and process her emotions further.

Third notable inner conflict for Medusa, which resolves through the application of positive valence, occurs when she finds herself confronted by Perseus's relentless pursuit. In this pivotal moment, Medusa considers the option of fleeing once again, as she has done throughout her life whenever faced with challenging situations. However, she suddenly has an epiphany: she realizes that her tendency to run away from her problems has only perpetuated her struggles and prevented her from achieving true resolution. This profound realization compels her to confront Perseus directly, transforming what could have been an escape into an opportunity for empowerment and growth. By choosing to face her adversary rather than evade him, Medusa takes a significant step toward not only addressing her fears but also reclaiming her agency and strength in the face of adversity. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 3

> *"I'd been running from myself nearly my shole life. I had no idea what was going to happen, but I trusted that what was going to happen was right." (Page, 148)*

Medusa realizes that her escape from problems is an old pattern that solves nothing, and this forces her to change. By deciding to confront Perseus, she shows acceptance of reality and the courage to face the consequences of her actions. This courage reflects positive valence because, rather than avoiding the problem, Medusa chooses to face and address the conflict proactively. This reflects a positive drive to solve problems and overcome challenges in a constructive way. By facing herself and trusting the process to come, Medusa reclaims her agency. She is no

longer a victim of a fate determined by others (like Athena), but begins to take active steps in determining her own path.

Fourth, Medusa experiences another important inner conflict, which she eventually overcomes through the use of positive valence, when she decides to be entirely honest with her sister, Stheno. Medusa takes a brave step in this time of vulnerability by exposing her actual feelings and thoughts, knowing that transparency is necessary to restore their broken relationship. This gesture of honesty not only eases their anxiety, but also demonstrates Medusa's dedication to transparency and trust. Medusa feels relieved and resolved after choosing to communicate honestly, indicating that facing tough feelings may lead to a stronger link with her sister and a clearer route forward. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 4

" I asked Perseus, again, again, not to come into the cave. I begged him to leave." (Page, 158)

Medusa deals with her conflict with Perseus not in an aggressive or avoidant manner, but by showing deep concern for Perseus' safety. This is a form of positive action as Medusa focuses on addressing a potentially dangerous situation in the hope of avoiding tragedy. The act of pleading and asking Perseus to leave shows that Medusa is actively seeking a solution to her problem in a constructive way, instead of allowing the conflict to occur or relying on the destructive power of the situation.

Fifth, Medusa experiences another important inner conflict, which she eventually overcomes through the use of positive valence, when she decides to be entirely honest with her sister, Stheno. Medusa takes a brave step in this time of vulnerability by exposing her actual feelings and thoughts, knowing that transparency is necessary to restore their broken relationship. This gesture of honesty not only eases their anxiety, but also demonstrates Medusa's dedication to transparency and trust. Medusa feels relieved and resolved after choosing to communicate honestly, indicating that facing tough feelings may lead to a stronger link with her sister and a clearer route forward. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 5

"Now was the time for resolution. True knowledge of myself. No fear." (Page, 148)

This data illustrates how Medusa faced challenges with a positive and constructive attitude, which is the essence of positive valence. Not only does she look for ways to solve the problem, but she does so with determination and confidence, showing that she considers the action to be a meaningful and worthwhile step.

2) Negative Valence

In this negative valence conflict can be handled when the character encounters a problem that indeed must be avoided or shunned for finish it. The researcher detected Medusa's negative valence during a tense moment when she aggressively urges her sisters, Euryale and Stheno, to drive away from her, clearly showing her annoyance and frustration with both of them. This reaction reflects Medusa's

emotional state, which is marked by aggravation and a desire to remove herself from those who are supposed to help her. Her decision to push them away represents a deeper battle, suggesting that Medusa is not only striving to escape the discomfort of her current circumstance, but also exhibiting a proclivity to avoid confrontation and connection, which reinforces her sense of solitude. Medusa's avoidance conduct is a coping method, demonstrating how her negative valence effects her interactions and contributes. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 1

"Both of you. Go. Leave!" (Page, 84)

Based on the quote above, Medusa uses strict orders to shoo others away as a way to avoid interactions or situations that make her feel uncomfortable. This reflects avoidance as a strategy to deal with emotional or social discomfort. By expelling her siblings, Medusa weakened the family relationship. This leads to total isolation both physically and emotionally, which in turn further aggravates her mental state. Medusa lost very important social support. People who were once a place of refuge and solidarity are now no longer available to her. This increases her sense of loneliness and loss of a stable purpose in life.

Second, The researcher found this action when Medusa chooses to stay above the sea because she avoided meeting poseidon in the sea.. In this inner conflict, Medusa's negative valence is avoid. It can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 2

'"Argentus wouldn't even get in the boat any more, so I was bobbing alone up there while my sister dived for fish." (Page, 94)

Based on the quote above, Medusa chose to stay above the sea rather than go under the sea where Poseidon was. This avoidance is a form of negative valence which can take the form of discomfort, fear, or anxiety towards certain situations or individuals. In this case, Medusa's avoidance of Poseidon could be driven by discomfort or fear. By staying above the surface, she avoids any potential confrontation or threat that may be associated with meeting Poseidon. The researcher found Medusa's inner conflict resolution that use negative valence. Medusa's behavior in this quote is similar to the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). She feels alone and has no control over her situation. This shows that Medusa has not fully recovered from her trauma and is still facing the severe consequences of the curse. This avoidance indicates a high level of emotional engagement. Medusa not only avoids specific situations but also avoids the intimate relationships and social support she experienced. This reflects how her past trauma has affected her ability to cope with new situations.

Third, when Perseus asked if he could come and enter the cave that Medusa was in. Medusa forbade herself to come to the cave and begged not to go there. Medusa's negative valence is avoid too. It can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 3

"'Don't you want me to come in?' said Perseus. 'You can't,' I said, avoiding his question. His presence was like an extra heartbeat in my blood." (Page, 15)

Based on the quote above, Medusa says "You can't" and avoids Perseus' question. This avoidance shows negative valence, where Medusa does not want or feels uncomfortable with Perseus' presence. Medusa's avoidance seems to be related

to the emotional or psychological discomfort she feels towards Perseus' presence. She chooses to avoid explaining or expressing her feelings directly.

Fourth, Medusa shows the inability to escape from oneself showing resignation to circumstances and the inability to change the situation. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 4

" I was trapped; I was the one person I could never escape". (Page, 84)

The combination of feeling trapped and recognizing that internal conflict is inevitable indicates the intensity of emotional distress. The inability to escape from oneself creates a deep sense of hopelessness, a hallmark of negative valence.

Fifth, Medusa has feelings of distress and discomfort due to something that cannot be explained or understood. Plus she feels like something is lurking, especially when she can't see it. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 5

"Hovering. Sometimes, when my back was turned, I felt a tug on my hair, and when I looked? Nothing." (Page, 94)".

This sentence describes an experience that triggers discomfort and uncertainty, which are characteristics of negative valence. Feelings of distress, anxiety, and the inability to explain or understand the situation make this experience belong to negative valence.

Sixth, Medusa revealed that she received emotional wounds that were more severe than physical ones, highlighting the profound negative impact of hurtful words. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 6

> *"The truth is and I should know, I've suffered both – that words can wound you deeper than a sword cut." (Page, 114)*

The sentence above illustrates the profound and negative impact of hurtful words compared to physical harm, which makes it an example of negative valence. It shows that feeling emotionally hurt can be severe and long-lasting, making it a significant negative impact.

Seventh Medusa's inner conflict that resolved using negative valence is when Medusa dared to promise Poseidon that she and her immediate family would not be threatened by the sea god. This can be seen from the following quote.

Datum 7

> *"'I promise" I scream above the babel." (Page, 79)*

Medusa utters the word *"I promise"* in a situation where the character feels forced or threatened. In this case, negative valence arises because the character Medusa does not utter the promise of her own volition, but rather in response to a threat from Poseidon. This indicates deep discomfort and dissatisfaction. And also the word *"scream"* indicates that the statement was uttered with high emotional force, possibly in the form of a shout. "Babel" refers to noise or chaos, which adds to the connotation of stress and tension in the situation. The character feels distressed by a situation filled with noise and chaos, which adds a negative feel to the statement.

3) Neutral Valence

Neutral valence is a state individual who resolve conflict by taking unwanted action and not rejected so that makes the individual will continue to take unwanted

action. The researcher After conducting a thorough analysis of the novel Medusa, the researcher found that there are two types of valence that appear in the text, namely Positive Valence and Negative Valence. During the reading and assessment process, the researcher did not find any neutral valence in the novel. This is due to the fact that in the narrative of *Medusa*, the main character is faced with two major contrasting choices, namely Poseidon and Perseus. These choices give rise to two clear and separate forms of valence, with no room for neutral valence which usually indicates uncertainty or balance between two sides. Thus, all valences identified in the text can be categorized as either Positive Valence or Negative Valence, according to the attitudes and reactions shown by the characters in the novel towards the choices.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTION

This chapter will give the researcher's conclusion and recommendations based on the findings of this research analysis. The conclusion section will provide a response to the research topic of this study. While the proposal section will provide suggestions and recommendations connected to this study.

A. CONCLUSION

The inner turmoil experienced by Medusa in the novel is an intricate and diverse matter. Essentially, it is influenced by a range of factors that impact her feelings and choices. A major motivating factor is her inherent want to be comprehended and cherished. This need is not just a shallow want, but a deep-seated component of her personality that shapes her every action and thought. Medusa yearns for acceptance and affection, desiring a sense of community in a world that views her as a repulsive outcast.

In addition, the individual's wants force includes her inherent requirement for friendship and affection. Medusa's presence is characterized by seclusion, and this state of being alone intensifies her want for significant relationships. The company she desires is not solely based on having a person beside her, but rather on discovering someone who can perceive beyond her intimidating appearance and acknowledge her innate humanity..

Nevertheless, these aspirations are persistently confronted by external perils, particularly the compelling influence of the danger presented by Perseus. Perseus, a valiant warrior out on a mission to vanquish Medusa, poses an imminent and

tangible threat to her existence. The assignment he undertakes introduces a concrete and deadly aspect to her internal conflict, compelling her to face the truth of her circumstances. The imminent peril of Perseus' assault intensifies her apprehension and unease, prompting her to adopt protective actions that contradict her want for harmonious engagement and comprehension.

Adding to the complexity are the constraining influence of her sister Euryale's displeasure and Medusa's own apprehension of being rejected. Euryale, who has embraced their distinctive position without actively pursuing the approval of affection, counsels Medusa to adopt a similar approach. Euryale's viewpoint is based on a practical acceptance of their situation, encouraging Medusa to fully embrace her uniqueness without the complexities of seeking approval from others. Despite its good intentions, this suggestion poses an emotional obstacle for Medusa, since it contradicts her profound want for love and friendship.

Medusa's inner conflict is thus characterized by a constant struggle between her desire to be loved and her fear of being rejected. She is perpetually torn between her longing for a normal life, where she can experience love and companionship, and her acute awareness of her unique and fearsome identity. This dichotomy creates a profound sense of inner turmoil, as Medusa grapples with the reality of her existence and the potential consequences of her desires.

Medusa's inner battle is resolved by a profound transformation in her emotions and psychology. She actively embraces positive emotions and confronts her concerns in order to achieve her goals. Medusa's choice to initiate a conversation with

Perseus and participate in social interactions exposes her to the potential for experiencing pleasant emotional connections. While this decision carries certain risks, it enables her to alleviate her deep sense of isolation and foster possibilities for interpersonal connection and comprehension.

By contacting Perseus, Medusa demonstrates bravery as she attempts to resolve her internal struggle. This decision allows her to surpass her worries and accept the possibility of experiencing joy and a sense of belonging. Medusa attains a semblance of tranquility by engaging in this process, wherein she acquires the ability to negotiate the intricate interaction between her desires and fears. Through actively pursuing constructive engagements, she establishes a route towards achieving emotional satisfaction, showcasing the formidable resilience and potential for personal development inherent in the human spirit.

B. SUGGESTION

A. Highlight the Significance of Social Support: The narrative of Medusa underlines the crucial function that social interaction plays in solving internal tensions. Medusa's choice to communicate with Perseus and participate in social relations marks a crucial turning point in her journey, substantially alleviating her solitude and intensifying her feeling of inclusion. This exchange transcends mere talk and represents a significant stride towards emotional restoration. The statement emphasizes the importance of a strong network of people who can provide compassion, comprehension, and companionship in order to successfully overcome personal challenges. Supportive partnerships offer comfort and advice, assisting

individuals in navigating their own struggles and finding peace via shared human experiences.

B. Investigate the Role of Self-Acceptance: Another crucial aspect in Medusa's narrative is the impact of self-perception and acceptance of oneself on her internal struggle. Medusa struggles to come to terms with her distinct identity, caught between her longing for love and acceptance from others and the brutal truth of her dreaded look. This internal conflict emphasizes the significance of embracing oneself and showing kindness towards oneself. Accepting and embracing one's authentic self, including both strengths and defects, is essential for resolving internal problems. The odyssey of Medusa serves as a valuable lesson, highlighting the importance of self-acceptance as a fundamental prerequisite for attaining inner tranquility and emotional fortitude. Medusa can only achieve acceptance from others by embracing and cherishing herself.

C. Analyze the Influence of External Demands: The narrative also highlights the profound influence that outside forces and societal norms can exert on internal conflicts. Medusa's apprehension of rejection and her keen perception of her sister Euryale's displeasure significantly contribute to her distress. The external constraints exacerbate her internal conflict, rendering it more difficult for her to come to terms with her aspirations with her actual circumstances. This element of the story highlights the significance of acknowledging and resolving external factors while confronting personal difficulties. The influence of societal norms and the perspectives of others can have a significant impact on our self-image and psychological state. Gaining a comprehensive understanding of these forces is

essential for formulating effective methods to manage and surmount internal conflicts.

D. Emphasize the Significance of Emotional Expression: A crucial aspect of Medusa's internal battle is around her difficulty in articulating her emotions and aspirations. During her travels, she struggles to express her emotions, which further deepens her feelings of solitude and hopelessness. Her ultimate choice to communicate with Perseus and participate in social activities signifies a noteworthy advancement. By engaging in this action, she is able to freely articulate her emotions and desires, which in turn helps to resolve the internal conflict she is experiencing. Medusa's experience highlights the crucial need of emotional expression and communication in conquering personal challenges. Expressing one's emotions can result in enhanced self-awareness and foster chances for receiving assistance and understanding from others.

E. Investigate the Significance of Personal Development: Medusa's inner battle is closely connected to her personal maturation and advancement. Her choice to communicate with Perseus and participate in social relationships is a significant turning point in her own development. This decision demonstrates her increasing embrace of her own individuality and her developing self-awareness. The narrative of Medusa underscores the significance of individual maturation and advancement in addressing internal struggles. This demonstrates that individual challenges frequently serve as chances for personal development, compelling individuals to address their anxieties and accept their authentic identities. Medusa's

metamorphosis serves as a reminder that internal struggles, although difficult, can

result in substantial personal growth and a more profound self-awareness.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Muhammad Yusron Abdillah was born in Lumajang on June 22, 2001. He graduated from SMK Unggulan An-Nur 1 Bululawang at Multimedia Major in 2017. During his vocational high school, he actively participated in two extracurriculars, there are, Buletin ESEMKA and Scouts. He started his college education at the department of English Literature in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2024. During his studies at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, he explored various aspects of tourism, which sparked an interest in investigating the cultural and tourism potential of Indonesia. In 2023, he had the opportunity to intern at Sonobudoyo Museum, where he studied event management and served as a tour guide. This experience not only broadened his horizons but also honed his communication and teamwork skills. Furthermore, he was actively engaged in the multimedia field and achieved recognition in a video competition, which enhanced his creative abilities. To further pursue these interests, he founded Gawemomen, a small business that provides photography and videography services. Through these diverse experiences, he aspires to contribute to the development of the tourism industry by leveraging his multimedia skills. After graduation, Yusron hopes to achieve his goals, make his family proud, and elevate their status toward success.