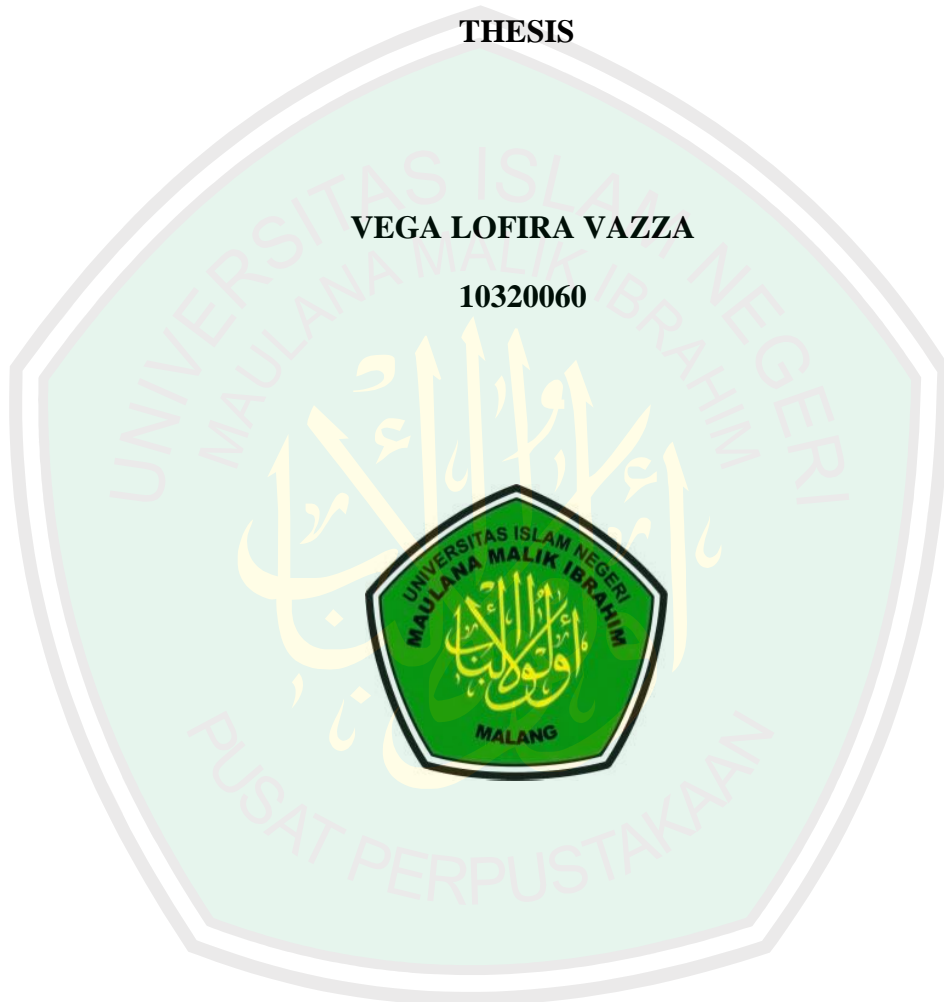


**THE CONFLICTS EXPERIENCED**  
**BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN JHON SHORS'S**  
***BENEATH A MARBLE SKY: A NOVEL OF THE TAJ MAHAL***

**THESIS**

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**2014**

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**THESIS**

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*

**By**

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**STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

**2014**

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Vega Lofira Vazza's thesis entitled *The Conflicts Experienced by the Main Character in Jhon Shors's Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal* has been approved by thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, Sept 16, 2014

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## STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I declare the thesis entitled *The Conflicts Experienced by the Main Character in Jhon Shors's Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal* is truly my original work to accomplish the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, Sept 16, 2014

Vega Lofira Vazza

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## MOTTO

**“You cannot shake hands with a clenched fist”—Indira Gandhi**

**“Real knowledge is to know the extent of one's ignorance”—Confucius**

**“What we know is not much. What we do not know is immense”  
—Pierre Simon Laplace**

**“Art and religion first; then philosophy; lastly science. That is the order of the great subjects of life, that's their order of importance”—Muriel Spark**

**“There are no secret ingredients to make special,  
only think you are special to make it special”  
—Kung Fu Panda**

**Because there is always hope—One hour to ten minutes**

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicate to  
my INCREDIBLE PARENTS, my BIG BROTHER and my SELF



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Foremost, I thanks to God for everything in my life and my buffetings. He gives fear, hope, and magic in my buffetings to break the idiocy boundaries of mine. Sholawat for Revolutionary Muhammad bin Abdullah who always remind me that life is about buffetings, pray and inner peace.

Great thanks for my advisor Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A who gives me comment, suggestion, and time to finish the thesis. I would appreciate for Dr. Hj. Like Rascova Octaberlina, M.Ed who makes me believe about dream, work hard, hope, and pray. Also, appreciate for Siti Masitoh, M.Hum for good suggestion to finish the thesis and Dr. Syamsuddin, M.Hum for your advice as golden ways.

Great thanks for my parents who always pray for me in every night when I fall asleep in front of the thesis and in every day light when I go to college to consultancy to finish the thesis. In addition, thanks to my brother.

Great thanks and big applause for my aunt (Lek), Feri Susanti, Ainul, Sofiyah, Munjizah, Riska, Zakiah, Fatin, Tiska, Firda, Marisa, Menur, Alfia, Ra, and English Literature members.

Malang, Sept 09, 2014

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## ABSTRACT

**Vazza, Vega Lofira.** 2014. *The Conflicts Experienced by the Main Character in Jhon Shors's Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal*. Thesis. English Language and Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

The Advisor : Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M. A

Key Words : Main Character, Internal Conflict, External Conflicts

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The main character is interesting part of intrinsic element in literary work. It called with the main character because qualify the rules of most mixed up with the theme, most related to other characters, and most need time to story. In Jhon Shors's *Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal* the main character named Princess Jahanara experienced the conflicts.

The research is formulated to find (1) kinds of conflicts experienced by the main character in Jhon Shors's *Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal* (2) causes of conflicts experienced by the main character (3) and the ways the main character solve the conflicts.

The research design is literary criticism, which focuses on the main character in Jhon Shors's *Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal* as the research object.

The result of research is Princess Jahanara experienced the internal conflict with herself and external conflict with society, nature, and man. The conflict occurs because Princess Jahanara has personal difference and clashes of interest with other characters, such as her mother, Khondamir, Prince Dara, Shah Jahan, Prince Aurangzeb, and Ustad Isa. Princess Jahanara as the main character in Jhon Shors's *Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal* solve the internal conflict and external conflict by aggression or force (Shark) and apathetic or withdrawal (Turtle).

## ABSTRAK

**Vazza, Vega Lofira.** 2014. Konflik yang dialami Tokoh Utama dalam novel *Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal* karya Jhon Shors. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A

Kata Kunci : Tokoh Utama, Konflik Internal, Konflik Eksternal

---

Tokoh utama merupakan bagian menarik dari elemen intrinsik. Disebut sebagai tokoh utama karena memenuhi syarat sebagai tokoh utama yaitu, paling berkaitan dengan tema, mempunyai hubungan paling banyak dengan karakter lain dan mempunyai andil yang paling banyak terhadap cerita. Dalam novel karya Jhon Shors yang berjudul *Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal* sang tokoh utama bernama Putri Jahanara mengalami konflik.

Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk menemukan (1) jenis konflik yang dialami oleh tokoh utama dalam novel karya Jhon Shors yang berjudul *Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal* (2) penyebab konflik yang dialami tokoh utama (3) dan cara penyelesaian konflik yang dilakukan oleh tokoh utama.

Model penelitian ini adalah kritik sastra terhadap tokoh utama dalam novel karya Jhon Shors yang berjudul *Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal* sebagai objek penelitian.

Hasil dari penelitian ini mengemukakan jika Putri Jahanara mengalami konflik internal dengan dirinya sendiri dan konflik eksternal dengan sosial, alam, dan manusia. Penyebab terjadinya konflik yang dialami oleh tokoh utama adalah perbedaan individu dan pertentangan kepentingan dengan karakter-karakter lain seperti, ibunya, Khondamir, Pangeran Dara, Shah Jahan, Pangeran Aurangzeb, dan Ustad Isa. Putri Jahanara sebagai tokoh utama dalam novel karya Jhon Shors yang berjudul *Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal* menyelesaikan konflik internal dan konflik eksternal dengan cara agresi atau melawan (model Hiu) dan bersikap acuh atau menarik diri (model Kura-Kura).

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## ABSTRACT

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## المخلص

فرّ فيغ لفير. 2014. التعارض الذي قاسه الشخصية الرئيسية في نوفيل الذي ألفه جهن صرس. بحث علمي اللغة الإنجليزي و أدبها. كلية الإنسانية. الجامعة الإسلا مية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج.

المشرف : محمد أدي طيب, الما جستير

المفردات الأساسية : الشخصية الرئيسية, التعارض الداخلي, التعارض الخارجي

الشخصية الرئيسية هو قسم المجذب من عنصر الحكاية. مدعوّ با الشخصية الرئيسية لأنه توفرت الشروط, هو أكثر الرابطة بموضوع القصص, و له أكثر الرابطة بلاعب الأخرى و له دورا هاما لمشاركته با القصص في نوفيل الذي ألفه جهن صرس با الموضوع *Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal*. الشخصية الرئيسية إسمها سيّدة جهنر قاستها التعارض.

يوجد في هذا البحث (1) نوع من التعارض الذي قاستها الشخصية الرئيسية في نوفيل جهن صرس. (2) أسباب التعارض (3) طروق التحليل التعارض الذي فعلها الشخصية الرئيسية.

من نتيجة هذا البحث هو يعرف أنّ سيّدة جهنر قاست التعارض الداخلي مع نفسها و التعارض الخارجي با لإجتماعي و العالم و الناس. أسباب التعارض الذي قاستها الشخصية الرئيسية هو إختلاف الفرضية و إختلاف مستلزمات با للاعب الأخرى كما أمها, خندمر, سيّد دار, شه جهان, سيّد أورانزب, و أستاذ عسي.

سيّدة جهنر كا الشخصية الرئيسية في نوفيل جهن صرس با الموضوع *Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal*. حلّ التعارض الداخلي و التعارض الخارجي با الطريقتين هو الإعتراض (قرش) و التجاهل (سلحفاة)



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, research method, research design, data source, data collection, data analysis and definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

The aesthetic of human thought could see by literary works which written and print (Wellek & Warren as cited in Wiyatmi, 2006). Like epic, drama, lyric, novel, short story, ode. (Minderop, 2010: 75). It actuates soul, thought, and spontaneous overflow of emotion. Refers to West literature, especially for drama text and story; there is fictional element in literary text (Luxemburg as cited in Wiyatmi, 2006). Moreover, gives message to readers through character. Because character a person created for fiction (Kuehner, 1999: 95) and they have lifelikeness degree (Sayuti as cited in Wiyatmi, 2006).

With the result of that, it called the main character because qualify the rules of the main character such as, most mixed up with theme, most related to another character, and most need time to story (Sayuti as cited in Wiyatmi, 2006). In this novel, the main character is narrator and tells the story through first person point of view with compound plot. Besides, the characteristic of literary work is wholeness (Luxemburg as cited in Wiyatmi, 2006). Therefore, emerges the

interaction which experienced by the main character to conform toward the dynamic of situation, condition and another character.

It experienced by the main character named Princess Jahanara. She is daughter of Shah Jahan—Sultan of Mughal Empire—and Arjumand Banu Begum. She is second child of royal children. Starting with Prince Dara, Princess Jahanara, Prince Aurangzeb, Prince Shah, Prince Murad and twins sister. As princess of Mughal, she should obey the rule and fulfill duty. Consequently, she should learn many things such as, architecture, dance, politics, calligraphy, or memorizes geography. Moreover, follows her mother advice, she active in Agra's court and create relation with noble.

While her brothers, Prince Dara interested in religions, philosophy, literature, and art. His interest in them makes nobilities and religionist praise him. He is the Sultan's successor but gives little interest about court business. Contrast with Prince Aurangzeb who interested in court business and military. Therefore, leaders, officers, and army praise him.

As the royal children, they have duty to serve people and Empire. One of them is Princess Jahanara must has marriage with silver merchant, Khondamir. Shah Jahan choose him because of his commercial relation with Persia—enemy of Mughal. Therefore, he hopes this politic marriage benefits Hindustan and relation between Mughal and Persia. The wedding finally occurs.

A short time later, her mother dies at war in Burhanpur after bear children. Princess Jahanara is in grief, because her mother is her inspiration and motivation

to face life better. But the most is Shah Jahan. After the death of his love, Shah Jahan is careless about court business and focus on the building of tomb for his lovely wife. When her mother was dying, she asked Princes Jahanara care about Shah Jahan and family.

Therefore, Shah Jahan asks her to lives in palace and control the building of tomb which never seen before. Then, Shah Jahan calls an architect to build Rauza-I-Munavvara—the tomb of light. He calls Persian architect named Ustad Isa to bring great mausoleum into reality. Ustad Isa needs calligraphers from Persia, masons from Egypt, and artisans from Europe to build the tomb. Besides, Shah Jahan asks him to build the tomb with marble stone.

The tomb is not only admiration and symbol of loyal love from Shah Jahan to his charming wife, but also love from Ustad Isa to Princess Jahanara. After the building of tomb finish under named Taj Mahal—Chosen of the Palace—Shah Jahan becomes ill. The condition emerges hostility between Prince Dara and Aurangzeb. They fight to gain control of Peacock Throne. It makes Princess Jahanara takes side for Prince Dara because his wisdom and trust him becomes Sultan of Mughal as his right. Whereas Prince Aurangzeb who ability in military grab the throne because regards himself as proper to be successor of Shah Jahan. He hates Princess Jahanara—whereas she loves him—because takes side for Prince Dara.

The circumstance in Mughal is influence Princess Jahanara's to conform toward situation. It causes the conflicts experienced by the main character. Thus, she figures out the way out to solve the conflicts which experienced by herself.

Therefore, the researcher choose novel of *Jhon Shors's Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal* as the research object. Besides, the character is interesting in literary study. Character is figures who hit and hitted by Psychological action. Character is "executioner" in literature. Study about the character, the reader will able to research their Psychological. (Endraswara, as cited in Minderop, Psikologi Sastra, 2010: 81).

### **1.2 Statements of the Problems**

Based on background of the study, the researcher will answer the questions:

1. What kinds of conflicts experienced by the main character in *Jhon Shors's Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel Of The Taj Mahal*?
2. What are the causes of conflicts experienced by the main character in *Jhon Shors's Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel Of The Taj Mahal*?
3. How does the main character solve the conflicts in *Jhon Shors's Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel Of The Taj Mahal*?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the statements of the problems, the objectives of the study are finds the kinds and causes of conflicts experienced by the main character in *Jhon*

*Shors's Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal*. Further, the main character named Princess Jahanara experiences many conflicts since she was young. Thus, the researcher attempts to find the conflicts, which occur on the main character. Then, it explains how Princess Jahanara finds the efforts or ways to solve the conflicts.

#### **1.4 Scope and Limitation**

The researcher makes the scope and limitation focus on the main problems. The research focuses on the internal and external conflicts experienced by the main character in *Jhon Shors's Beneath A Marble Sky: Novel of The Taj Mahal*. Otherwise, concerns with the main character, in which, criticizing toward Princess Jahanara as the primary object of the study.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The research has theoretical and practical significance of the study. Theoretically, this research attempts to give worth results to extending and generating theories itself. It is the supporter of the theories to more develop and flexible in next time. The most important thing is understand the literary works.

Practically, this research expected to give worth references for those who have research in the same literary field. Then, the other researchers are able to comprehend analyze. For students of English Letter and Language of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who want to conduct the same subject. This research can be the useful thing as reference. Further, the researcher hopes this research will perfectibility by next research in same focus.

## **1.6 Research Method**

### **1.6.1 Research Design**

The research design of this research is literary criticism. In this design, the objective of research is novel. It focuses on the conflicts experienced by the main character in *Jhon Shors's Beneath A Marble Sky: Novel of The Taj Mahal*.

### **1.6.2 Data Source**

There are two kinds of data used in this research. The primary data of this research are taken from John Shors's *Beneath A Marble Sky: Novel of The Taj Mahal*. Published in 2004 by McPherson & Company Publisher, Kingston, New York 12402. The data might present in the form of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and dialog throughout the novel, which relates to conflict toward the main character portrayed in Jhon Shors's *Beneath A Marble Sky: Novel of The Taj Mahal*.

The researcher takes the right data from secondary data like books, articles, and journals, which are relevant with research field. It helps process of analyze the primary data.

### **1.6.3 Data Collection**

To collect the data, the researcher uses textual observation from the primary data of this research in John Shors's *Beneath A Marble*

*Sky: Novel of The Taj Mahal*. In addition, for the researcher proposes to get the intended data appropriately, takes several steps:

Understand the novel by reading repeatedly and carefully. It is useful because the little thing clue to find out result of analyze. Then taking notes or encoding the content of the novel. It can give with highlight, underline, bold, or gives the sign with a piece of paper.

After that, classification the necessary data to analyzes and selects the right data which relevant to the problems of the study. It is difficult part and need critical thinking. The researcher also uses the same technique to collect the data from other sources, which has relevant to assist worth data for the research field content.

#### **1.6.4 Data Analysis**

In this research, the researcher includes these following steps: reviewing the collected data based on the formulated problems; read the data, reviewing the observations to put it in right way and create the coherency among appropriate data based on formulated problems.

The next step is classifying data based on the formulated problems; re-classifying the data and put them in right function to assist the data. In this part, the researcher should obey with the problems because there are many data, which emerge the mystification arranges the data. Thus, always submissive the problems can help the researcher classifying the data on right way.

Then, analyzing the data based on the formulated problems. In this step, need the secondary data to make easy to give the meaning the data. Analyzing data is the crucial step to arrange the data in thesis. Because it is involute and need more data to assist the research. Re-read the all data and transform the data into short, solid, and clear. It is difficult part on research.

Thus, the researcher must read a lot to arrange the data to the result is clear and acceptable. Read a lot and critical thinking are the way to arrive in right direction of research. Then, finding conclusion based on the formulated problems. As the last, the researcher take the final analyze and put it as the answer of statements of the problems.

### **1.7 Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstanding on the terms used in this study, the researcher gives a brief definition of each term in this study one by one as follows:

**Conflict:** perceived divergence of interest or reliance that aspiration of parties cannot reach simultaneous. (Rubin, 2004)

**Peacock Throne:** Chair of Mughal Emperor, Empire Shah Jahan. The throne was also emblematic of the empire's growing financial ossification. (Preston, 2008)



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW TO RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents intrinsic elements of literary works, definitions of conflict, kinds of conflicts, and ways to solve conflict and previous studies.

#### 2.1 Intrinsic Element of Literary Work

The intrinsic elements of literary work include plot, setting, character, and point of view relate to each other and create the wholeness of story.

(S.W. Santosa, 2011: 2)

##### 2.1.1 Plot

Has been defined as an author's careful arrangement of incidents in a narrative to achieve a desired effect. (Kuehner, 1999: 1) There are events and actions to present artistic and emotional effect. (Abram, 1999: 224)

Plot is the track for story to present the content or message to readers. With the addition of causality, plots grow out of a conflict—an internal or an external struggle between the main character and an opposing force. The conflict divides two kinds. Internal conflict is conflict between the main character with himself or herself. External conflict occurs between the main character with another character, society, or natural forces, including fate. (Kuehner, 1999: 2)

Plot is starting with exposition as the explanatory information to readers to understand about situation in story. Exposition presents the setting, the major characters and perhaps some minor characters, the situation, and any necessary background information. (Kuehner, 1999: 3)

(Tasrif as cited in S. W. Santosa, 2011: 6)

Distinguished phase of plot into five parts:

1. Exposition or gives information about setting and character
2. Generating circumstances or the accidents which emerge the conflict
3. Rising action or develop of generating circumstance
4. Climax or point of conflict
5. Denouement or resolution of conflict

Initiating accident in plot consists with exposition—the explanatory information to readers about setting or situation, rising action, and complication. Then rising action rise to climax as the most desire of story. Climax has been defined as the point of greatest conflict, the emotional high point, the turning point in the plot, or the point at which one of the opposing forces gains the advantage. It is often requires about the main character to choose some of action to change the condition or situation. (Kuehner, 1999: 3)

In addition, down to resolution as the way out of climax falling action and resolution. Sharpness, plot has six structural elements:

exposition, initiating accident, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. (Kuehner, 1999: 5)

Plot is chronological of story and has causality effect. The other accident is the effect of another accident. (Stanton as cited in S. W. Santosa, 2011: 5) It is the track of story to tell the readers. According to chronological, plot distinguishes by three kinds (S. W. Santosa, 2011: 6-7):

1. Progressive plot

The accidents tell chronologically. The first accident is following next accident. From begins until the end. The accidents lined from begin-middle-end (Wiyatmi, 2006: 39)

2. Regressive plot or Flashback

The accidents tell not chronologically and lined from middle-begin-end or end-begin-middle (Wiyatmi, 2006: 39)

3. Combination plot

The combination plot between progressive and regressive plot (Wiyatmi, 2006: 39)

Based on ending of story, there are two types of plot. Open plot and close plot. Open plot is implicit ending. Close plot is explicit ending.

(Wiyatmi, 2006: 39)

Based on quantity, there are singular plot and plural plot. Singular plot presents one major chronology. Plural plot presents major chronology

and minor chronology. Based on quality, there are limit and limited plot.

Limit plot is there is no place for another plot. Unlimited plot has possibility for another plot. (Sayuti as cited in Wiyatmi, 2006: 39)

Plot is important for story as the track of chronological to share idea or message of the author.

### **2.1.2 Setting**

Setting is using for describe the background, situation, place or time to give sense to readers about the story and give image how the story tells.

It may general, specific, or very detailed about something, which tells about past, present, or future. Besides, setting gives purposes in story such as, influencing action, defining character that presents about psychological, cultural, economic states as well as social status of character, and contributing to mood, which influence the character to interaction with another. (Kuehner, 1999: 45-48)

Three main elements of setting (Nurgiyantoro as cited in S.W. Santosa, 2011: 7)

1. Place related to geographical location. It is place when the accidents occurs (village, river, road, woods)
2. Time related to when the accidents occurs. It also about histories (year, season, day, hour)
3. Social related to daily of human life (life habit, culture, tradition, live vision, thought and attitude)

Setting usually gives function more than as backdrop but also gives expectation to readers about the condition or situation, which occurs in story. In short, setting is important to give delineation about the background of story to readers. Also, influence the plot. Because presents the situation, condition, which action about characters occurs with another and may emerge conflict.

### 2.1.3 Character

Character is a person created for a work of fiction and classified as round character & flat character, major character & minor character, active character & static character.

E. M Foster in *Aspects of the Novel* (as cited in Kuehner, 1999) suggest that the degree of fictional characters are realistic classifies them as round and flat character. Round character is well-developed character and makes the readers know them like their best friend. In short, they can know by all so well because of their ability to surprise the reader by complex enough the characteristic. It also called with three-dimensional character. Whereas, flat character is incapable to surprise the reader and called with two-dimensional character because their characteristic is not complex like round character.

Major character often called with protagonist. Protagonist is roundest and most developed character in fiction. In short, the author creates the protagonist, which has sympathy or good person to arouse the

readers mind about character. Besides, antagonist also classify into major character—though possible as flat character—because they have clash with protagonist and takes big part to influence the way of story. They are major character. Whereas minor character depending of their function toward character and story. Like, major character often describe have two or three friends. They have different type with major character, which emphasize the characteristic of major character. (Kuehner, 1999: 95) In short, major and minor character is wholeness in story. They give emphasize for each other to create the wholeness of story.

Another way to label the character is active and static character. Active character is person who changes because of the accidents in plot. Static character is no change of their character starting the beginning until the ending of story. (Kuehner, 1999: 97) Sharpness, all characters are the instrument of the author to present the idea or message of story. Thus, they always related to each other and gives effect.

Character which called with main character is character which most related to theme, most related to another character, and most need time to tells in story (Sayuti as cited in Wiyatmi, 2006)

Character has characterization to emphasize the readers about their personality. It is direct characterization, which presents their appearance with direct characterization using italicized words. Indirect characterization, presents their appearance by the author describes. The way to look the

characterization or character's thought is point of view. (Kuehner, 1999: 97-99) Character is carrier the message of author. Because character is presents the moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities (Abrams, 1999: 32)

#### **2.1.4 Point of View**

Point of view is the way of author tells the story. They are label into first person central, first person peripheral, third person omniscient, third person limited (Sayuti as cited in Wiyatmi, 2006)

The first person central tells story from the main character because the story starting with their point of view. First person peripheral tells from character which show in begin and end only. Third person omniscient tells story from outside story and be observer for another character. This point of view knows all about all character. Third person limited tells story about main character in detail only.

Sharpness, point of view is the vantage point from author tells a story (Kuehner, 1999: 151)

#### **2.2 Definitions of Conflict**

According to Webster (1966) conflict in original term is “contention, warfare, or buffetings—manifest as physic confrontational among some party. Furthermore, the meaning is developing become opponents for some idea (Pruit & Rubin, 2004: 9) Also, conflict out from the differences reality of physic, emotion, cultural, need, interest, or behavior pattern among person or groups in society. The disparities culminate become conflict when social system of society cannot

accommodate the disparities. It emerges personal or groups to bear down each other. Soerjono Soekanto, said that feeling handle the most important role to exacerbate the differences. Feeling like anger and hate are encouraged each groups to compress and shatter other personal or groups. (Ahmadi, 2009: 282)

Based on Conflict Management, Virtual University of Pakistan, conflict is a state of opposition, disagreement, or incompatibility between two or more people or groups of people, a state of opposition between persons or ideas or interests and a hostile encounter between two or more people.

Meanwhile Soerjono Soekanto (as cited in Ahmadi, 2009: 281) mention conflict as process of social personal or groups which endeavor to fulfill their aim with challenge the enemy by threat and violence.

Beside, conflict is about different of interest. Interest itself is feeling about something which really wanted by someone. It is central in thought and action, which formed the core of attitude. (Raven & Rubin as cited in Pruit & Rubin, 2004: 21) Also, Conflict perceived divergence of interest or reliance that aspiration of party which conflict cannot reach simultaneous (Pruit & Rubin, 2004: 9)

Further, conflict is always begins with dislike, hates and anger feelings. Based in the feelings will emerges longing to destroy opponents or other parties. If longing manifest destroy the opponent's action, at the same time will occur violence. Thus, violence is continuation of social conflict. In daily life the characteristic of violence is deliberately kill and rape. This violence called with



direct violence. Besides, violence is also about held on right, cut down or abolishes human right, intimidate, calumniate, and terrorize someone. (Ahmadi, 2009: 283-284)

## **2.3 Kinds of Conflicts**

Cityschools (2012) in Literary Conflict mention there two kinds of conflict: internal and external conflict.

### **2.3.1 Internal Conflict**

Internal Conflict occurs between the main character and him or herself. It occurs inside of thought, belief, and desire. The conflict can grow up the character whether it is constructive, destructive, or successful.

### **2.3.2 External Conflict**

External Conflicts occurs between the main character and another character, society, natural forces, including fate.

#### **2.3.2.1 Kinds of External Conflict**

Cityschools (2012) in Literary Conflict mention there two kinds of conflict: internal and external conflict.

##### **2.3.2.1.1 Man vs Man**

The character is leading the ideas against to other character's idea.

##### **2.3.2.1.2 Man vs Society**

The character is leading the struggle toward the consequence in society.

### 2.3.2.1.3 Man vs Nature

The character is leading the struggle against the nature and fate.

### 2.4 Causes of Conflict

Causes of conflicts based on Johnson & Johnson, 1991 (as cited in Dayakisni & Hudaniah, 2009):

1. There are different in needs, values and goals.
2. Scarce of power, influence, money, place, popularities position.
3. Rival occur between two parties or more.

According to Johnson, 1993 (as cited in Dayakisni & Hudaniah, 2009) conflict occurs in interpersonal relation is conflict of interest. According to Glasser, 1989 (as cited in Dayakisni & Hudaniah, 2009) understand about conflicts must know exactly what wants is, needs, goal and interest.

Wants is passion to have something. Every person is has different wants. Needs is about maintain live and reproduction (water, food, place, and sex), belongingness (love, share and cooperation), power, freedom and pleasure.

The interest above should be translating into aspiration—ideal which consists with purpose and standard. Purpose is the ways which fight by someone. Standard is a minimum level and if cannot higher than it will consider to unequal. (Pruit & Rubin, 2004: 22)

Aspiration is raising and emerging conflicts because of two things:

1. Each parties trust that they able to get valuable object for themselves—realistic
2. Each parties trust that they have right to get valuable object for themselves—idealistic (Pruit & Rubin, 2004: 28)

#### **2.4.1 Sigmund Freud's Instinct for Aggression**

Sunil (2012) Sigmund Freud and psychologist discern about instinct for aggression in human is main cause of conflict. It follows:

##### **2.4.1.1 Personal Difference**

Human is not always like or straight with nature, ideal, interest, attitudes and aspiration. Based on difference, they failed to control themselves toward them will emerge conflict.

##### **2.4.1.2 Clashes of Interest**

Every interest of human is different. They have different interest, which can attract conflict between two parties because influence by different attitude and thinking.

#### **2.5 Ways to Solve Conflict**

According to Moberg, 2001 (as cited in Dayakisni & Hudaniah, 2009) conflict management style is behavior, which like by parties to face conflict.

Further, the selection of management conflict is depending on two main attentions, which convey by someone:

1. The dealing attainment of fulfill needs which having by someone and confront the purpose which wants to reach.
2. Care the straight relation with people.

Based on two-center point above, there are two strategies of management conflict:

#### **2.5.1 The Shark (Force)**

The Shark is comfortable to conquer their rival with forcing them to accept the resolution of conflict. For them, the prime aim is important and the relationship with other is unimportant. Conflict should be solve by win and lose. The one part is wins and other is loses. The other mark from this style is always hunts for victory through attack, surpass, and threaten other part.

#### **2.5.2 The Turtle (Withdrawal)**

The Turtle is comfortable to withdrawal themselves or crawl fish from shell to avoid conflicts. They inclined to avoid from main problems and people who can emerge conflicts. They believe that every effort to solve conflicts is waste. More easy is withdrawal themselves by physical and psychological than to face them. As the consequence, the private purpose and relationship with other cannot attention.

### 2.5.3 Mechanism Defense of Conflict

Mechanism Defense refers to unconsciousness to defend from anxiety. It is protect from external threat or internal anxiety. (Minderop, 2010: 34-38)

#### 2.5.3.1 Aggression

It emerges from anger, stress, and discomfort. It divides into Direct Aggression (verbal) commonly used for adult to someone or something, which the source of frustration. Displaced Aggression is transfer the anger or frustration to someone or something, which know nothing. In short, Displaced Aggression is looking for scapegoat.

#### 2.5.3.2 Apathetic

Whereas apathy is other reaction from anger and frustration and withdrawal themselves and pretend, submit to fate. (Hilgard as cited in Minderop, 2014: 38)

### 2.6 Previous Studies

Arina Destinawati's thesis entitled *Konflik Psikologis Tokoh Utama Perempuan in the novel Sebuah Cinta Yang Menangis by Herlinatiens* is qualitative-descriptive. It about her conflict which influenced by hard upbringing in past, anxiousness, indecision, contradiction, and hopeless. Then, she figure the

way out to solve the conflict such as, regression, sublimation, repression, projection, and rationalization.

Sudarwito's thesis entitled *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama dalam novel Cinta Sepanjang Amazon by Mira Widjaya* finding about internal conflict that influenced by psychological aspects. The finding is the conflict solve because the main character named Vania knows her mistakes.

Dwi Yunita Sari's thesis entitled *A Study On The Main Character's Internal And External Conflicts In Extremely Loud And Incredibly Close Movie* is qualitative-descriptive and explain about fulfillment the three system of personality needs emerges internal and external conflict experienced by the main character, Oskar. The finding is satisfaction of the main character get the wants after face the conflict.

Elia Merisa's thesis entitled *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama in novel Padang Bulan by Andrea Hirata* is qualitative-descriptive. The finding is internal conflict considered by three personalities system, family cause, and presence of third person, economy cause, and environment cause.

To sum up, the different between previous studies with this research is focus on conflicts experienced by the main character in *Jhon Shors's Beneath A Marble Sky: A Novel of The Taj Mahal*. This research is literary criticism, which discuss about cause of conflict, kinds of conflict and ways to solve conflict experienced by the main character.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents kinds of conflicts, causes of conflict, and the ways to solve the conflict.

#### 3.1 Kinds of Conflicts

Cityschools (2012) in Literary Conflict mention there two kinds of conflict: internal and external conflict. The conflict experienced by the main character is internal conflict and external conflict.

##### 3.1.1 Internal Conflict

Internal conflict occurs between the main character with himself or herself. It called with the main character because qualify the requisite to be main character such as, most related to theme, most related to another character, and most need time to tells in story. The main character experienced the internal conflict as result of external conflict with another character will describe.

Princess Jahanara confuse about her brothers hood. She wants Prince Dara to be Sultan because his right as heir of Peacock Throne. While Prince Aurangzeb will grabs it. As sister, Princess Jahanara loves Prince Aurangzeb. But she afraid Prince Aurangzeb will hurt her and Prince Dara someday. Until Princess Jahanara protect Prince Dara from Prince Aurangzeb. This condition emerges conflict within Princess Jahanara. How could be fifteen years girl protect her brother from another

brother and protect herself? She wants Prince Dara be Sultan but she could not hostile with Prince Aurangzeb. The conflict emerges because individual difference between Princess Jahanara and Prince Dara. Princess Jahanara has wary face Prince Aurangzeb. Whereas Prince Dara soft-heart to face his brother.

Prince Dara's sister again, and no longer a fledgling advisor, I took his hand. "Believe me, I'd rather lay in the harem and gossip with my friends than talk about this. But we're unlike our friends. You are to be the Emperor, and I'm ..." I paused, still unsure of my role. "And I am your sister. I love Prince Aurangzeb and I want no fight with him either. But he frightens me, Prince Dara. And I would think that he'd frighten you."

Prince Dara nodded weakly, but said nothing. I realized then that he was too decent for such thoughts and that I'd have to protect him. But how could I, a girl of barely fifteen summers, protect one brother from another? How could I protect myself?  
(Shors, 2005: 26-27)

But Princess Jahanara has no unfaithfully. She has faith about her brother and saves him—Prince Aurangzeb. The day when she across Prince Aurangzeb room, she know her brother in fear in front of cobra. Princess Jahanara is in dilemma toward the situation in front of her. She sees Prince Aurangzeb and his wife fear face cobra in their room. Princess Jahanara experienced internal conflict with herself. She confuses to help Prince Aurangzeb or leave them. If she leaves them, the cobra will kill them and Prince Aurangzeb. If Prince Aurangzeb dies she can lives in peace, Prince Dara can be owner of Peacock Throne, and Hindu and Islam united as brother.



If she helps them, it is like let Prince Aurangzeb live and bother her life again. Also, grabs the throne and makes Hindu and Islam apart.

Princess Jahanara still confuse and argue with herself. Suddenly, she remembers about her daughter, Arjumand. How can she say if she spends her life as good woman, if in fact she lets cobra kill her brother though Prince Aurangzeb wants kill her. Based on this quotation, Jahanara experienced internal conflict. It emerges because of Jahanara has dilemma to help her brother or not. Herself experienced dilemma about right and wrong.

Thus my worries would cease. Prince Dara would become emperor while my loved ones lived in peace. And Muslims and Hindus might act as they had this day, as brothers, not foes.

I closed my eyes, praying that Allah would give me a sign. What was I to do? Save one brother to let him kill the others? Allow Prince Aurangzeb, even though my enemy, to die? I groaned, terribly unsure of any action. What if the Hindus were right and karma ruled? If I let Prince Aurangzeb die, surely I'd be punished later. But if I let him live, my family could suffer sooner. How much easier, I thought, it would be just to leave. Hadn't he asked for this death by offending so many? His murderer, whoever he might be, was simply helping me. Surely I should go!

Prince Aurangzeb's wife whimpered and the cobra hissed in response. A monstrous thing, the snake was as long as my outstretched arms and thicker than my ankle.

My brother was shaking, and I realized, to my amazement, that the serpent terrified him. Here stood a man who feared no blade or cannon, no charge of war elephants. He fought unlike any general, on the front lines, certain that Allah protected him. Yet where was his Allah now? Why did he have so little faith when a cobra poised before him?

My brother sought to speak to me, but only a rasp escaped his twitching lips. His wife edged away from him and the cobra rose higher, tongue darting. It appeared unconcerned with her and had eyes only for Prince Aurangzeb. I knew I should leave, but doing so was impossible. How does one let a brother die? Yes, he had once turned his back on me; but if I did the same, could I claim to

be better than he? If I abandoned him, could I ever tell Arjumand, in truth, that I had lived my life as a good woman?  
(Shors, 2005: 115-116)

Though Princess Jahanara ever saves Prince Aurangzeb's life. He still imprisons his sister. It makes Princess Jahanara through life hard. Finally, Princess Jahanara faces difficult selection. She faces the right time to escape from Prince Aurangzeb's jail and gather again with her lover and daughter. However, it is not easy because she remember her promise to her mother that she always cares her father. Nevertheless, she could not let this chance to meet her lovely people go. Then, she escape after believe if her father is all right without her. Quotation below describes about internal conflict experienced by Princess Jahanara because of she reconsider again her decision to leave her father. The conflict emerges because of Princess Jahanara has dilemma toward her father.

As dusk fell two days later, when all the arrangements had been made, I bade farewell to Father. I hated abandoning him and questioned the soundness of my judgment. Was I betraying my promise to my mother? Would anyone care for him once I was gone? I couldn't answer these questions, but knew that the last time this choice presented itself I had let my love and my child go without me. I couldn't bear to pass up this second chance. Furthermore, Father demanded that I take it. When he spoke about my escape his face glowed with animation. I knew that at least he was pleased to be plotting once again. (Shors, 2005: 155)

The internal conflict experienced by Princess Jahanara explains above is result of her effort to fulfill her needs or Id but she has dilemma with herself about good or bad and right or wrong to take decision.

### 3.1.2 External Conflict

External Conflicts occurs between the main character and other characters, society, natural forces, including fate.

#### 3.1.2.1 Man Vs Man

##### 3.1.2.1.1 The conflict between Princess Jahanara and Her Mother

Conflict between Princess Jahanara and her mother begins when she told her about politic marriage will be held soon. She will marry with silversmith named Khondamir. His commercial relation with Persia—enemy of Mughal—makes Shah Jahan choose him to gives benefit to Mughal and people. Also, creates good relation with Persia. Besides, this politic marriage is way for Princess Jahanara to serve people and land. But Princess Jahanara disagree with the plan. She wants serve people and land as their friend. But her mother suggest if her idea is not really enough. She will has power and influential if she marry with him. In order to she could serve people and land better. Princess Jahanara worry about this marriage. She has dream about true love like her parents. Her mother convince her if she will get true love, because her husband chosen with care to love each other.

“Sometimes, Princess Jahanara, I wish that duty weren’t such a sacred word,” she admitted, slowing her pace. “But few words are more revered. Even if it is a weaker feeling than a mother’s love for her daughter, men die for duty, and women...we women suffer for duty in more insidious ways.

Our duty, just as those leading the Empire, is to follow whatever path is best for our people. And while marrying a silversmith might make you happiest, it wouldn't be best for Hindustan. For how could you help your people if you were to wield no influence?"

"I could live among them," I offered, trying to impress her with my insight, "and become their friend."

"As you should. But being a friend means sacrificing yourself. And as a woman of high rank, your opportunity to help others—one of your strongest opportunities, in fact—is to marry for political reasons. In doing so you strengthen your father's authority. You give power to his name and laws. And his laws, as you know, are good for our people."

"But don't we have a duty to ourselves?"

"We do. And I pray that you'll find love, as does your father. We found it and I wouldn't think to deny you such joy." (Shors, 2005: 16-17)

Princess Jahanara has conflict with her mother because she wants to fulfill her wants through her way. She wants to serve people and land as their friend and live among them. Besides, she wants married with her lovely man, not with stranger.

#### **3.1.2.1.2 The conflict between Princess Jahanara and Khondamir**

Princess Jahanara finally married with Khondamir. But his subjected Princess Jahanara cruel. Khondamir hit Princess Jahanara because she could not fulfill his sex desires. Then, he ask to his servant to call whore and ask Princess Jahanara watch them to do better than whore. The conflict emerges because of the difference idea and attitude between Princess Jahanara and Khondamir.

Princess Jahanara would not fulfill his sex desire because she could

not. Whereas Khondamir ask Princess Jahanara to fulfill her sex because desire he is her husband. The quotation below describes conflict between Princess Jahanara and Khondamir.

One evening he even hit me, a backhand slap that split my lip. Apparently, I had been unresponsive to his groping. While I trembled naked on a tiger's pelt, Khondamir yelled at a servant to ride to the Red Fort and return with a practiced courtesan. My husband forced me to watch their gyrations, demanding that I surpass the woman's wanton displays in the future. (Shors, 2005: 31)

Khondamir is not only cruel to Princess Jahanara but also consider her no importance. Based on the quotation below, Khondamir subjected Princess Jahanara as usual woman who know nothing more than trees. Because Princess Jahanara and Khondamir has different thought about prisoner. She pity toward prisoner while Khondamir see them as slave for his commerce. The difference idea between them emerges conflict.

"The prisoners look weary," I said, for though the Deccans were our foes, they were bloodied and sagging. In the oppressive midday heat their bodies glistened with sweat. "Wait until they stay a month in my mines. The cowards should have died fighting."

Despite my husband having never seen a battlefield, I checked my tongue. "Perhaps they were taken by surprise," I offered.

"There's no surprise, woman, in war. Face an enemy. Gut him. Kill him. But you wouldn't know that. All you know is trees."

I wasted no further words on him. Instead, I scanned the vast procession for my family. (Shors, 2005: 37)

Princess Jahanara experienced external conflict with Khondamir because the difference idea and attitude between them.

However, she still hold on her marriage because of her father. She honors her father as Emperor too.

### **3.1.2.1.3 The conflict between Princess Jahanara and Prince Dara**

Peacock Throne belongs to Shah Jahan. He will give it to his successor. In this case is Prince Dara. But Prince Dara only gives little attention about it. While Prince Aurangzeb has ambition to grabs the throne. Princess Jahanara tells Prince Dara about Prince Aurangzeb's ambition. But Prince Dara distrust Princess Jahanara's story about Prince Aurangzeb who will grabs the throne.

In fact, Prince Aurangzeb active in Agra court and has relation with officers. He exists to active court. Princess Jahanara is worry if people will choose Prince Aurangzeb to be Sultan. This condition makes Princess Jahanara ask Prince Dara to do like Prince Aurangzeb and leave about his books then focus to active in court. Accompany Shah Jahan to lead Empire.

But Prince Dara is distrust if Prince Aurangzeb will grab the throne and against him. Because they are brothers—brothers never hurt each other. Prince Aurangzeb is never against him. That is what Prince Dara believe. It makes Princess Jahanara angry. Because in fact, Prince Dara never think about Prince Aurangzeb plan to grab his right. The personal difference between Princess

Jahanara and Prince Dara emerges the external conflict. they have different attitude toward Prince Aurangzeb. Based on this quotation below, describe the conflict between Prince Dara and Princess Jahanara.

“Mother wants me—”

“To speak of nonsense?”

“You think it’s nonsense,” I asked, “that Prince Aurangzeb might want the throne? Sometimes, when Father speaks of giving it to you, I see how angry it makes him. He tries to hide it but can’t. Prince Aurangzeb has always known that you’re Father’s favorite, and that no matter how much he excelled, the throne would be yours. How do you think that makes him feel? How would you feel if Father loved you less than Prince Aurangzeb, and everyone knew?”

“But I can’t—”

“It would hurt, Prince Dara. And I think it hurts Prince Aurangzeb so dreadfully that he didn’t mind watching me die. So dreadfully that he might fight you for the throne.” My brother swiped halfheartedly at a troublesome fly. “I’ve never tried to hurt him. And I never will.” He paused, watching the fly settle on the trunk of a nearby pomegranate tree. “I want to be his friend as much as you do. But he knows the Emperor has the right to choose his successor. It’s always been so.”

“True. But just because Father intends that you take his place doesn’t mean that you shall.”

“Prince Aurangzeb won’t fight me.”

As he reached for another grape, I leaned closer to him.

“We are no longer children, Prince Dara. Perhaps we should stop acting like them.”

“You’re not as old as you pretend.”

“Perhaps not,” I retorted, suddenly irritated by his single-mindedness. “But our great-grandfather was only thirteen when he inherited the throne. Was he pretending then?”

“Would you be pretending if Father died?”

(Shors, 2005: 25-26)

Princess Jahanara always warn Prince Dara about their brother’s ambition—Prince Aurangzeb. He always makes plans to



eliminate Prince Dara as heir of throne. Princess Jahanara knows it but she failed to convince Prince Dara about Prince Aurangzeb who always continues his plan to grab his right. Prince Dara always believes if Prince Aurangzeb never against him even hurt him because of brother's hood. Although Prince Aurangzeb fights to him, Prince Dara is never receiving it serious. Because he peace lover and hate war. In fact, Prince Dara ignores threat of Prince Aurangzeb. The condition makes Princess Jahanara angry. She considers Prince Dara is fool and weak to face Prince Aurangzeb. She wish born to be Prince Dara and Prince Dara to be her. The personal difference between them emerges the conflict. They have different attitude toward Prince Aurangzeb.

"I'll consider his threats but will do nothing more."

"Then you're a fool," I replied, wishing I'd been born as Prince Dara and Prince Dara as I. For surely he was too feeble to stand against Prince Aurangzeb. "When Father departs this life," I said, "whether in two years or twenty, Prince Aurangzeb shall kill us. We'll die and our children will die and his claim to the throne will be complete."

"He is our brother."

"So?" I exclaimed. "He may have our blood, but not our hearts. Did you see him on the elephant?"

He reveled in the killing! He castrated that poor boy for the sheer joy of it!"

"I don't—"

"He defied Father! And yet you think that because he's your brother he'll cede you the throne? Are you mad?"

"To fight him goes against every principle I hold dear!"

"The Prophet Muhammad, the founder of Islam, fought his foes!"

"But he was persecuted! I'm not!"

"But you shall be! And Prince Aurangzeb's more dangerous than any of the jackals Muhammad encountered!"



Prince Dara's face, which had always given me comfort, flashed with anger. "I'm not Muhammad, Princess Jahanara! And if you wish to fight Prince Aurangzeb, you had better do so yourself!"

I hurried from him. Though I loved Prince Dara immensely, he also enraged me, for I feared his weakness would be our undoing. (Shors, 2005: 61)

Oftentimes, Princess Jahanara warns Prince Dara about Prince Aurangzeb. Princess Jahanara tells Prince Dara about Prince Aurangzeb plan to kill him. Prince Aurangzeb will kill Prince Dara in the way to Persia for peace negotiation. He will ask hoodlum that undercover as Persian to kill him. But as usual, Prince Dara distrust her story, because Princess Jahanara could not tell source of story. Princess Jahanara convinces her brother if Prince Aurangzeb will kill him. Then Prince Dara said if he would go with his trust man. Princess Jahanara doubt about Prince Dara's men because they could be follower of Prince Aurangzeb. The personal difference between them emerges the external conflict.

I resisted my temper, though my response was curt. "Do you trust me? Because if you do, you'll heed my words: Prince Aurangzeb shall kill you on your journey."

He ran his hands through his hair. "I don't believe it."

"Did you hear of the Christians?" I asked. When he nodded, I said, "Can one who murders children be suspected of nothing less than evil?"

"Fine! I'll bring my own men. They won't know of the plot but will shelter me."

"Your men? Or Prince Aurangzeb's? Who controls the army, Prince Dara? And how can you rely on loyalty when so much is at stake?"

"I'm to be the next emperor," he replied testily. "They had better protect me."

"Why? Prince Aurangzeb could also be the next—"

“Enough, Princess Jahanara! I do love you, but by Allah, you can drive me mad.” Prince Dara set the book aside, marking his place with a peacock’s feather. “I’ll bring twenty men I trust and will be quite safe.

Further theatrics are unnecessary.”

“Theatrics? I’m trying to save you.”

“And I thank you for that. But you needn’t say anything more.”

I nodded, already thinking of how I could cancel the trip without either of my brothers suspecting anything. “Fine,” I agreed, my foot tapping determinedly. “Twenty men should be enough. Too many would arouse Prince Aurangzeb’s suspicions and too few would leave you vulnerable.”

He reached out and touched my shoulder. “Thank you, Princess Jahanara, for relenting.”

I didn’t move from his touch, but neither did I respond in kind. “You make a mistake,” I said quietly, “in treating him like a brother.”

“Possibly. But he is our brother and I can’t treat him any other way. I won’t hurt him, for enough pain already exists in this world without brothers hurting brothers.” I rubbed my brow in frustration but remained silent. I had failed tonight, failed completely, for Prince Dara should have been swayed by my arguments. (Shors, 2005: 84-85)

The effort of Princess Jahanara to warn Prince Dara about Prince Aurangzeb ambition and plans to kill him failed. Prince Dara is distrust about Prince Aurangzeb’s plan and his ambition. He believes that Prince Aurangzeb would not hurt him. But Princess Jahanara who wants Prince Dara as Emperor—as his right—warn him and ask him to do like Prince Aurangzeb such as active in court. But Prince Dara never trust her about it. Princess Jahanara feels failed. In short, the personal difference most occurs between them. Prince Dara always has positive thinking about Prince Aurangzeb. Whereas Princess Jahanara in contrast.

#### 3.1.2.1.4 The conflict between Princess Jahanara and Shah Jahan

Prince Dara and Prince Aurangzeb are prince of Mughal. They are son of Shah Jahan. Prince Dara is the heir of throne and Prince Aurangzeb the rival of throne. Shah Jahan considers her sons like mosquito—they compete arguments. While Princess Jahanara thinks that, her father relies too heavily on Prince Aurangzeb. But for Shah Jahan he did this because the condition need Prince Aurangzeb. Mughal need warrior to defeat enemy. However, Prince Aurangzeb does not his lovely son but he could do that. Shah Jahan argues that actually Mughal need warrior like Prince Aurangzeb not an intellectual like Prince Dara to defeat enemies.

Princess Jahanara convince Shah Jahan to believe on Prince Dara. Actually, Shah Jahan agrees with her. For Shah Jahan Prince Dara is wiser than Prince Aurangzeb. The characteristic is important for Sultan. Thus, bring Prince Dara to the Throne, Shah Jahan asks Princess Jahanara to makes Prince Dara stronger.

“Mosquitoes,” Father said. “My sons are like mosquitoes.” Far below, a monkey sprang from one rooftop to the next. The Red Fort was inundated with these creatures, which we often kept as pets. “Forgive me for saying so,” I whispered, “but I think you rely too heavily on Prince Aurangzeb.” “But what am I to do, Princess Jahanara? The throne was always intended for Prince Dara, but is he a man who will strike fear into the black hearts of the Persians? The Deccans? The Portuguese? Sadly, I think not. And Prince

Aurangzeb, though I...bear him little love, can defeat our foes.”

“Defeat them at what price? He’ll never want peace with our neighbors or with the Hindus. He’ll destroy everythi—”  
 Father held up his hand. “That is why we must help Prince Dara become a ruler. He’s wiser than Prince Aurangzeb. Now we must teach him to be almost as ferocious.”

I deemed it an impossible task but said nothing. My mind was weary of such conversations. (Shors, 2005: 110)

The personal difference occurs between Princess Jahanara and Shah Jahan. Shah Jahan who has different thought about Aurangzeb, trust him to defeat enemies. Whereas Princess Jahanara who has side to Prince Dara has opinion that Shah Jahan too rely on him. They have different reason to convince their opinion. Thus it emerges conflict between them.

#### **3.1.2.1.5 The conflict between Princess Jahanara and Prince Aurangzeb**

Princess Jahanara helps Prince Aurangzeb from cobra. But Prince Aurangzeb accuse Princess Jahanara murder him with put cobra on his bed. In fact, Princess Jahanara comes to help him and his wife. Princess Jahanara explains if she did not. Then, Prince Aurangzeb needs Princess Jahanara’s help to grab the Peacock Throne. If she do, Prince Aurangzeb will let her live. Princess Jahanara refuse Prince Aurangzeb because she has duty on Prince Dara. It makes Prince Aurangzeb angry and asks why Princess Jahanara has side for Prince Dara only. The personal difference between Princess Jahanara and Prince Aurangzeb emerges conflict.

Prince Aurangzeb wants Princess Jahanara in his side but Princess Jahanara duty on Prince Dara. Besides, the throne is belong to Prince Dara. This reason makes Princess Jahanara has side to him.

“Have a change of heart?” Prince Aurangzeb yelled, skirting the cobra’s parts to near me.

I failed to understand his words. “What?”

“Decide, sinner, that you’d rather not kill me?” His hands were suddenly upon my shoulders, his fingers pressing painfully into my flesh. “Lack the courage?”

“The courage?”

“To watch me die!”

A pain exploded within me. I hated him then, abhorred that he was of my blood. “You think it was I?” I cried, hardly believing that he’d blame me. Furious, I pushed him away.

“You, Father, Prince Dara. What does it matter?”

The wine and my brush with death gave me the strength to turn on him, to actually advance, hitting his chest with my fist. “It matters, you ass!” I screeched. “And it was someone else! How many men consider you an enemy? A hundred? A thousand? Perhaps it was the father of a girl you raped, a Hindu whose temple you burnt, or a Persian you let escape. Do I know who tried to kill you, or care? Of course not!” I punched him again, and he didn’t ward off my blow, but merely stepped back.

“You swear, on Muhammad’s grave, that you had nothing to do with it?”

“Would I save you, fool, if I did?”

He considered my words, looking fearfully at the dead cobra. “Then I owe you a life,” he said regretfully. “A life I’ll repay on one condition.” I cared little for his conditions and told him so. But Prince Aurangzeb, his fists clenching in anger, merely spat. “When the time is right, sister, you’ll join me, help me grab the throne. Or I’ll kill you, and enslave your child.”

The words, even coming from Prince Aurangzeb, assaulted me. “But I saved you—”

“And I’ve forgiven your sins!” he exclaimed, spittle flying.

“Which are countless, may Allah be merciful upon you!

Join me and I’ll let you live in peace. But back the heretic and your death will be terrible!”

“My duty is to Prince Dara!” I argued, my rage a living thing. “Why can’t you let him have the throne? He’d rule in name while you ruled in power!”

Prince Aurangzeb's lips curved into a horrible smile. "The heretic will never rule. The throne shall be mine. And I, I alone, will restore order to the Empire. Order, by God!"  
 "A coward, Prince Aurangzeb. A coward is all you'll ever be." (Shors, 2005: 116-117)

Though Princess Jahanara ever save Prince Aurangzeb before. He imprisoned Princess Jahanara and Shah Jahan. Princess Jahanara is in cage with cheetahs. He said that he will executed Prince Dara in front of public. Princess Jahanara called it murdered not executed. Prince Aurangzeb considers that Prince Dara is heretic and deserves to get death penalty. In addition, Prince Aurangzeb considers Prince Dara is heretic because of his own book and his thought if Hindu and Islam is equal. In addition, they deserve to live together like brother. Princess Jahanara convinces Prince Aurangzeb if Prince Dara is advocate of Islam and could not get the death penalty. But failed. Prince Dara executed. Princess Jahanara consider Prince Aurangzeb is coward because kill his brother in public. The personal difference between them emerges conflict.

Prince Aurangzeb ignored him. "You might like to know, sinner, that Prince Dara was convicted of heresy. He'll lose his head tomorrow."

"No!" I yelled, disbelieving my ears. "No, please, no! He's an advocate of Islam! He—"

"Deserves to die!"

"For what? What has he done?"

"Must you always debate me?" Prince Aurangzeb roared, spittle flying from his lips. "Would an advocate of Islam call Hinduism an equal faith? Equal, by God! He weakened the Empire with his treasonous book!"

“He only tried to bring us together, to show that we could live as one! Where’s the treason in that?”

“It’s everywhere! On every foul, infected page! And he’ll die for those pages. For his blasphemy!”

“But please, Aur...Alamgir, he’s your brother.”

“Brothers lose heads like any others! As do sisters.”

As he started to turn, I cried, “What does Allah say of murder?”

He wheeled around on me, grabbing the cell’s iron bars.

“Heretics are executed, not murdered!”

“He’s no heretic! Imprison him if you must, but let him live.”

“You’ll watch him die tomorrow,” he hissed, “unless my cheetahs grow hungry.”

“It’s murder! Murder!” (Shors, 2005: 143-144)

Prince Dara is death and though Princess Jahanara in jail but she still as Prince Aurangzeb’s threat. Describing below that Princess Jahanara is against Prince Aurangzeb verbal. She said that even though she in jail even dies, Prince Aurangzeb would never live in peace. Because Princess Jahanara has friends will kill him. Princess Jahanara keep push Prince Aurangzeb if she will all right even Prince Aurangzeb hurt him. Because she pray to Prince Aurangzeb never come in paradise like Prince Dara. Every words of Princess Jahanara like hornets in his head. It makes him angry. As usual Prince Aurangzeb hit Princess Jahanara and leaves her with pain.

It had been years since I saw Prince Aurangzeb laugh, but laugh is what he did now. And so I stood and took a step toward him, my sorrow turning quickly to rage. “I’ll always pray for you,” I said, “for you killed your brother, and you’ll never, never enter the gates of Paradise, as he has already.”



“Better to pray for yourself, sinner. You won’t last long in this world.”

I moved closer, until a hand’s breadth separated us.

Looking up at him, I retorted, “If I should die, Prince Aurangzeb, or if Father should die, know that a cobra will be placed in your bed. Know that it will strike you, and that you’ll die horribly.”

He stepped back. “A cobra? You lie.”

“Do you think that I have no friends? No spies among your men who would delight in slaying you?

You child! You simple, witless child! I’ve always known this day might come, and yet you think I took no precautions. Am I such a fool?” His face twitched, and he glanced about, almost as if he was looking for cobras. I remembered only then that a gardener had once been bitten by one and, as children, we watched as the man, crazed with pain and terror, hacked off his poisoned foot. “If you wish to test my words, kill me tonight,” I dared. “But know that tomorrow, or the next day, a cobra will draw your blood.”

“Kill the bitch now,” Khondamir said, edging toward me.

“Silence!” Prince Aurangzeb roared. His chest rose and fell as he massaged his temples. He seemed to be in sudden agony, as if my words were hornets in his head. “If it’s true, why not kill me tomorrow?” he asked suddenly. “Kill me and all your problems are naught!”

“Because, Prince Aurangzeb, unlike you, I am no murderer! But if I should die it won’t be my hands that take your life. No, I’ll be drinking wine in Paradise with Prince Dara and Mother when you soil yourself.”

...

“Silence, woman! Be silent or I’ll—”

“What?” I shrieked at my brother. “You’ll murder me, in front of our people, as you did Prince Dara? You’ll create a thousand more enemies? A thousand more men who’d like to stick a blade through that stone you call a heart? No, Prince Aurangzeb, you will do nothing! Because if we’re hurt, then my cobra will strike. And we’ll hear your pitiful wailing from our perches in Paradise!”

His fist caught me in the stomach and I doubled over, gasping for breath. (Shors, 2005: 148-149)



Conflict between Princess Jahanara and Prince Aurangzeb emerged by individual difference and clashes of interest. The interest of Princess Jahanara brings Prince Dara to be Emperor as his right. Her interest is clash with Prince Aurangzeb who wants to be Emperor. It makes Prince Aurangzeb angry because personal difference between them.

#### **3.1.2.1.6 The conflict between Princess Jahanara and Ustad Isa**

Agra is in stable condition. People leave Agra because of rebellion from Prince Aurangzeb. The condition makes Princess Jahanara ask her lover to leave Agra. But there is differences thought between Princess Jahanara and Ustad Isa makes conflict between them. Ustad Isa asks Princess Jahanara to leave Agra with him and Arjumand. But Princess Jahanara could not leave Agra. She wants to help and care about Shah Jahan. Like her promise to her mother. Wants of Princess Jahanara makes Ustad Isa angry and consider that Princess Jahanara's love for their relation is little. Ustad Isa doubt about Princess Jahanara's love. Then, he asks to Princess Jahanara to bring Shah Jahan leave Agra with them. Princess Jahanara still refuses because it is like give Peacock Throne for Prince Aurangzeb easily. Ustad Isa said that it is better than their live is not saves. Princess Jahanara angry to him and remind him that Shah Jahan gives him many things. Like let him to

build his dream—Taj Mahal and let them in love. Ustad Isa is understands and will stay in Agra with Princess Jahanara until the end. But Princess Jahanara ask him to leave Agra and she will come later. Ustad Isa angry again but Princess Jahanara promise she will back at home with him and their daughter, Arjumand. Princess Jahanara could not leave Agra because she loves people there so much, especially her father.

“I can’t go,” I interrupted sadly, remembering my promise to Mother, made so long ago.

“What?”

“You must flee with Arjumand. But I—”

He stepped back, his face wrinkling in consternation. “Are you mad?”

“I must stay.”

“Stay here and you’ll die!”

“I have to help Father.”

“By Allah, he’s the Emperor! He’s man enough to help himself!”

“He’s sick, Isa. And I can’t leave him.”

“Then take him with us!”

“And give the throne to Prince Aurangzeb, who’ll destroy the Empire?”

“Better it than us!”

“Better neither!” I said fiercely. “I can’t leave him, Isa. And we have a good plan, one that will work. Once Prince Aurangzeb is defeated, I’ll find you. Father has promised to send us to Varanasi, where we can live forever in peace.”

“He can promise nothing!”

“Listen!” I demanded, poking a finger into his chest. “If you love me, if you truly, truly love me, you’ll do this. Because if I left with you, and Father died at Prince Aurangzeb’s hands, then my heart would die as well. I’d become a stranger to you and our love would never—”

“Survive? Then it’s a shallower love than I thought.”

I started forward as if to slap him but stilled my arm.

“Don’t say that! You know it’s not true!”

“But how can you leave us?”

“Would you, Isa, let your father and brother die?” When he didn’t answer, I continued, “You think that I feel differently because I’m a woman, or that I might offer them less?”

“I’ve never treated you differently than any man,” he replied, his hawklike face gleaming in sweat.

“Not once.”

“And I love you for that. More, it seems, than you think. But if you love me, you won’t ask me to abandon my family.”

“We are your family!”

“Don’t you think that I’m torn?” I pleaded.

“Your father—”

“Has given you everything, Isa. Everything! He let you build the Taj Mahal. He brought us together when our love could have destroyed him! Would you have me abandon him now, when he needs me most?”

(Shors, 2005: 133-134)

Princess Jahanara has difficult choice. She loves her lover and daughter. But her father needs her. Princess Jahanara could not leave Agra and fulfill her promise to her mother. Princess Jahanara conform her personality toward condition and situation.

### 3.1.3 Man vs Society

Based on the quotation below, Princess Jahanara hates harem because it did strict rules. Besides, boy feels much freedom while she feels little freedom. However, as Princess she must stay in harem. She needs to fulfill her pleasure but she could not. Her Ego blocked her pleasure because she must obey with the rule.

The royal children also lived within this realm. I didn’t like it much, for the harem was a house governed by strict rules. My brothers could do almost anything, but girls enjoyed little freedom. (Shors, 2005: 5)

Not only in harem but also outside harem Princess Jahanara feels little freedom. As princess, she has high position. Thus, princess always accompanied. But contrast, Princess Jahanara wants feel freedom without accompanied. Like her brothers who free to do something without accompanied. While she must sits near her parents and watch the show. She needs to fulfill her pleasure but she could not. Based on this quotation, Princess Jahanara wants freedom.

Though I'd enjoyed the display, I glanced somewhat enviously toward the distant figures of my brothers, wishing that I could also be unaccompanied. Prince Dara lounged near the river, his back against a magnificent cypress tree. He held an open Qur'an. On such nights Prince Dara often read, though he studied the Hindu gods as much as the Holy Book of Islam, or any other matter. Father, an advocate of the arts, took pride in Prince Dara's interests. In fact, they often shared sweets as they mused over architecture, poetry or music. Happy cries caused me to lift my gaze. Shah and Murad, who seemed to find pleasure in each other and no one else, hunted carp at the water's edge with bows and arrows. Farther away, barely within hailing distance, Prince Aurangzeb rode his gray stallion in circles.  
(Shors, 2005: 12)

But Princess Jahanara should forget about her freedom. She is princess and must adult in earlier age. With her abilities, Princess Jahanara creates relation with nobilities and merchants. But they offended because Princess Jahanara—woman—as represent Shah Jahan. They often see her body deeply. It bothers Princess Jahanara, but her mother said that desire is the most weakness of

man. Princess Jahanara face the society, which consider that woman is nothing. She against it and become smart woman to face noble.

Over the next year I sought more acquaintances, whether at polo matches or hunting expeditions, I chatted with lesser nobles and merchants on Father's behalf. Although the lords often resented these conversations, on occasion I sensed their eyes drifting greedily about my body. At first, I was uneasy with such glances, but as time passed I learned that lust is one of man's most glaring weaknesses.

Mother, at my insistence, secretly taught me of these matters. She explained how a man's body worked. She told me of his needs and, most important, of his desires. (Shors, 2005: 23)

In reality, there are luxurious house when Princess Jahanara went across the road. They build by concrete brick and sandstone. While poorer, build their house from mud, woods, and thatch. In addition there are occasional beggar. She gives them money. When another beggar comes, she prays for them and leaves because she has no more money. The conflict between Princess Jahanara and society emerges because she has no money for beggars who come over. Then, she leaves them to avoid the conflict between her and society. She leave them because has no money.

I passed many homes along the way. The most elaborate works were comprised of sandstone bricks. Poorer structures were bound with no more than mud, wood and thatch. The path itself was lined with palm trees and the occasional beggar. I dropped coins to several, though when too many ragged men followed me, I wished them well and urged my horse ahead. (Shors, 2005: 34)

Based on the quotation below, Princess Jahanara ashamed and angry toward countrymen. Because she could not give best way out toward the boy who punishment because her father's mistake. The death penalty, which execute by elephants makes people shouting toward the accused. Including the intellectual who shouting toward the accused to prosecute the death soon.

Princess Jahanara ashamed and angry see countrymen push the boy enter the circle when he fear and try to run from executed. She could not accept the reaction of the society toward the boy and wants him dies. It makes conflict between Princess Jahanara and society. Thus, she against the society with gives mercy for child.

The other elephants' kills were equally grisly, leaving only three criminals unscathed. The beasts attacked two, while the boy put his head against his chest and scratched madly at his temples. Prince Aurangzeb taunted him before urging his steed forward. Springing to his feet, the boy tried to run into the crowd, but men threw him back into the circle. He sought refuge again and was struck down.

I was ashamed of my countrymen then, a shame that profoundly saddened my heart. These intelligent, skilled people should have been anywhere but here, doing anything but shouting and pleading for a child's agonizing death.

Suddenly I could no longer tolerate the barbarity of it all. I turned to Father, whose face trembled with disgust. "Show the child mercy!"

"I'm sorry, my child, but it's too late."

"Too late? What would Mother think?" I shrieked.

(Shors, 2005: 59)

The conflict experienced by Princess Jahanara toward society occurs because of different reaction between them. Princess

Jahanara believes in her struggle and against society which different struggle with her.

#### 3.1.4 Man vs Nature

Princess Jahanara's fate is princess of Mughal. She must stay in palace and could not see any views. Her condition like as her pet, crickets. They live in cage. Princess Jahanara could not refuse her fate as princess. She could not see the outside because she must live in palace.

“You think I should free them?”

“Do whatever you want,” he replied, and then tugged affectionately at my hair. “Which I know you will.”

As much as I enjoyed the crickets' music, I realized Prince Dara was right. For I lived in a cage of sorts, and few vistas existed indeed. “Would they prefer trees to grass?” I asked. “Trees, I believe,” he said, returning to his studies.

(Shors, 2005: 7)

After free the crickets, Princess Jahanara realize that she is princess. She must does her role. Thus, she fulfills her duty, because the royal children must adult even in early age. She is studying everything from architecture to dance to politics. Also, calligraphy and memorize geography. While another girls are arranged each other's hair and learned to cook exotic dishes. Follow her mother advice, Princess Jahanara also active in Agra's court. Princess Jahanara could not far away from her duty as princess. She must face her fate and obey it.

I was a princess, after all, and had been trained since childhood to understand that life was anything but simple.



The sons and daughters of emperors were expected to become adults at an early age, and in truth I'd been shirking my responsibilities.

In the months following, my routine changed dramatically. Instead of seeking entertainment, I sought knowledge. Rather than escape my duties, I faced the tasks before me. Each day I spent long hours in the harem, studying everything from architecture to dance to politics. While most girls arranged each other's hair and learned to cook exotic dishes, I practiced calligraphy or memorized geography. There were no summits to the mountains of books Mother lent me, no subjects too trite or trifling. Following her advice, I became more socially active in Agra's court. (Shors, 2005: 23)

As princess duty of Princess Jahanara is not only learning many things and active in Agra's court but also get married with stranger to fulfill her duty. She will married with someone choose by her father for her. The decision also finishes her dream about true love. Although her father gives jewelries in her wedding party, but her heart is sad. She should marriage with silversmith as proof to serve people and land as her duty. She could not reject her fate and the way to face her fate is obey with it. Princess Jahanara has get married with stranger to fulfill her duty as princess. Because her fate to be princess of Mughal.

Father had given me many jewels for the affair, and I glittered in rubies and emeralds. My clothes had never been worn before. An outer layer of silk was nearly invisible, except for a painter's renderings of indigo irises. Beneath this robe lay a turquoise dress. Its fabric moved with the skin of my torso, tight enough that one might see the rhythm of my stomach as I breathed. The dress was much looser about my legs.

The shell of my being must have looked grand, but inside I was suffering. Though Prince Dara and I often spoke of



duty, it seemed that duty now sought to smother me. All the dreams I'd harbored as a child were so distant. They were the dreams of another life, of a person I hardly recalled. She had yearned to find a lover, someone whose presence would quicken her pulse. (Shors, 2005: 28-29)

Princess Jahanara felt betrayed nonetheless toward her fate.

The politic marriage between her and Khondamir is for Empire benefit and people, not for her. She could escape because it is her fate as princess.

A rosewood ball was dropped upon the field and the game began. Khondamir, his bride suddenly forgotten, roared with the crowd. Mother tried to get my attention, but for the first time in my life I ignored her. Though my parents believed Khondamir would make a decent husband, and I believed I was performing my duty, I felt betrayed nonetheless. (Shors, 2005: 30)

The conflict experienced by Princess Jahanara because she could not avoid her fate as princess. She must obey her fate as princess.

### **3.2 Causes of Conflict**

Causes of conflict will influence the conflict. Sunil (2012)

Sigmund Freud and psychologist discern about instinct for aggression in human is main cause of conflict. It follows:

#### **3.2.1 Personal Difference**

The characteristic of Prince Dara who always gives good prejudice toward Prince Aurangzeb makes Princess Jahanara who always wary about Prince Aurangzeb feels angry. Prince Dara won't to hurt even kill

someone or brothers. He always considers that explanation of Princess Jahanara is useless. He doesn't believe that her brother will grab his right as heir of Peacock Throne. This thoughts of Prince Dara makes Princess Jahanara always worry and angry. The different characteristic among Prince Dara and Princess Jahanara makes conflict among them. Princess Jahanara is always on guard about her brother, Prince Aurangzeb. While Prince Dara always soft-hearted to him.

“How would you feel if Father loved you less than Prince Aurangzeb, and everyone knew?”

“But I can't—”

“It would hurt, Prince Dara. And I think it hurts Prince Aurangzeb so dreadfully that he didn't mind watching me die. So dreadfully that he might fight you for the throne.”

My brother swiped halfheartedly at a troublesome fly. “I've never tried to hurt him. And I never will.” He paused, watching the fly settle on the trunk of a nearby pomegranate tree. “I want to be his friend as much as you do. But he knows the Emperor has the right to choose his successor. It's always been so.”

“True. But just because Father intends that you take his place doesn't mean that you shall.”

“Prince Aurangzeb won't fight me.”

As he reached for another grape, I leaned closer to him. “We are no longer children, Prince Dara. Perhaps we should stop acting like them.”

(Shors, 2005: 26)

The difference makes conflict between Princess Jahanara and Prince Dara about Prince Aurangzeb. Prince Dara distrusts Princess Jahanara about Prince Aurangzeb who will grab his right. And Princess Jahanara could not convince Prince Dara about that. Thus, the conflict emerges between them because of personal difference.

### 3.2.2 Clashes of Interest

The different thought between Princess Jahanara and Prince Aurangzeb emerges conflict. Prince Aurangzeb asks Princess Jahanara to support him grabs the throne. Whereas Princess Jahanara is has side and loyal for Prince Dara. Besides, the Peacock Throne is Prince Dara's right. In addition, Prince Aurangzeb command with power while Prince Dara command with name. For Princess Jahanara, Prince Dara is proper successor of Shah Jahan.

“When the time is right, sister, you'll join me, help me grab the throne. Or I'll kill you, and enslave your child.”

The words, even coming from Prince Aurangzeb, assaulted me.

“But I saved you—”

“And I've forgiven your sins!” he exclaimed, spittle flying. “Which are countless, may Allah be merciful upon you! Join me and I'll let you live in peace. But back the heretic and your death will be terrible!”

“My duty is to Prince Dara!” I argued, my rage a living thing.

“Why can't you let him have the throne? He'd rule in name while you ruled in power!”

Prince Aurangzeb's lips curved into a horrible smile. “The heretic will never rule. The throne shall be mine. And I, I alone, will restore order to the Empire. Order, by God!”

“A coward, Prince Aurangzeb. A coward is all you'll ever be.”

(Shors, 2005: 117)

Princess Jahanara said that Prince Dara would lead with name and Prince Aurangzeb with power. The reason of Princess Jahanara has side to Prince Dara because his wisdom and his attitude toward people, especially for Hindu and Islam. He think that Hindu and Islam equal. He believes that peace could break the war and solve the conflict. In short, if Prince Dara leads Mughal it will be peace because he has dream unite all people in harmony.

It contrasts with Prince Aurangzeb who has more power than wisdom. He believe that conflict solve by power. He also thinks that Hindu and Islam unequal. In short, Prince Aurangzeb faces everything with war. The clashes of interest make conflict between Princess Jahanara and Prince Aurangzeb. Princess Jahanara believes that Prince Dara will be good Emperor while Prince Aurangzeb convinces her that he is the best as Emperor.

### **3.3 Ways to Solve Conflict**

The ways of the main character solve the conflict are aggression and apathetic. Both of them also called with The Shark (Force) and The Turtle (Withdrawal).

#### **3.3.1 Aggression as the Shark (Force)**

Princess Jahanara is against Prince Aurangzeb because of his action. Princess Jahanara tease Prince Aurangzeb coward because he sent hit man to kill her. Besides, she confuse about the power of Prince Aurangzeb. He faces war in front line but he fears face the cobra.

When my brother started to turn his stallion away, I kicked my horse, so that he bumped against Prince Aurangzeb's. "Afraid of us, little brother?" I asked contemptuously. "Of course, a man who sends someone as foul as Balkhi to kill his sister could only be a coward. For surely a real man would have killed me himself." I paused to spit in his direction. "But if Balkhi couldn't do the deed, it seems unlikely that a man who cries at the sight of a snake would have the nerve." (Shors, 2005: 139)

Princess Jahanara against Prince Aurangzeb uses verbal. She said every word that makes Prince Aurangzeb angry and fear. Even though she

is alone when against Prince Aurangzeb and Khondamir, she is brave against them. Princess Jahanara's word makes Prince Aurangzeb angry, fear and finally hit Princess Jahanara before left her alone in jail.

It had been years since I saw Prince Aurangzeb laugh, but laugh is what he did now. And so I stood and took a step toward him, my sorrow turning quickly to rage. "I'll always pray for you," I said, "for you killed your brother, and you'll never, never enter the gates of Paradise, as he has already."

"Better to pray for yourself, sinner. You won't last long in this world."

I moved closer, until a hand's breadth separated us. Looking up at him, I retorted, "If I should die, Prince Aurangzeb, or if Father should die, know that a cobra will be placed in your bed. Know that it will strike you, and that you'll die horribly."

He stepped back. "A cobra? You lie."

"Do you think that I have no friends? No spies among your men who would delight in slaying you?"

You child! You simple, witless child! I've always known this day might come, and yet you think I took no precautions. Am I such a fool?" His face twitched, and he glanced about, almost as if he was looking for cobras. I remembered only then that a gardener had once been bitten by one and, as children, we watched as the man, crazed with pain and terror, hacked off his poisoned foot. "If you wish to test my words, kill me tonight," I dared. "But know that tomorrow, or the next day, a cobra will draw your blood."

"Kill the bitch now," Khondamir said, edging toward me.

"Silence!" Prince Aurangzeb roared. His chest rose and fell as he massaged his temples. He seemed to be in sudden agony, as if my words were hornets in his head. "If it's true, why not kill me tomorrow?" he asked suddenly. "Kill me and all your problems are naught!"

"Because, Prince Aurangzeb, unlike you, I am no murderer! But if I should die it won't be my hands that take your life. No, I'll be drinking wine in Paradise with Prince Dara and Mother when you soil yourself."

...

"Silence, woman! Be silent or I'll—"

"What?" I shrieked at my brother. "You'll murder me, in front of our people, as you did Prince Dara? You'll create a thousand more enemies? A thousand more men who'd like to stick a blade through that stone you call a heart? No, Prince Aurangzeb, you will do

nothing! Because if we're hurt, then my cobra will strike. And we'll hear your pitiful wailing from our perches in Paradise!" His fist caught me in the stomach and I doubled over, gasping for breath. The agony was so enormous that I couldn't speak. My anger ebbed quickly, replaced by pain. Prince Aurangzeb spat on me, pushed his companions from the room, and locked the door behind him. (Shors, 2005: 148-149)

Aggression is the way Princess Jahanara against Prince Aurangzeb.

She could feel that Prince Aurangzeb tremble with her words. Based on explanation above, Princess Jahanara against Prince Aurangzeb uses verbal. It is common for adult uses verbal to vindicate from other.

The Aggression has similarity with The Shark (Force). The character is against their enemy. Princes Jahanara who face Aurangzeb force him with her words or verbal.

### **3.3.2 Apathetic as the Turtle (Withdrawal)**

Finally, Princess Jahanara who wants to free from Prince Aurangzeb's jail found her way out. It is mean Princess Jahanara apathetic from conflict toward Prince Aurangzeb. She escaped from imprison at the same time with the ceremony of her father interment. With helping hand of harem woman who ever helped by her mother ago and old castrated, she undercover as the dies leper who already decay. She escaped from Agra because she cannot live alone in prison without her father. Based on quotation, Princess Jahanara chooses to withdraw herself from conflict because she cannot hold on again the pressure of Prince Aurangzeb who changes his name under Sultan Alamgir.

These women, whom I never gave much acclaim, started planning on how to free me.

...

“And freeing you will make your mother happy. It will do honor to her memory.”

Before I could think what to say, the eunuchs placed me again on the litter and carried me from the room. I cried out my thanks as the concubines disappeared from sight. An ancient eunuch then appeared, draping a thin blanket over my body and face. He set a reeking, bloody sack of what must have been decaying flesh between my feet before covering me with a foul carpet.

(Shors, 2005: 201-203)

Princess Jahanara who did escaped finally reunion with her lover and feel freedom. Without fear, she feels free. Withdrawing is her choice to avoid the conflict and give the Peacock Throne to Prince Aurangzeb.

I slapped our mount's shoulder with my free hand and shouted for more speed. The magnificent steed responded, earth churning from his hooves, bushes blurring around us.

“Harder!”

I tasted freedom then. I was laughing and shouting, and my worries weren't asleep but simply gone!

“Faster!”

Isa's bellows mingled with the hammering of hooves. I screamed with him, for suddenly I didn't wield the reins to this horse, but those to my life. Finally I was free. (Shors, 2005: 205)

Apathetic is way to solve the conflict. Princess Jahanara use it because she meets right time to escape from Prince Aurangzeb. She escapes at the same time with burial ceremony of her father in Taj Mahal. Princess Jahanara uses apathetic way because of no more action from her against Prince Aurangzeb. Besides, she could live alone in jail after her father dies and receive cruelty of Prince Aurangzeb. She escapes from Prince Aurangzeb and free. The Apathetic is similarity with The Turtle (Withdrawal). It means the main character leave the conflict and give victory for enemy. In this case is Prince Aurangzeb.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion and suggestion of the whole research.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

Based on the research, the kinds of conflict experienced by the main character is internal conflict and external conflict.

The internal conflict occurs between Princess Jahanara and herself. The external character occurs between Princess Jahanara and society, nature and other characters such as, her mother, Khondamir, Prince Dara, Shah Jahan, Prince Aurangzeb, and Ustad Isa.

The causes of conflict experienced by the main character are personal difference and clashes of interest between Princess Jahanara and other characters.

Princess Jahanara as the main character solves the conflict with The Shark (Force). This type includes in Aggression as defense of mechanism. Then, the main character solves the conflict with The Turtle (Withdrawal). This type includes in Apathetic as defense mechanism.



#### 4.2 Suggestion

The research attempts to donate worth data to extending and generating theories itself. It is the supporter of the theories to more develop and flexible in next research. The literary work can analyze by Genetic Structuralism. Further, the researcher hopes this research perfectibility by next research in same focus field study.



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