**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. **Background of The Study**

In Bahasa Indonesia literature called “Sastra”. It comes from Sansekerta’s language that is “Shastra”, it means instructions or guide. It is formed from radical word Sus- means instruction. In Bahasa Indonesia this word usually used for “Kesusastraan” or a kind of written which have meaning or aesthetic sense (Agni, 2010: 1). Sapardi Joko Damono said that literature is work art which use language as the medium. Literature is not only a composition of beautiful words but also give destruction to the language, as the consequence of poitice lisence, privilege for literator in using his/her medium (Wargadinata, 2008: 7).

Literature consist of two types, they are fiction and non-fiction. Fiction means a phantasy story which is not based on real. Generally in written form, fiction presented in two types they are novel and short story. In other hand non-fiction is a written work which is based on the fact, true story or an analysis of a problem.

Literature is a unique phenomenon. In literature is full of composition of meaning and function, where two of them are not clear in literature. It means we need deep understanding to know what the content on literature.

Reading literature is reading for pleasure and entertainment, not to find a lesson in ecology, not to be taught how Neil Amstrong landed in the moon or about apple that falling down to the earth. We will find many things when we read literature, they are: **literature offers many kinds of understanding**, it means understanding about human motives. **Literature helps us to identify and examine fragments of experience**, because life is fragmented and our daily experience proves it. Literature sorts the world into disparate segments, we can identify and examine: friendship, greed, family, sacrifice, childhood, love, advice. Old age, treasures, snobbery and compassion are set before us for close observation. **Literature helps us to see essentials the meaning and unity of life**. In the process of giving order to life, the writer sorts out the essential details from the non-essential. Undistracted by irrelevant experiences or minor anxieties, the reader focuses upon the essentials of action, people, events, and stresses. **Literature provides us with other lives**. Literature provides vicarious experience. It is impossible for us to live any life but our own, in any time but our own life span, or in any space or place but our own. But literature makes it possible for us to live in the time of the French Revolution, in the period of the Vikings, or during the days of the American’s colonies. Through a good story, we can live in a small river town on the Mississippi, in the hold of a slave ship, in the hills of Appalachia or even in a castle turret. The possibilities for us to live lives other than our own are infinite, or woos us into meeting a writer-creator whose medium, words, we know, whose subject, human nature, we live with, whose vision, life’s meaning, we hope to understand. The writer’s skill with words gives us a pleasure we want to share, and an understanding we have an urge to spread. We might say that literature, because it is not an accurate duplicate of life, is lies, all lies. But through “lying”, a story may express great truth, through refusing to recount life as it is, the fiction transforms and transcends, adding something to life, remarking, embellishing, or opening it for examination (Lukens, 2003: 3-8).

In fiction “the fact” may or may not be the true and a story is none the worse for their being entirely imaginary. What we expect from fiction is a sense of how people act, not an authentic chronicle of how, at some past time, a few people acted. Reading literary fiction, we are not keeping reading mainly to find out what happen next. Indeed a literary story might even disclose in its opening lines everything that happened, then spend the rest of its length revealing what that happened meant. Reading literary fiction is no merely passive activity but one that demands both attention and insight-lending participation (Kennedy, 1983: 3).

Novel is a kind of fiction, literary work in the form of story which shows the characters and unreal event, but they have similar with real life. They said as “mirror of real life”. They are to be a distinctive feature of novel among the other literary works.

Novel is expression in a direct style, without metre or rhyme and with no regular rhyme (Yelland,1983). Novel has descriptive characteristic, it means novel more emphasize on telling. Novel can make very dramatic illustration, almost ot them looks like a real through certain store technique and narration (Aziez and Abdul Hasim, 2010: 7).

Novel also has building elements inside novel itself, they called the element of intrinsic novel. They are theme, plot, characters, point of view, setting, style, message ([www.abdurrosyid.wordpress.com](http://www.abdurrosyid.wordpress.com)).

In this research the writer emphasize in character and plot, because both of them have close relation and give influence each other. Plot is story, without a plot there is no story, merely the random series of events, at best loosely associated by the fact that most of them involve the main character (www.svic.net). Plot develops from characters, mainly the character’s conflict. Foster-Harris claims that all plots stem from conflict ([www.ipl.org](http://www.ipl.org)).

According to Tanaka (1976:9) in literature research there are two approaches, they are micro literature and macro literature. Micro literature means the understanding of literary work which can stand alone without supported by other aspects of it surrounding. On the other hand macro literature is the understanding of literature with supported by other element outside literature.

According to Wellek and Warren (1989) there are two approaches, they are intrinsic and extrinsic approach. Intrinsic approach is literary research which is rooted in the literary text itself autonomously while the extrinsic approach is beyond the elements of the literature research, the review of literature context is out of the text.

Abrams (1976: 8-26) divided research approach in 4 categories, they are:

1. Expressive approach, connected with the author.
2. Objective approach, it emphasize on literary text, this approach also called structuralism or intrinsic approach.
3. Mimetic approach, literary research which connected whit universe.
4. Pragmatic, literary research relating to the perception of readers of literary text (Endraswara, 2003: 5).

*Twilight New Moon* is a novel which is written by Stephenie Meyer. She was born on December 24, 1973 in Hartford, Connecticut, USA. Her family was settled in Phoenix by the time she was four. Stephenie went to high school in Scottsdale, Arizona. She was awarded a National Merit Scholarship, and she used it to pay her way to Brigham Young University, in Provo, Utah. She majored in English ([www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com)).

*Twilight New Moon* is a second series of four vampire themed fantasy romance novels by American author Stephenie Meyer. The first series is *Twilight*, the second is *New Moon*, and then *Eclipse* and the last *Breaking Dawn*. The book was originally released in hardcover on September 6, 2006 with an initial print run of 100,000 copies. Upon its publication in the United States, New Moon was highly successful and moved quickly to the top of best seller lists, becoming one of the most anticipated books of the year. It peaked at number one on both the New York Times Best Seller List and USA Today’s Top 150 Bestsellers and was the biggest selling book of 2009 and has been translated into 38 languages.

In this novel (*Twilight* *New Moon*) Stephenie Meyer packed the story nicely. The novel continues the story of Bella Swan and Edward Cullen’s relationship. When Edward leaves Bella after his brother attacks her, she is left heartbroken and depressed for months until Jacob Black becomes her best friends and helps her fight her pain. However, her life twists once more when Jacob’s nature reveals itself and Edward’s sister decides to visit (<http://en.wikipedia.org>).

1. **Problem of The Study**

Based on the background that has been discussed, the writer formulates the problem as follows:

1. What are the main character’s conflicts in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight* *New Moon*?
2. What are the main character’s physical conflict in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon* ?
3. What are the main character’s psychological conflict in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon* ?
4. What are the main character’s social conflict in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon* ?
5. **Purpose of The Study**

In this study, the writer intends to explain and to answer the problem of the study above by giving detailed explanation in order:

1. To know what are the main character’s conflicts in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon*.
2. To know what are the main character’s physical conflicts in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon*.
3. To know what are the main character’s psychological conflicts in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon*.
4. To know what are the main character’s social conflicts in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon*.
5. **Significance of The Study**
6. Theoretical Significance.
* This research can be as a reference to conduct a research in literary work.
* This research will give benefits and enrichment to the world of literary study, especially in the qualitative research of literary work.
1. Practical Significance.
* For the student, hopefully it is very useful to apply her knowledge about literature.
* For the reader, the result of his research becomes a reflection and lesson to face their conflict in society.
1. **Scope and Limitation of The Study**

Scope and limitation has function to make the problem to be studied focus and specific. In this study the researcher focused and limits her study on:

1. To know what are the main character’s conflicts in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon*.
2. To know what are the main character’s physical conflicts in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon*.
3. To know what are the main character’s psychological conflicts in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon*.
4. To know what are the main character’s social conflicts in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon*.
5. **Definition of Key Terms**

Definition of the key terms is necessary to clearance the writer purpose based on the title of the study. Some important terms that needed to be defined, they are stated as follow:

1. Main Character.

Main character, sometimes called protagonist, will be fully described, complex individual who possesses both good and bad traits, like a real person. Such a character is called a round character (Tomlinson and Carol Lynch, 2002: 25).

1. Conflict

The conflict is the tension or opposition between forces in the plot which is used to interest readers so they continue to read the story (www.lisasclassroom.com). A conflict is a struggle between opposing forces ([www.dowlingcentral.com](http://www.dowlingcentral.com)).

1. Plot

Plot is the events that make up the story, linked together in a chain of cause and effect (Hall, 1983: 12).

**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE**

1. **Literature**

According to Wallek and Warren (1990 : 30 ) literature is a creative activity and an art. In other hand Luckens ( 2003 : 3) states literature is opines that literature is traditionally described as the body of writing that exist because of inherent imaginative and artistic qualities.

1. **The Relation Between Culture and Literature**

In simple terms culture can be interpreted as an overall of ideas, works and human reason are created deliberately and continuously developed for the needs, welfare, peace, prosperity, life satisfaction. Koentjaraningrat suggested the universal elements which are the content of all culture in this world are:

1. The system of religion and religious ceremonies
2. System and community organizations
3. The system of knowledge
4. Language
5. Art
6. The system of livelihood, and
7. The system of technology and equipment

These elements above actually derived from three basic culture source, they are:

1. Moral, includes:
2. Theology, in order to achieve happiness.
3. Social science, in order to achieve prosperity.
4. Political science, in order to achieve peace.
5. Economics, in order to achieve prosperity.
6. Laws, in order to achieve justice.
7. Ethics and aesthetics, includes:
8. Arts, in order to achieve a sense of beauty and refinement.
9. Civilization, in order to achieve decency, good manner and customs.
10. Intellectual, includes:
11. Physics, to know the laws of nature and using natural laws to improve human living conditions.
12. Biological science, to find out the secret of living life.
13. Exact science and math, to account for the certainty of the exact things carefully.

Based on the purpose why culture was created, culture is divided into two categories, they are:

1. Civilization

Is culture that created deliberately for human physical sake for example: home, food, clothing, communication’s equipments, tools of trade.

1. Culture

Is the culture that created inner purpose to the satisfaction of the human mind. For example: arts, customs, science, the way in thinking, and the way how to ornate.

 Literature is the result of a culture that was created in order to achieve the beauty and gentleness feeling, so obviously derived from the aesthetic needs, precisely the needs of art. Koentjaraningrat create a chart about the scope of arts, as follows:

 Architecture

 Sculpture

Visual arts Relief

 Painting

 Make up Art of dance Drama

 Crafts (including art of

 Sport puppetry and

 Vocal art film)

 Instrumental art

Sound arts Poetry

 Literary

 Prose

According to Liberatus Tengsoe Tjahjono ( 1988 : 29 ) literature can be said as an expression of the sense of human aesthetics by using a beautiful language as a means of expression.

Actually literary works consist of two layers, they are: 1. form and structure, 2. Unite of meaning. So that, the real beauty of literature is not only reviewed from the beauty of form or language but also must be considered the meaning of literary works.

Literature also gives benefit to the reader, benefit in personal value and academic value. The benefits in personal value include (Tomlinson and Carol, 2002: 3-7): **enjoyment**, the positive early experiences often lead to a lifetime of reading enjoyment. **Imagination and inspiring**, through the vicarious experience of entering a different world from the present one, reader develop their imaginations. In addition, stories about people, both real and imaginary, can inspire reader to overcome obstacles, accept different perspectives and formulate personal goals. **Vicarious experience**, when a story is so convincingly written that readers feel as though they have lined through an experience or have actually been in the place and time where the story is set, the book has given them a vicarious experience. **Understanding and empathy**, literature helps young people to gain an appreciation of the universality of human needs across history, which makes it possible for them to understand that all humans are, to some degree, alike. **Heritage**, stories that are handed down from one generation to the next connect us to our past, to the roots of our specific cultures, national heritage, and general human condition. **Moral reasoning**, often story characters are placed in situations that require them to make moral decisions. Young readers naturally consider what they themselves would do in such situation. Regular experience with these types of stories can help young people to formulate their own concepts of right and wrong. **Literary and artistic references**.

The following are the benefits of literature in academic value: **Reading skill**, reading ability is a skill which can be improved with practice. Many teachers and librarians believe that regular involvement with excellent and appropriate literature can foster language development in reader and can help them to learn to read and to value reading. **Writing**, by listening and reading excellent literature, readers are exposed to rich vocabulary and excellent writing styles, which serve as good models for their own speaking and writing voices. The acquisition of a larger vocabulary through reading offers young writers a better word choice for their own stories. **Content area subject**, this means using works of literature as teaching materials in the content areas of reading, social studies and history, sciences, health, and possibly math. Moreover, this information is presented through captivating, sometimes beautifully illustrated, narratives. Information thus presented is interesting to students and therefore, is more comprehensible and memorable.

1. **Novel**

Novel according Wellek and Warren is a pictured of real life a manners and of the time in which novel is written. Jones (1968 : 80) says that novel is a long story written in prose.

E.M. Forster in Aspects of the Novel cites the definition of a Frenchman named Abel Chevalley: A fiction in prose of a certain extent and adds that he defines extent as over 50,000 words (www.nvcc.edu).

Novel is one form of an extended fictional prose narrative. It differs from allegory (which functions to teach some sort of moral lesson) and romance (with its emphasis on spectacular and exciting events designed to entertain) in its emphasis on character development.

The novel, however, arises from the desire to depict and interpret human character. The reader of a novel is both entertained and aided in a deeper perception of life's problems.

The word "novel" (which wasn't even used until the end of the 18th century) is an English transliteration of the Italian word "novella"--used to describe a short, compact, broadly realistic tale popular during the medieval period.

The novel deals with a human character in a social situation, man as a social being. The novel places more emphasis on character, especially one well-rounded character, than on plot. Another initial major characteristic of the novel is realism--a full and authentic report of human life.

1. **The elements in novel**

In novel there are two elements, they are the intrinsic element and extrinsic element. The intrinsic elements are building elements of literature that can be found in literary text themselves. The intrinsic elements includes: theme, character, plot, setting, point of view, message and style, but the writer emphasize in character and plot.

1. **Characters and Characterization**

Character as a term is generally used means the aggregate of mental, emotional and social qualities that distinguish a person. In literature, however, the term character is used to mean a person or sometimes a personified animal or object. Another opinion says that character is an imagined person in a story, whom we know from the words we read on page (Hall, 1983: 47).

Characterization refers to the way an author helps the reader to know a character (Tomlinson and Carol Lynch, 2002: 25). The most obvious way an author can do this is to describe the character’s physical appearance and personality. Portraying the character’s emotional and moral traits or revealing her relationship with other characters are more subtle and effective techniques. In the most convincing characterizations, we see the character through a combination of her own actions and dialogue, the responses of other characters to her, and the narrator’s descriptions.

1. **Revelation of character**

In literary the process of coming to know a character is comparable: by actions, by speech, by appearance, by other’s comments, by author’s comments.

There are four the most important ways in creating characters:

1. Description or report

In this way a character before he/she show up in front of reader, the other characters in the novel have much say about him/her. They have been reported his/her behavior.

1. Action or behavior

In this way the characteristic of a character explained through the actions of the character itself through a series of sentences in the novel.

1. Thought or belief

In this way the characteristic of a character explained through dialogue that is done by a character with other character in the novel.

1. Symbol or image

In this way the characteristic of a character explained through symbol or image that the author described in the novel with the aims to develop or reveal the character.

According to Reader and Woods (1987), we can know the characteristic of the characters through the following question :

1. What are they said about themselves.
2. What is said by others character about their character.
3. What is said by narrator about them.
4. Reaction of another character.
5. The reaction of the character to the particular situation.
6. Reaction of the character to their environment.
7. Physical characteristic and their body shape.
8. The way of they dress.
9. Accent or their social position.
10. Attitudes of their live.
11. Their education.
12. Their habit and their mood (Aziez and Abdul Hasim, 2010: 65-67).
13. **Types of Character**

There are terms that describe the degree of character development and that refer to change or lack of it in a character in the course of a story.

1. Flat character

They are the essential to the action, but since they are not fully developed, the function to help carry the action, to show how the central character behaves or relates to others, to make the setting a believable place because in this setting live these people.

1. Round character

Is one that is fully developed, we know this character well, because the many traits are demonstrated in the action of the story. The main character, sometimes called protagonist, will be fully described, complex individual who possesses both good and bad traits, like a real person. We know appearance and actions, speeches and opinions, what others say and think about the character, and oftentimes what the writer thinks about him or her.

1. **Change in character**

There is a unity of character and action such as James speaks of, the character is not only affected by events, but his or her nature may bring about various events. Frequently, the events of the story changea character. In a story there are two kind of the changing of character, they are:

1. A dynamic character

Is one who changes in the course of the action. The character may demonstrate a new realization about himself or herself, or about his or her personal values.

1. A static character

Is one who does not change in the course of the story. The conflict does not influence the character by making any impact upon personality or outlook.

**2.Plot**

Plot is the events that make up the story, linked together in a chain of cause and effect (Hall, 1983: 12). Or plot has the understanding as the sequence of events showing characters in action. This sequence is not accidental but is chosen by the author as the best way of telling his or her story. If the writer is chosen well, the plot will produce conflict, tension and action that will arouse and hold our interest (Tomlinson and brown, 2002: 97).

1. **Kind of Plot**

Plots are constructed in many different ways, they are:

1. Chronological Plots

**Chronological plots** which cover a particular period of time and relate the events in order within the time period. There are two distinct types of chronological plots, they are: progressive and episodic plot. In books with progressive plots, the first few chapters are exposition. In which the characters, setting and basic conflict are established. Following the expository chapters, the story builds through rising action to a climax. The climax occurs, a satisfactory conclusion (or denouement) is reached, and the story ends.

**An episodic plot** ties together separate short stories or episodes, each an entity in itself with its own conflict and resolution. These episodes are typically unified by the same cast of characters and the same setting. The time relationships among the episodes may be nonexistent or loosely connected by “during that some year” or “later that month”.

1. Flashback Plots

The writer disrupts normal time sequence to recount some episode out of the character’s past, showing how that event influences the character’s response to an event in the present. Or the writer shows in flashback a past event that has brought on the present one.

1. **The Structure of Plot**

According to some literary expert the way in arrange a plot in the story includes five sections (Adi, 2011: 37), they are:

1. Situation, the author began to describe a situation.
2. Generating circumstance, the relevant events began to move.
3. Rising action, the situation started to rise.
4. Climax, the events started to rise.
5. Denouement, the authors provide the solutions of all events.

In other opinion suggest the most common structure, regardless of the chronological order of the story, is the following:

1. Exposition, the author introduces the main characters and orients the reader to the setting, such as time and place.
2. Conflict or the beginning of conflict. In this part conflict has become a broad term in literary works and it now includes almost any problem the protagonist may have.
3. Rising Action. The complications arise, decisions are made and actions are taken, all developing the central conflict and opening it up to different resolutions.
4. Climax or turning point, if the action was rising up until the climax, then the climax is the highest point of the action, from which tensions will fall.
5. Falling action, after the climax, all events leading to the resolution are the falling action.
6. Denouement or conclusion or ending, the resolution. Problems are finally solved and the conflict resolved for good or bad. The importance of the denouement is to give the reader a sense of completion and satisfaction.
7. **Conflict**

The conflict is the tension or opposition between forces in the plot which is used to interest readers so they continue to read the story (www.lisasclassroom.com). Without conflict, nothing happens and the story dies because the reader won't care enough to finish the story. The plots of most stories centers around conflict. A conflict is a struggle between opposing forces.

1. **Kind of Conflict**

Conflict is necessary to every story. In [short stories](http://www.dowlingcentral.com/MrsD/area/literature/ShortStories/ss.html), there is usually one major conflict. In longer stories, there could be several conflicts. Conflict adds excitement and suspense to a story. The conflict usually becomes clear to the beginning of a story. As the [plot](http://www.dowlingcentral.com/MrsD/area/literature/Terms/Plot.html) unfolds, the reader starts to wonder what will happen next and how the characters will handle the situation. Many readers enjoy trying to predict the final outcome. The excitement usually builds to a high point, or climax. The climax is the turning point of the story. Something has happened to resolve the conflict.

1. Physical conflict

Physical conflict is a type of external conflict that occurs in a story when individual character struggle against other external forces. The character may against other characters, animals or even natural forces.

1. Psychological conflict

Psychological conflict occurs when a character experiences inner unrest and discord, essentially struggling within himself. Characters may struggle with themselves in various ways, including wrestling with ideas of good and evil.

1. Social conflict

Social conflict is a type of external conflict, where characters struggle the ideologies, customs or habits of other people or groups of people. In social conflict, characters may even struggle against whole cultures and societies, such as immigrants struggling to assimilate in a new country.

1. **The Relation between Psychology and Literature**

Psychology is the study of the mind, occurring partly via the study of behavior. Psychology has the immediate goal of understanding individuals and groups by both establishing general principles and researching specific cases, and for many it ultimately aims to benefit society ([www.ehow.com](http://www.ehow.com)).

Psychology literature is the study literature which looking to the literary work as psychological activity. In this case, psychological activity has to parts. First part is the writers which give all of their psychological activities in the literary work honestly. Processing of mood that spilled in the form of text is called writer’s psychological activity. Second part is the reader’s psychological activity, either that is a mood when reading or ability of the reader to accommodate writer’s feeling become a mood which can be enjoy by reader directly.

According to Jatman psychology and literary work have strong relation, they are indirect and functional relation. Indirect relation because both literary work and psychology have same object that is human life. Psychology and literature also have functional relation because both of the theme study is a psychological situation of others, the differences in psychology symptom is real, while in literature have imaginatively character.

1. **The Relationship between Sociology and Literature**

Endraswara in his book, *Metodologi Pengajaran Sastra*, giving the sense that the sociology of literature are studies that focus on human problems. Literature presents a picture of life, and life itself is largely the case of social reality. In this sense, includes the relationship between public life with the people, between people, between the events that occur in the inner person. Literature also reveals the struggle of humanity in their own futures, based on imagination, feelings and intuition.Literary works received influence from the public and also be able to make an impact on society. So that literature have relation with sociology, because what happen in the reality are pictured out too in literary work.

**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHOD**

1. **Research Design**

In conducting research, we need a research design. Research design refers to a plan for collecting and processing data that can be implemented to achieve the research objectives (http://dr-suparyanto.blogspot.com).

Basically, research classify into two categories, i.e: qualitative and quantitative. Both researches are actually appropriate to examine a literary research, but more appropriate one with literary phenomenon is qualitative research. According to Bogdan qualitative research is a research procedures which produce descriptive data in the form of words or verbal behavior of people and can be observed.

There are several prominent characteristic from qualitative research in literary work. The first is **the researcher as the instrument** in this research. Second, **descriptive research**, it means the explanation of this research in the form of word not in the form of number. Third, **emphasize on process than result**, because literary work is a phenomenon which is have a lot of interpretation. Fourth, **inductive analysis**. The last, **meaning is the prominent**.

According to Wellek and Warren (1989) there are two approaches, they are intrinsic and extrinsic approach. Intrinsic approach is literary research which is rooted in the literary text itself autonomously while the extrinsic approach is beyond the elements of the research literature, the review of literature context is out of the text (Endraswara, 2003: 9). In this research the writer not only use intrinsic approach but also use psychological approach and sociological approach, because literature, especially novel presents a picture of life, and life itself is largely the case of social reality.

In this research the researcher tries to focus on the significance of main character’s conflict to the plot in *Twilight New Moon* novel. Then finally she picture out the main character’s of conflict of *Twilight New Moo*n novel.

1. **Data and Data Source**

Data is a collection of information obtained from an observation results. Data can be either a number or symbol. The data collected in this research are shown in the review of related to literature and empiric data got from research field. While Bogdan dan Biklen say data refer to rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying, (Bogdan and Biklen, 1982:107).

Data collection technique allows us to systematically collect information about our objects of study. In the collection of data we have to be systematic. If data are collected haphazardly, it will be difficult to answer our research question a conclusive way. The data in this study are qualitative data, relate to some following aspect:

1. Primary Data

Primary data are data which are obtained from primary source. The data in this research are the exploration result in language data. The language data are not simply words but interrelated words combined into sentences and combined into discourse (www.edbengston.com). The primary data in this research were taken from the work (novel) of Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon*.

1. Secondary Data

Secondary data are data which are obtained from the other sources. The secondary data in this research were taken from the other books (for example: Donald Hall’s book with the title *To Read Literature, Fiction, Poetry, Drama*, X,J. Kennedy’s book by the title *An Introduction To Fiction*, and Suwardi Endraswara’s book by the title *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra, Epistemologi, Model, Teori dan Aplikasi.*) or the articles which still related with the research.

1. **Method of Collecting Data and Research Instrument**

The method of collecting data is the way which is used by the researcher to collect the data. The way to collect the data in this research is documentation. Documentation is reviewing toward the literatures which relate to the focus of research problem. The researcher collects the data by making a note from the data which has existed. The instrument of this study is the writer himself. Creswell argue that in qualitative approach especially literary study the researcher themselves as the instrument. The researcher have important role in examining documents in this case a novel. The researcher collects data themselves through examining novel. The researchers are the ones who actually gather the information.

1. **Data Analysis**

Data analysis is a systematic process of searching and organize notes, transcripts or other materials that we use to improve, the understanding of the material and allow us to present what we have discovered, (Bogdan and biklen, 1982: 145).

The result of research could differ from one another depending on how get the data. In this study researchers analyzed data inductive. The researcher tries to explore the details and particularities of data to discover categories, dimensions and interrelatedness of relationship. It is referring to the findings of the field in this case the Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon.* In this study, first, the researcher tries to analyze what are the main character’s conflict given in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon*. Second, the researcher tries to analyze how are the main character’s conflict given in Stephenie Meyer’s novel entitled *Twilight New Moon*. To get an organized data, these are some steps to analyze the data in this research:

1. Reading the Material.

The writer reads the *Twilight New Moon* novel and the books or articles that appropriate with the title. The goal of this stage is to know which one the material that suitable for the topic that writer looking for.

1. Finding the Data

The writer finding the data that appropriate to answer the research question.

1. Reviewing the Data.

The writer reviewed the data to get detail information from the data. This is also important step to get detail information from the data before researcher make a concluding.

1. Making Conclusion.

The writer makes conclusion based on the analyzed data.

**CHAPTER IV**

**RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the findings and discussion about the intrinsic elements that emphasize in character, plot and conflict.

1. **The Characters and Characterization in Twilight New Moon**

A character is an imagined person in a story, whom we know from the words we read on page (Hall, 1983: 47). Characterization refers to the way an author helps the reader to know the character. Characters can be fictional or based on real, historical entities. It can be human, supernatural, mythical, divine, animal or personifications of an abstraction.There are four most important ways in creating characters, they are: description or report, action or behavior, thought or belief and symbol or image.

Character also divide into two, they are: mayor character and minor character. Mayor character or central character is vital to the development and resolution of the conflict. In other words, the plot and resolution of conflict revolves around these characters. Minor character serves to complement the mayor character and help move the plot events forward.

In this novel researcher find 4 major character, they are:

**1. Isabella Merie Swan**

Isabella Swan was born on September thirteenth with full name Isabella Marie Swan. She was eighteen years old. She moved from Phoenix, Arizona to her father home town in Forks, Washington, a drizzly town in Olympic Peninsula. Her parents divorced when she was in few months after she was born. Her mother Renee, leaves his father and bring Bella with her to Phoenix. Her remarried and lived with her new husband. So that why, Bella decided to live with her father. Bella is an obstinate and awkward girl but she also a brave girl, it makes her often getting hurt and bleeding. She always get dizzy when smell blood. She love Edward so much and feel he is her true love.

**2. Edward Cullen**

He is a vampire who was adopted by Dr. Carlisle and Esme, a vampire too. He has four adopted siblings, they are Rosalie, Emmet, Alice and Jasper. His immortality always makes him forever seventeen. He has bronze hair and liquid topaz eyes with bruise-like shadows beneath him, his skin always smooth, hard and very cold. He is romantic and protective vampire. He also has one unusual skills, he can read what the other people’s thought except Bella’s thought.

1. **Jacob Black**

He is Bella’s best friend. He is a kind and cheerful boy. He like automotive much. Jacob was simply a perpetually happy person, and he carried that happiness with him like an aura. He is a Quileute’s boy, he is a werewolf. He can explode become a werewolf if he can’t control his emotion.

1. **Alice Cullen**

She is one of Edward’s adopted sister. She is a cheerful and one of Bella’s best friend. She has unusual skill too, she can see things that were going to happen, the future, but not absolutely. The things she saw will change when someone change the path they were on. It all depends on what they choose. She can’t see that till they make a decision.

The following are the other characters in this novel, they are:

1. **Charlie Swan**

He is police chief in Forks. He has a curly brown hair. He very loves Bella so much and always takes care with everything that happen to his daughter. He also loves his job and gives full dedication on his job.

1. **Carlisle Cullen**

He is father of Edward and his four adopted siblings. He is a doctor in a hospital in Forks, from all Edward family only him that resist with the scent of human blood. Centuries of experience in the emergency room were evident in his resistant with blood. He love and enjoy his work, he feel happy if some people’s live are better because he exist. He is a kind and good vampire.

1. **Esme Cullen**

She is mother of Edward and his four adopted siblings. She is a kind, lovely and motherly person. She love her family especially to the five siblings, because before she to be a vampire she is a young mother who lost her baby. So that why, she really love and care to her new children.

1. **Jasper Cullen**

He is one of Edward’s brother. He is the newest vampire in Edward’s family. So, he often has more trouble sticking to the Cullen’s diet than the rest of them. The scent of human blood is much harder for him to resist than the others, but he always be carefull when gather with human, especially with Bella. He also has special skill, he can give sort of control the emotions of the people around him. Not in a bad way, just to calm someone down. He is a good vampire and has special relation with Alice.

1. **Rosalie Cullen**

She is one of Edward’s adopted sisters who do not like with Bella. She feels Bella is an unwelcome intruder into her family’s secret life. Actually she is a good girl, but she do not like Bella because she jealous because of Bella is a human.

1. **Emmet Cullen**

He is Edward’s adopted brother too. He is a good and cheerful vampire. He has special relation with Rosalie.

1. **Renee**

She is mother of Bella. She remarried and gone to live in Florida with her new husband. She very love with Bella. Always send Bella e-mail and always getting confuse when Bella do not reply her e-mail.

1. **Billy Black**

He is Jacob Black’s father and also best friend of Charlie. He uses wheel chair for moving around. He is a good person, stay with his promise. He is a Quileute man.

1. **Mike Newton**

He is Bella’s friend in Forks High School in Spain class. He is a kind and good friend, but sometimes his kind is over till makes Bella annoyed.

1. **Jessica Stanley**

She is one of Bella’s friends in Calculus class. She very talk active and the biggest gossip in this school, like her mother that also the biggest gossip in town.

1. **Angela Weber**

She is Bella’s friend in Forks High School. She is calm and kind girl, not a biggest gossip like Jessica. She is one of Bella’s best friend in school.

1. **Lauren**

Lauren is Jessica’s friend and also Bella’s friend too. She rather annoying girl and she do not like with Bella.

1. **Sam Uley**

He is Jacob’s friend, a man from La Push, the Quileute Indian Reservation down on the cost line. He is a twenty year old with black eyes and dark eyes. He is calm and good man. He is a man who find Bella when she were in the woods. He is a werewolf.

1. **Emily**

She is Sam’s girl friend. She is a beautiful girl, friendly, cheerful and never sat still.

1. **Embry Call**

He is Jacob’s friend. He is from La Push, the Quileute Indian Reservation down on the cost line. He is a werewolf.

1. **Jared**

He is Jacob’s friend. He is from La Push, the Quileute Indian Reservation down on the cost line. He is a werewolf.

1. **Paul**

He is Jacob’s friend. He is from La Push, the Quileute Indian Reservation down on the cost line. He is a werewolf.

1. **Quil Ateara**

He is Jacob’s friend. He is from La Push, the Quileute Indian Reservation down on the cost line. He is not a werewolf.

1. **James**

He is a principle of a little coven bloodsucker vampire. He was killed by Edward’s family in past summer, because he want to kill Bella.

1. **Victoria**

She is mate of James and also the member of James’s little coven bloodsucker. She has red eyes and red hair.

1. **Laurent**

He is the most civilized member of James’s little coven.

1. **Volturi**

They are a very old royal family of vampire in Volterra, Italy. They are consists of Aro, Caius and Marcus. They are over three thousand years old, their old give them the ability to live peacefully together. Aro and Marcus also have unusual skill. Aro can hear what others thought like what Edward’s has, he needs physical contact to hear others thought but he can hear every thought in others mind has ever had not only in the moment. Marcus can see the relationship of someone with other. The Volturi also have nine members of guard that were permanent. Others are more transitory. The Volturi chose them for their abilities, physical or otherwise., they are: Felix, Demetri, Jane, Gianna, Alex, Alec, etc.

1. **Physical Conflict in Twilight New Moon**

Physical conflict is a type of external conflict that occurs in a story when individual character struggle against other external forces. The character may against other characters, animals or even natural forces. The following are the data of physical conflicts in Twilight New Moon, there are:

* **Data 1**

**Chapter 1 page: 28-29**

I took the little package, rolling my eyes at Edward while I stuck my finger under the edge of the paper and jerked it under the tape. “Shoot,” I muttered when the paper sliced my finger, I pulled it out to examine the damage. **A single drop blood oozed from the tiny cut**. It all happened quickly then. “No!” Edward roared. He threw himself at me, flinging me back across the table. It fell, as I did, scattering the cake and the presents, the flowers and the plates. I landed in the mess of shattered crystal.

Jasper slammed into Edward, and the sound was like the crash of boulders in a rock slide. There was another noise, a grisly snarling that seemed to be coming from deep in Jasper’s chest. Jasper tried to shove past Edward, snapping his teeth just inches from Edward’s face.

 (Based on the data 1, the physical conflict is shown by the sentence “**A single drop blood oozed from the tiny cut”**. This conflict happen because of Bella’s careless and make her finger bleeding. This condition makes Jasper, who often has more trouble sticking in Cullen’s diet, become un control and fight Bella, because he is the newest vampire in Cullen family. Suddenly Edward reacts to save Bella from Jasper. These make the situation at that time so frightened. These situation is the beginning of the other conflict and sadness of Bella’s life. )

* **Data 2**

**Chapter 3 Page: 68-69**

Some walk. Edward leaned against a tree and stared at me, his expression unreadable. “Okay, let’s talk,” I said. It sounded braver than it felt. He took a deep breath. **“Bella, we’re leaving.”** “Okay,” I said. “I’ll come with you.” “You can’t, Bella. Where we’re going . . . It’s not the right place for you.” “Where you are is the right place for me.” “My word is not for you,” he said grimly. “You promised! In Phoenix, you promised that you would stay—“ “as long as that was best for you,” he interrupted to correct me.

 (Based on the data 2, the physical conflict is shown by the sentence from Edward **“Bella, we’re leaving”.** Edward decided to leave Bella, and of course this make Bella feel hurt to take leave with Edward, because from the early she come to Forks the closest one of her is Edward. He always protects her whenever and wherever she is. Bella want to always together with Edward whenever he is. Unfortunately Edward do not think what will happen to Bella if he leaved her, he only think that she will not save if always beside him, because his world too dangerous for human, especially for Bella, someone who he love )

* **Data 3**

**Chapter 4 Page: 94-98**

**“That’s it, Bella! I’m sending you home.”** “What did I do?” I felt my face crumple. “You didn’t do anything. That’s the problem. You never do anything.” “Honey, you’re not handling it. I waited, I hoped it would get better. I think we both now it’s not getting better” “I’m fine.” . . . “I don’t want to crowd Mom and Phil.” “We both know what’s really going on here, Bella, and it’s not good for you.” He took a deep breath. “It’s been months. No calls, no letters, no contact. You can’t keep waiting for him.” “I’m not waiting for anything. I don’t expect anything,” I said in a low monotone. “I have to get to school.”

 (Based on the data 3, the physical conflict is shown by the sentence “Charlie want to send Bella to live with her mother, because he look Bella was in very bad time for these months. Charlie worried with Bella’s condition after leaved by Edward. But Bella do not want to move to her mother’s place even accompany with her mother in Jacksonville, a place that avoid by Cullen family because of the weather )

* **Data 4**

**Chapter 16 Page: 379**

**“There’s a vampire in your house,” Jacob Hissed. “And you want to go back?”** “Of course.” I said. “You’re sure it’s not a trick?” he asked in a slow, heavy voice. “It’s not a trick. It’s Carlisle. Take me back!” “No.” “Jake, it’s okay—“ “No. Take yourself back Bella.” “Look, Bella,” he said in the same hard voice. “I can’t go back. Treaty or the treaty, that’s my enemy in there.” “It’s not like that—“ “I have to tell Sam right away. This changes things. We can’t on their territory.” “Jake, it’s no war!” He didn’t listen. He put the truck in neutral and jumped out the door, leaving it running. “Bye, Bella,” he called back over his shoulder. “I really hope you don’t die.”

 (Based on the data 4, the physical conflict is shown by the sentence **“There’s a vampire in your house,” Jacob Hissed. “And you want to go back?”.** In this part Jacob forced Bella do not come back to her house, because Jacob smell the vampire scent and worried that smell is Victoria’s scent, he do not want something bad happen to Bella. He want to always protect her but he scare can’t control his emotion and explode become a werewolf beside Bella and unintentional make injury her. Bella still believe that the vampire is not Victoria, who want to kill her. Bella believe that the vampire is one of Edward’s family, because she really know with the car, she really remember that it was the car that they used last spring to run away from James. She do not hear Jacob’s prohibition and decide to meet that vampire )

* **Data 5**

**Chapter 18 Page: 408**

“Let’s not worry about it, okay? She’s just visiting, right? She’ll leave, and things will go back to normal.” **“Can’t I be friends with you both at the same time?”** I asked, my voice not hiding an ounce of the hurt felt. He shook his head slowly. “No, I don’t think you can.” I sniffed and stared at his big feet. “But you’ll wait, right? You’ll still be my friend, even though I love Alice, too?” I don’t look up, afraid to see what he’d think of that last part. It took him a minute to answer, so I was probably right not to look. “Yeah, I’ll always be your friend,” he said gruffly. “No matter what you love.”

 (Based on the data 5, the physical conflict is shown by the sentence **“Can’t I be friends with you both at the same time?”**. In here there is disagreement between Bella and Jacob, this happen because Jacob really do not like with Cullen’s family.)

* **Data 6**

**Chapter 18 Page: 412-413**

**“Who did you just hang up on?”** I gasped, infuriated. **“In my house, and in my phone?”** “Easy! He hung up on me!” “He? Who was it?!” He sneered the little. “Dr. Carlisle Cullen.” “Why didn’t you let me talk to him?!” “He didn’t ask for you,” Jacob said coldly. His face was smooth, expressionless, but his hand shook. “He asked where Charlie was and I told him. I don’t think I broke any rules of etiquette.” “You listen to me Jacob Black—“ But he obviously wasn’t listening. He looked quickly over his shoulder, as if someone had called his name from the other room. His eyes went wide and his body stiff, the he started trembling. I listen too, automatically, but heard nothing. “Bye, Bells,” he spit out, and wheeled toward the front door.

I ran after him. “What is it?” And then I ran into him, as he rocked back on his heels, cussing under his breath. He spun around again, knocking me sideways. I bobbled and fell to the floor, my legs tangled with his. “Shoot, ow!” I protested as he hurriedly jerked his legs free one at a time.

 (Based on the data 6, the physical conflict is shown by the sentence **“Who did you just hang up on?” I gasped, infuriated.** **“In my house, and in my phone?”** Bella really do not like with Jacob that do not give the phone to her, because Jacob said that someone who just called is Carlisle. Bella consider that phone is important thing for her. And unfortunately someone who just called is not Carlisle but Edward. This situation makes the conflict rising to climax, because Edward think that what Alice see is right, Bella dead and Charlie is in her funeral.)

* **Data 7**

**Chapter 18 Page: 421-423**

**“Don’t go,”** Jacob whispered. The anger was all gone now that Alice was out of sight. “Please, please, please take care of Charlie,” I said as I dashed back out to the front room. Jacob caught my arm with a shivering hand. “Please, Bella. I’m begging.” His dark eyes were glistening with tears. A lump filled my throat. “Jake, I have to—“ “You don’t, though. You really don’t. you could stay here with me. You could stay alive. For Charlie. For me.” “Don’t die, Bella,” he choked out. “Don’t go. Don’t.” “Bye, Jake.” I pulled his hand from my hair, and kissed his palm. I couldn’t bear to look at his face. “Sorry,” I whispered. Then I spun and raced for the car. The door on the passenger side was open and waiting. “Take care of Charlie!”

 (Based on the data 7, the physical conflict is shown by the sentence **“Don’t go,”** In this conflict there is disagreement again between Bella and Jacob, until he begging to Bella to not leave Forks, Jacob do not want something bad happen to Bella. But Bella decide to save Edward from Volturi, because Alice see that Edward go to Volterra in Italy to meet Volturi to suicide himself. She also worried with Charlie, because Victoria still in Forks to revenge James’s dead. Bella going to Volterra and begging to Jacob to take care Charlie for her )

* **Data 8**

**Chapter 20 Page: 453-454**

 “Shall we take this conversation to a more appropriate venue?” a smooth voice whispered menacingly. “I don’t believe that will be necessary.” Edward’s voice was harder now. “I know your instructions, Felix. I haven’t broken any rules.” “Let us seek better cover.” “I’ll be right behind you, Edward said dryly. “Bella, why don’t you go back to the square and enjoy the festival?” **“No, bring the girl,”** the first shadow said somehow , injecting a leer into his whisper. “I don’t think so.” The pretense of civility disappeared. Edward’s voice was flat and icy. His weight shifted infinitesimally, and I could see that he was preparing to fight. “No.” I mouthed the word. “Shh,” he murmured the word. “Felix,” the second, more reasonable shadow cautioned. “Not here.” He turned to Edward. “Aro would simply like to speak with you again, if you have decided not to force our hand after all. “Certainly,” Edward agreed. “But the girl goes free.” “I’m afraid that’s not possible,” the polite shadow said regretfully. “We do have rules to obey.”

(Based on the data 8, the physical conflict is shown by the sentence **“No, bring the girl,”** In here Edward debate with Volturi’s confessor. Their masters want to meet Edward again. Edward wants Bella goes free, not follow to the Volturi’s place, but the confessor get Edward to bring Bella with them. Edward do not agree and they prepare to fight )

1. **Psychological Conflict in Twilight New Moon**

Psychological conflict occurs when a character experiences inner unrest and discord, essentially struggling within himself. Characters may struggle with themselves in various ways, including wrestling with ideas of good and evil. The following are the data of psychological conflict in Twilight New Moon:

* **Data 1**

**Chapter 1 Page: 4**

**I panicked because Gran didn’t know that I was falling in love with a vampire**—no body know that—so how was I supposed to explain the fact that the brilliant sunbeams were shattering off his skin into a thousand rainbow shards like he was made of crystal or diamond?

 (Based on the data 1, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **“I panicked because Gran didn’t know that I was falling in love with a vampire.”** Bella confuse how to explain to her Grandmother in her dream about the brilliant crystal in Edward skin when he was under the sunbeam, because her Gran and other people do not know who is exactly her boyfriend. Edward or vampire will be sparkling when they was under the sunlight, so that why the Cullen family choose Forks, the rainiest place to live, because they can take activity like a human, without frighten they will be sparkling in the day-light. )

* **Data 2**

**Chapter 1 Page: 6**

The little calendar in the corner of the clock’s display informed me that today was September thirteenth. Only a dream, but prophetic enough in one way, at least. Today was my birthday. **I was officially eighteen years old.** I’d been dreading this day for months.

 (Based on the data 2, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence “**I was officially eighteen years old”** Bella had been dreading her birthday because she so scare and do not want getting older. She knows that Edward will always forever seventeen with his immortality. She wants Edward change her to be a vampire before she getting older than now )

* **Data 3**

**Chapter 4 Page: 111-112**

**I turn away from her, back to the men who were watching us with amused, curious eyes.** “Bella, stop this right now!” It was a furious voice, a familiar voice, a beautiful voice—soft like velvet even though it was irate. “Go back to Jessica,” the lovely voice ordered, still angry. “You promised—nothing stupid.” “Keep your promise.” The voice was slipping away, as if the volume was being turned down on a radio. I began to suspect that I was having some kind of hallucination. Triggered, no doubt, by the memory—the dejavu, the strange familiarity of the situation. I run through the possibilities quickly in my head.

 (Based on the data 3, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **I turn away from her, back to the men who were watching us with amused, curious eyes.** This happen when Bella go to movie in Port Angeles with Jessica, she remember last spring when she and her two friends go to Port Angeles to buy new dress for their dancing fest. She to go astray and entrapped with five guy, she very frightened, and suddenly Edward come and save her with his Volvo. This situation almost same with last spring but now Edward do not come only hallucination of his voice that exist. The hallucination of Edward voice always hear when Bella in dangerous situation, always get Bella to go away from dangerous but Bella always come to the dangerous. It makes her irritate every hear hallucination of Edward’s voice. She still can’t forget him. )

* **Data 4**

**Chapter 10 Page: 229**

**Jacob was better, but not well enough to call me.** He was out with friends. I was sitting home, missing him more every hour. I was lonely, worried, bored . . . perforated—and now also desolate as I realized that the week apart had not had the same effect on him.

 (Based on the data 4, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **Jacob was better, but not well enough to call me.** Jacob was better but he do not call Bella. She feels loose her best friend, she feels lonely, worried, perforated without Jacob as her best friend )

* **Data 5**

**Chapter 11 Page: 252-253**

The terror that was always foremost in my thoughts usually distracted me from the fact that another week had passed, and **Jacob still hadn’t called me.** But when I was able to concentrate on my normal life—if my life was really ever normal—this upset me. **I missed him horribly.**

 (Based on the data 5, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence “**Jacob still hadn’t called me”** and “**I missed him horribly”.** Bella feels upset because Jacob, her best friend, still hadn’t called for many days. And there is no information about him )

* **Data 6**

**Chapter 11 Page: 253-254**

It was bad enough that I couldn’t figure out a way to keep Charlie safe. **Nighttime was the most likely time that they would come looking for me,** and what could I say to get Charlie out of the house? If I told him the truth, he’d have me locked up in a rubber room somewhere. I would have endured that—welcomed it, even—if it could have kept him safe. But Victoria would still come to his house first, looking for me. Maybe, if she found me here, that would be enough for her. Maybe she would just leave when she was done with me.

 (Based on the data 6, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **Nighttime was the most likely time that they would come looking for me.**  Bella worried Charlie to be bait of Victoria, because Victoria still free and want to revenge to Bella )

* **Data 7**

**Chapter 11 Page: 255**

**If I went looking for Jacob, I risked the chance of Victoria or Laurent finding me with him**. If I didn’t go after him, **Sam would pull him deeper into his frightening, compulsory gang.** Maybe it would be too late if I didn’t act soon.

 (Based on the data 7, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **“If I went looking for Jacob, I risked the chance of Victoria or Laurent finding me with him”** and **“Sam would pull him deeper into his frightening, compulsory gang”.** In hereBella was so scare if Laurent or Victoria find her when she looked for Jacob. She also worried Sam will pull Jacob )

* **Data 8**

**Chapter 12 Page: 298**

**Jacob was my best friend, but was a monster, too?** A real one? A bad one? Should I warn him, if he and his friends were . . . were murderers? If they were out slaughtering innocent hikers in cold blood? If they were truly creatures from a horror movie in every sense, would it be wrong to protect them?

 (Based on the data 8, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **Jacob was my best friend, but was a monster, too?** Jacob is Bella’s best friend, but in her mind he is a werewolf, monster, murderer, Bella confused what have to do )

* **Data 9**

**Chapter 15 Page: 357**

I glared at the cliffs and the crashing waves. **Well, why not? Why not quench it right now?** Jacob had promised me cliff diving, hadn’t he? Just because he was unavailable, should I have to give up the distraction I needed so badly—needed even worse because Jacob was out risking his life?

 (Based on the data 9, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **Well, why not? Why not quench it right now?** Inhere there is psychological conflict in Bella’s mind, between do the stupid action by taking cliff diving alone or here Edward’s voice to do not take cliff diving, but Bella decided to do extreme sport, cliff diving, for ignore her bored although she never do this extreme sport before. She want to hear the delusion voice of Edward, like what happen in Port Angeles )

* **Data 10**

**Chapter 15 Page: 360-361**

It didn’t surprise me that my delusion of Edward was there. “Keep swimming!” he ordered. “Don’t you dare give up!” “Fight!” he yelled. “Damn it, Bella, keep fighting.” Why? I don’t want to fight anymore. . . . I was almost happy that it was over. This was an easier death than others I’d faced. Oddly peaceful. . . . **Why would I fight when I was so happy where I was?**

 (Based on the data 10, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **Why would I fight when I was so happy where I was?** She always face with delusion of Edward, when she does stupid or dangerous things. In this part, the delusion of Edward ask her to keep swimming and fighting in her mind, but she ignore all delusions of Edward voice because she is happy with that condition, happy with hearing Edward’s voice )

* **Data 11**

**Chapter 18 Page: 404**

Jacob’s rabbit idled by the curb with Jared behind the wheel and Embry in the passenger seat. I understood what this meant: they were afraid to let him come here alone. **It made me sad, and a little annoyed.** The Cullens weren’t like that.

 (Based on the data 11, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **It made me sad, and a little annoyed.** Bella feel so sad when both of her best friend cannot be a friend, and always enmity )

* **Data 12**

**Chapter 18 Page: 408**

**Would he forgive me when Alice was gone?** What if he didn’t?

 (Based on the data 12, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **Would he forgive me when Alice was gone?** Bella afraid if Jacob do not want to make a friend again with her, because Jacob is the only one of her best friend that always beside her and always makes her happy when Cullen’s family move from Forks. She afraid made Jacob hurt because she has gone with Quileute’s or his tribe’s enemy )

* **Data 13**

**Chapter 18 Page: 408-409**

I couldn’t see the revulsion in his eyes. **I wanted to explain to him what Alice was really like,** to defend her against the judgments he’d made, but something warned me that now was not the time. A conflict is a struggle between opposing forces.

 (Based on the data 13, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **I wanted to explain to him what Alice was really like.** Bella actually want to explain to Jacob that Alice was not like what in Jacob’s mind, but she feels this not a good time to do that )

* **Data 14**

**Chapter 18 Page: 417**

Why was she so panicked? Why was her face twisting now with pity and horror? **What was it she had said to Rosalie on the phone just now?** Something about what she’d seen . . . and Rosalie’s remorse; Rosalie would never feel remorse for anything that happened to me. But if she’d hurt her family, hurt her brother. . .

 (Based on the data 14, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **What was it she had said to Rosalie on the phone just now?** Bella confuse with the panicked of Alice. She scare something bad was happen to Cullen Family or to Edward )

* **Data 15**

**Chapter 19 Page: 433-434**

I concentrated on lesser problems. Like, what I was going to say to Charlie if I got back? That was a theory enough problem to occupy several hours. And Jacob? He’d promised to wait for me, but did that promise still apply? **Would I end up home alone in Forks, with no one at all?** Maybe I didn’t want to survive, no matter what happened.

 (Based on the data 15, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **Would I end up home alone in Forks, with no one at all?** When Bella decide to follow Alice to save Edward in Italy. She thinks about what will happen with Charlie, because this the second time she leaves him without any problem before, and this was very hard time for Charlie because his best friend passed away. She also think how if Jacob do not stay up his promise to still be her best friend )

* **Data 16**

**Chapter 21 Page: 478**

 “Unless . . . ,” Aro interrupted. He looked unhappy with the way the conversation had gone. **“Unless you do intend to give her immortality?”** Edward pursed his lips, hesitating for a moment before he answered. “And if I do?” Aro smiled, happy again. “Why, then you would be free to go home and give my regards to my friend Carlisle.” His expression turned more hesitant. “But I’m afraid you would have to mean it.”

 (Based on the data 16, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **“Unless you do intend to give her immortality?”** Caius think Bella knows too much about the Volturi or vampire’s secret and scare if their secrets are exposed by her. So that why Caius and Aro get Edward to make her a vampire, if Edward promise to do that they will be free to go home )

* **Data 17**

**Chapter epilogue Page: 562**

**I had some serious problems.** My best friend counted me with his enemies. Victoria was still on the loose, putting everyone I loved in danger. If I didn’t become a vampire soon, the Volturi would kill me.

 (Based on the data 17, the psychological conflict is shown by the sentence **I had some serious problems.** She is in a dilemma, between choose his best friend, her true love or her lovely father, even the Volturi would kill her if she didn’t become a vampire soon )

1. **Social Conflict**

Social conflict is a type of external conflict, where characters struggle the ideologies, customs or habits of other people or groups of people. In social conflict, characters may even struggle against whole cultures and societies, such as immigrants struggling to assimilate in a new country. The social conflicts found in twilight New Moon are as follow:

* **Data 1**

**Chapter 11 Page: 267**

He growled at me, eyes glinting hard. “If you want to blame someone, why don’t you point your finger at those filthy, reeking bloodsuckers that you love so much?” “I told you that you didn’t want to hear it, “ he said. “I don’t understand who you mean,” I whispered. He raised one eyebrow in disbelief.” I think you understand exactly who I mean. You’re not going to make me say it, are you? I don’t like hurting you.” “I don’t understand who you mean,” I repeated mechanically.

**“The Cullens,”** he said slowly, drawing out the word, scrutinizing my face as he spoke it. “I saw that—I can see in your eyes what it does to you when I say their name.”

 (Based on the data 1, the social conflict is shown by the word **“The Cullens,”** Quileute really do not like with the Cullen family because bloodsucker or a vampire is the enemy the ancient of Quileute, a werewolf )

* **Data 2**

**Chapter 17 Page: 297**

 **“She was alone all the time.** She didn’t call her friends back, and after a while, they stopped calling.”

 (Based on the data 2, the social conflict is shown by the sentence **“She was alone all the time”.** After Edward leaved Bella, she loose her social interaction )

1. **The Significance of The Main Character’s Conflict to The Plot**
2. **The beginning conflict of the story**

The beginning of conflict of this novel is begun when the Cullen family wants to celebrate Bella’s eighteenth birthday. All of family members are together to celebrate it. When the party was going on, Bella unpredictable stuck her finger with the edge of slice of paper. The paper slices her finger. A single drop blood oozed from the tiny cut. Jasper who often has more trouble sticking to the Cullen’s diet, suddenly Jasper become un control and fight Bella. Edward directly threw himself at Bella, flinging her back across the table. Jasper slammed into Edward. Jasper tried to shove past Edward, spanning his teeth just inches from Edward’s face. After that incident Edward changes, he become so silent and finally he decide to leave Bella with his family to move away to other place without Bella. Because he know that his world is too dangerous for human like Bella.

1. **Rising conflict of the story**

In the months that follow after Edward leaved, Bella feel lonely, sad and loose her social interaction. She was alone all the time. She didn’t call her friend back, and after a while her friends stopped calling.

After she met Jacob, her old friend, she slowly survived again. Ever since she started hanging out with Jacob she seems better. She has some color in her checks when she comes home, some color in her eyes. She’s happier. But he happier not lasting, because Jacob have a long time not meet or call her again cause of his “sick”. When he was better, he not met or called her. He was out with his friend. Bella felt lonely, worried, bored and perforated again.

1. **Climax of the story**

After Jacob feel can control himself, he met Bella again, but it’s not a good time because Alice also met Bella to make clear about something that she had seen. She had seen Bella killing herself with jumping herself in ocean cliff. Jacob did not like with Alice or the Cullen family because he thought they were the enemy or Quileute. Rosalie told what Alice’s seen to Edward. Edward directly called Bella’s house when Jacob was there. Jacob hang the phone and said that Charlie was in funeral. Edward consider who was dead was Bella. Edward attempts to commit ‘vampire suicide’ by revealing his vampire qualities in public and bringing on the wrath of the Volturi when he thinks Bella has done the same by jumping off a cliff. Bella running through the crowded piazza on St. Marcus Day in [Volterra, Italy](http://www.volterra.net/) splashing through the fountain just as the clock begins to strike the hour, in order to save Edward from exposing himself to the sunlight in public.

1. **Falling conflict of the story**

Bella find Edward in Volterra and tell him that she is still alive. In the first moments after Bella saves him and he is disoriented, thinking he sees Bella in death or some other state of being. Unfortunately Volteri had send their confessor to bring Edward, Alice and Bella to Volturi place. Aro, one of volterri very interesting with Bella’s scent, and want to kill her. But he knows that Bella also has a potential, because he can’t read Bella’s thought. He offering Edward, Bella and Alice to join with their royal family, but they do not accept his offer. Caius said that Bella is too much knows about their world. He scare that she will expose their secrets. So that why, Volturi give option to them, they will be free if Edward makes Bella become one of them, become a vampire, because Bella had too much know their secret. Edward agree with the volturi’s offer.

1. **Ending conflict of the story**

They return to Forks, Edward told Bella that he had always loved her and only leaved Forks to protect her, Bella forgiven him. The Cullens vote in favor Bella being transformed into a vampire. The result five of them are agree if Bella transform to be a vampire, but Carlisle suggests that that transform will do after Bella finished her school and moves out of Charlie’s house. After all happen to Bella, Charlie banned him to met Bella or come to his house, he scare if Edward will make his daughter hurt again. But, finally Bella decide to meet her father with her destiny, Edward Cullen.

**CHAPTER V**

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion about analyzing main character conflict of Twilight New Moon novel.

* 1. **Conclusion**

This study is about analytical of literary work that specified in analyzing a novel. Novel itself means is a kind of fiction, literary work in the form of story which shows the characters and unreal event, but they have similar with real life.

The writer explains about the elements of novel such as; plot, character, conflict, etc. Those elements have each strong relation, because plot develops from characters, mainly the character’s conflict. From these elements whole of the story is complete. It will help the readers in understanding the content of novel, and find out some messages which an author explored in the novel.

The simple plot of story moves from beginning of conflict, rising of conflict, climax, falling of conflict and ending of conflict. The characterization in the novel used to describe the character’s physical appearance and personality. Portraying the character’s emotional and moral traits or revealing her relationship with other characters in the novel. In the novel also have many kind of conflict such as, physical conflict, psychological conflict and social conflict.

This study is analyzing the main character’s conflict in Twilight New Moon. The conflicts are physical conflict, psychological conflict and social conflict, which faced by Edward that decided to leave Bella. This incident of Jasper that attack Bella when her finger stuck by the edge of paper and bleeding in Bella’s birthday celebration in Cullen’s house had made Edward aware that his world is too dangerous with Bella.

In the months that follow after Edward leaved, Bella faces various conflicts. She feels lonely, sad and loose her social interaction. She was alone all the time. She didn’t call her friend back, and after a while her friends stopped calling. She tries to survive by doing everything to ignore her memory about Edward, one of them by doing cliff diving because she feels lonely and bored.

Alice had seen Bella killing herself with jumping herself in ocean cliff. Rosalie told to Edward that Bella has killed herself. He makes a decision to suicide or provokes the Volturi, but Bella and Alice decide to go to Voltura to save Edward.

* 1. **Suggestion**

The writer gives suggestion for the readers to analyze characters in the novel, because in Twilight New Moon has learned about bravery and honesty of teenager to face with a powerful vampire to protect someone she loved. It means that bravery and honesty can gain the big power.

The writer hopes that the result of this study can be used as a reference for other researchers who want to know about literary work, especially in a novel. She suggest other researchers to analyze the same novel Twilight New Moon but in different case. However, there are still many things that can be analyzed in the novel such as theme, plot, etc.

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**SYNOPSIS**

This story began when Isabella Marie Swan moved from Phoenix, Arizona to Forks, Washington. A small town in Olympic Peninsula, the rainiest place in the world. She met Edward Cullen, a mysterious guy who is very charming that makes sense Bella somersaults, with porcelain skin, gilt eyes and melodious voice. Edward was very interesting figure who makes Bella hooked. They were falling in love each other and make a relationship.

The conflict happened when the Cullen family wants to celebrate Bella’s eighteenth birthday. All of family members are together to celebrate it. When the party was going on, Bella unpredictable stuck her finger with the edge of slice of paper. The paper slices her finger. A single drop blood oozed from the tiny cut. Jasper who often has more trouble sticking to the Cullen’s diet, suddenly Jasper become un control and fight Bella. Edward directly threw himself at Bella to save her, flinging her back across the table. Jasper slammed into Edward. Jasper tried to shove past Edward, spanning his teeth just inches from Edward’s face. After that incident Edward changes, he become so silent and finally he decide to leave Bella with his family to move away to other place without Bella. Because he know that his world is too dangerous for human like Bella.

In the months that follow after Edward leaved, Bella feel lonely, sad and loose her social interaction. She was alone all the time. She didn’t call her friend back, and after a while her friends stopped calling.

After she met Jacob, her old friend, she slowly survived again. Ever since she started hanging out with Jacob she seems better. She has some color in her checks when she comes home, some color in her eyes. She’s happier. But he happier not lasting, because Jacob have a long time not meet or call her again cause of his “sick”. When he was better, he not met or called her. He was out with his friend. Bella felt lonely, worried, bored and perforated again.

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They return to Forks, Edward told Bella that he had always loved her and only leaved Forks to protect her, Bella forgiven him. The Cullens vote in favor Bella being transformed into a vampire. The result five of them are agree if Bella transform to be a vampire, but Carlisle suggested that transform will do after Bella finished her school and moved out of Charlie’s house. After all happen to Bella, Charlie banned Edward to met Bella or come to his house, he scare if Edward will make his daughter hurt again. But, finally Bella decide to meet her father with her destiny, Edward Cullen.

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| 2 | 2 April 2012 | Pengajuan Bab 1 | Sukarsono, M.Pd |  |
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