CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Literature is interesting because it teaches the readers to realize about a great variety of people and important issues such as, love, hatred, ambition, failure or success. It also shares experience to reader's social condition that able to learn about the good things in the bad ones, which can be adopted to improve their life. This description relates to Cohen's statement that literature is necessary in our life because it gives certain impression, message and pleasure to readers (21).

In its development, literary works have many forms. The major forms of literature are novel, poem, drama, short story and novella. These main forms of literature can be written in various genres. Genre is category characterized by similarities in forms, style or subject matter. The classic major genres of literature are comedy, romance, tragedies and satire (M.H Abrams 68). One form of literary works is novel; according to Abrams its (novel) magnitude permits a great variety of characters, greater complication of plot. The ideas flow naturally word by words; it is stated by Abrams as 'great variety of writings'. Thus, the reader can read the situation in the work detail. (68). they can also feel the situation by their own imagination. The story can be based on the society around the author in different place and different time. So, there will be many different experiences that readers will get by reading a

novel. Robert DiYanni states that through reading a wide variety of stories readers can enter many different imaginative worlds in the process enlarging and deepening reader's perception of the world (3-4). There are many interesting things that we can get from the novel. Novel contains more details to understand the story. By reading the novel, the reader will know what happen in that novel, such as the conflict that happens of the main character in the novel (2). So, from the novel, the readers can fell their own imagination and the story of the novel also can be based on the writer itself. That is why this study chooses novel as the object of the research.

In literature conflict is defined into two kinds; internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict that happens to the main character which involve some elements in his nature, a struggle against himself, his conscience, or simply to decide what going to do. Meanwhile external conflict is the external forces such us physical nature, society or fate that some have to face or struggle, the struggle could be man against his environment and man against society (Perrine 60). The Internal and external conflict in the novel will make that story become more interesting to be read and make the reader feel curios about the continuation of the story and conflicts also build the emotional of the reader.

Havighurst said that conflict will always be part of human life. Human being in all conditions whether good or bad has to undergo what is called conflict in their life, yet. Conflict is also being used in literature since it is the main part in any form of fiction- short story, drama, narrative poem or novel (569). It is means that conflict

always happen in our life. Conflict are listed and called as sequence of event too (Kennedy 7). It can be assumed that everything that is experienced by the characters in the novel is called a conflict.

Character has an important role in a story, besides as a pawn that makes the story alive, character also viewed as a strategic position to carry a message or something that the author wants to convey in the story, so character which represents a person becomes something interested in the story. Character is the fictional people that become a part of the action of a literary work (Judith 39). Even when the characters are animals, they almost invariably represent human beings or exhibit human attributes (Lynn and Leslie 17).

On the other hand, Abrams says that the main characters have a significant role in the novel, characters are the persons presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say the dialogue and what they do the action(20). Each action that character does in literary work usually can show the conflict happen in the novel.

The study is interested in studying the novel *Emma* by Jane Austen published in 1815, because *Emma* is one of Austen's best novels, with some critics holding it in higher regard than *Pride and Prejudice*. In Emma Woodhouse, Austen has created one of her most memorable heroines, a willful, headstrong, yet fundamentally well-

intentioned young woman whose intelligence and energy need the tempering of experience before she can be judged truly mature http://www.enotes.com/topics/emma. Besides, the intensity of Jane Austen's novels is inseparable from their concreteness and this intensity must be stressed because it is so different from the charming and cosy qualities with which these novels are often associated (Arnold Kettle 92).

Generally *Emma* by Jane Austen talks about the beautiful, smart, rich and independent woman named Emma. She is the youngest daughter of Mr. Woodhouse and Mrs. Woodhouse. Her mother had died long time ago and Emma has been care by the excellent woman as a governess, she is Miss Taylor who had fallen little short of a mother in affection. A precocious twenty-year-old resident of the village of Highbury imagines herself to be naturally gifted in conjuring love matches. After self-declared success at matchmaking between her governess and Mr. Weston, a village widower, Emma takes it upon herself to find an eligible match for her new friend, Harriet Smith.

Emma believe in matchmaking. Emma believes in her ability to match making. It is applies to her sister, governess, best friend, etc. After Emma's succession in match maker her governess Miss Taylor, Emma gets brave and believes that she can be a matchmaker for others and do matchmaking again. They are the quest for marriage and financial security. The condition makes Emma does it. At that time, women are allowed to have friends from the same genre. Women's friend is

woman and man's friend is man. The purpose of marriage is for economic and social status.

1.2. Statement of Problems

From the previous introduction in background of study, the problems statement complied as follows:

- 1. How is Emma Woodhouse characterized in Jane Austen novel *Emma*?
- 2. What is Emma Woodhouse's internal and external conflict in matchmaking in Jane Austen novel *Emma*?

1.3. Objective of Study

In organizing this study, there are several objectives that the writer hopes to achieve. The objectives of the study are intended to answer every question, as has already been mentioned in the detailing of the problems. The objectives that are purposed to be reached are:

- 1. To describe the characterizations of Emma Woodhouse characterize in Jane Austen novel *Emma*.
- 2. To find out the conflict of Emma Woodhouse has in matchmaking in Jane Austen's novel *Emma*.

1.4. Scope and Limitation

To avoid a broad discussion, this study focuses on Emma Woodhouse characterization as the main character in the novel. Henceforth, the analysis of the characterization is the beginning to provide the conflict of Emma Woodhouse in matchmaking in novel.

1.5. Significant of Study

By reading this study, it is expected that the reader will enrich the knowledge of the portrait how to find out the conflict in novel. Besides, the reader will be able to appreciate the literary work itself as a human's work which serves another side of human's life, especially Jane Austen's literary works.

On the other hand, the reader can explore some information from this study and get more understanding about that. At last, this study can be considered as a contribution to the literary study especially for students of English Letter Department in Islamic State University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

1.6. Method of Study

This chapter discusses how the research takes the data and is conducted. It involves into four main sub chapters, consist of research design, source of data, procedure of data collections and procedure of data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

In analyzing the data, descriptive qualitative method is an effective means to achieve the goals answering the statement of problems. The data are from the word, taken from Jane Austen's novel *Emma*.

Qualitative research is descriptive; the data is collected from words rather than numbers (Bogdan and Biklen 28). The written result of the research contain quotation from the data illustrate and substantiate the presentation.

The type of descriptive qualitative method is descriptive confirmatory, it means that the result of study is descriptive based on confirmation of some theories and data performed in the novel (Roth 75). This study applies an intrinsic approach the focus of discussion. The data collected will be listed in data event.

1.6.2. Source of Data

The main source of this analysis is the Novel of Jane Austen *Emma*. It will analyze the character form novel to get the conflict of matchmaking by Emma in the novel.

1.6.3. Procedure of Data Collection.

Data is the most important aspect in conducting the research, so data must be collected effectively. In collecting data for of this research is used the qualitative method. The steps of data collecting are as follows:

- 1.6.3.1. Reading the novel to collect the data and to get the accurate data.
- 1.6.3.2. Select the related references to support the data collection.
- 1.6.4. Procedure Data Analysis.

The data that which have been collected will be analyzed using literary theory. This research is used qualitative method, so the data collection is taken from the word in the novel. The research follows the following steps:

- 1.6.4.1. Reading the novel many times to get the best understanding about the novel.
- 1.6.4.2. Selecting and collecting data in the word and conversation of the novel that related to the problem.
 - 1.6.4.3. Analyzing the data collected dealing with the statement of problem.
 - 1.6.4.4. Make a conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

Character: Character is the fictional people that become a part of the action of a literary work (Judith 39).

Conflict: The arousal of two or more strong motives that cannot be solved together (http://www.britannica.com/topic/conflict-psychology)

Matchmaking: An attempt to make two people romantically interested in each other, especially an attempt to set up a date between people or to arrange a marriage. A service aiming to bring together sellers and buyers or potential partners. The act or process of locating suitable players to take part in a multiplayer game session (https://www.wordnik.com/words/matchmaking).