

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into eight sub-chapters which contain the background of the research, questions of the research, objectives of the research, the significance of the research, the scope and limitation which cover the conflict on short stories *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*. It also presents the definition of key terms, and the last is organization of the research.

1.1 The Background of the Research

“Literature expresses imagination and creativity; it communicates both powerful and sophisticated ideas in works of art” (Anonbig, 2006). It more or less means that literature is a combination between imagination and creativity, it presents beauty and the ideas of qualities that give pleasure to observe or the personal attraction in certain features—hence it is known that a wide array of literature is interesting—as a means to increase knowledge of literary works of people.

There have been various attempts to define literature. In Eagleton’s view in her book *Literary Theory: an Introduction*, she states that:

Literature is as ‘imaginative’ writing in the sense of fiction—writing which is not literally true. She further clarifies that a distinction between ‘fact’ and ‘fiction’, then—seems unlikely to get us very far—not least because the distinction itself is often a questionable one (Eagleton, 1996: 11).

Based on the statement above it can be concluded that literature is all of written imagination that between fact and fiction not clearly yet, but all of them so far is not true, it means literature is a fiction. Almost similarly, Roberts and Jacobs in his book *Introduction to Reading and Writing* explain that:

Literature broadly includes just about everything that is written, we use it more specifically to mean written compositions that tell stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, and analyze and advocate ideas. He exemplifies a great deal of literature is designed to be read aloud (many poems), and much is designed to be spoken and acted out by live actors (plays) (1992: 3).

Based on the statements above it shows that literature is everything that is written or a fiction that has six components in the writing that tells such as; stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, and analyze and advocate ideas. It presents major genre of those is three, such as; drama and poems.

According to Roberts and Jacobs, “literature may be classified into four genres: prose fiction, poetry, drama, and nonfiction prose. While all are the forms each with his own requirements of structure and style, usually the first three are classed as imaginative literature” (1992: 4). This is related to Roberts and Jacobs “prose fiction, or narrative fiction, includes novels, short stories, myths, parables, romances, and epics. Nonfiction prose includes; a new report, feature articles, themes, editorials, textbooks, historical and biographical works, etc” (1992: 4).

Based on the Roberts statements more or less means there are four major

genres in literature; prose fiction, poetry, drama, and nonfiction prose. The term genre may refer to the four types of literature in general or to the other types in specific.

In Klaler's view—Associate Professor of English and American Studies at the University of Innsbruck about genre of literature:

The term genre usually refers to one of the three classical literary forms of epic, drama, or poetry. He further clarifies this categorization is slightly confusing as the epic occurs in verse—too, but is not classified as poetry. It is—in fact, a precursor of the modern novel (i.e., prose fiction) because of its structural features such as plot, character presentation, and narrative perspective (Klaler, 1962: 16).

According to Pasco:

Compared to the novel—the short story has had remarkably little criticism devoted and what theory exists reveal few definitive statements about its nature. He further clarifies, for the last quarter century, critics have neglected generic questions and turned to the consideration of narration or *reçit*. He concludes that they hedge on definitions, origins, major traits, on just about everything having to do with short story as a genre (Pasco, 1991).

From the statements above it shows that short story is one of major form in the literature, and work of fiction is format of the short story.

Short story as genre in the literature. In the short story, the author not only tell us what he writes, but also show us about every aspect with imagination.

The Open Window and *The Interlopers* are two from one of masterpiece in *Beasts and Super Beasts* in 1914 by Hector Hugh Munro. He has pen name, namely Saki. Hector Hugh Munro or Saki has several

similarities and differences between his stories. Some similarities include irony and the type of conflicts in his stories. Some differences include the involvement of nature and the different themes. These similarities and differences are seen in, *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*, both stories written by Saki. However, similarities are more likely to be found in Saki's works, but in this research is focused to analyze the conflicts of the stories, both stories have a conflict between two characters (2013).

Based on the descriptions above hence this research discusses about conflicts in Hector Hugh Munro's short stories *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*.

So far, as far as the researcher knowledge, by analyzing conflicts in *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers* still difficult to analyze. Research on this conflicts will be useful because: 1) Analyzing the conflicts will offer some contribution to the study of literature in general and short story in special. 2) This research will also offer some new information for further study about conflicts in *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*.

1.2 Questions of the Research

Based on the background above, to get a clear depiction of the conflicts in main characters short stories *The Open Window* and *The*

Interlopers by Hector Hugh Munro the researcher limits the problems as follows:

- 1.2.1 What are the internal conflicts of *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*?
- 1.2.2 What are the external conflicts in *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*?
- 1.2.3 How do the external conflicts influence the internal conflicts of main characters in *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*?
- 1.2.4 What are the similarities of conflicts between *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*?

1.3 Objectives of The Research

The objectives of this research is to find out and get a clear description of:

- 1.3.1 The internal conflicts in short stories *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*.
- 1.3.2 The external conflicts between one character and other characters in short stories *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*.
- 1.3.3 The influences of external conflict to internal conflict of the main characters in *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*.
- 1.3.4 The similarities of conflicts between short stories *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*.

1.4 Significance of The Research

This research is expected to be one of the references in studying short stories through the theories of literature. Furthermore, the results of the research can be seen as a contribution in the study of literary theory in relation to the study of any short stories. In the other hand, by analyzing this literary work, the researcher wants to know more about the conflicts in main in the short stories *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers* in Hector Hugh Munro and hopes this research can be reference in an effort to improve understanding about intrinsic and extrinsic on the literally work.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In order to get the result of this research, researcher concentrates only to analyze the conflicts of main characters in the short stories *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers* by Hector Hugh Munro. Those are internal conflicts and external conflicts. In the internal conflicts are Mr. Nuttel against himself in *The Open Window*, and Gradwitz against himself in *The Interlopers*. The external conflicts are Mr. Nuttel against Vera in *The Open Window*, Mr. Nuttel against Mrs. Sappleton in *The Open Window*, Gradwitz against nature in *The Interlopers*. Gradwitz against Znaeym in *The Interlopers*. The influences of external conflict to internal conflict of main characters in *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*.

Those are external conflicts influence the internal conflict of Mr. Nuttel in *The Open Window*, external conflicts influence the internal conflict of Gradwitz in *The Interlopers*. The last is the similarities of conflicts of main characters in *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*. The data are taken from conversations between the character with other characters.

1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

In this sub-chapter, there is definition of key terms. There are consist of character and conflict:

1.6.1 Character

Character in literature is an extended verbal representation of a human being—the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior. They exemplify that through the dialogue, action, and commentary, authors, portray characters who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters at whom you may laugh or whom you may dislike or even hate (Roberts and Jacobs, 1992: 137).

From this statement it means character is representation of a human being—character as people, animal, or things that present the idea and message about their feeling by the actions or dialogue between each character who are protagonist or antagonist in the story belong. Such as; even loving, laugh, and like or dislike.

1.6.2 Conflict

According to Roberts and Jacobs, conflict brings out the extremes of human energy, causing characters to engage in the decisions, actions, responses, and interactions that make up most stories.

They continue, in its most elemental form, a conflict is the opposition of two people their conflict may take the shape such as; of envy, hatred, anger, argument, avoidance, gossip, lies, fighting, and many other form and actions (1992: 94).

Based on the statement above can be said that conflict is the most significant element of plot; it means conflict is most important part of the story. Conflict is opposing between each character, especially protagonist and antagonist that contrast between ideas or opinions. They convey the action by envy, hatred, anger, argument, avoidance, gossip, lies, fighting, and many other form and action based on the characterization.

1.7 Organization of the Research

This research is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction which contains the background of the research, question of the research, objectives of the research, the significance of the research, the scope and limitation, the definition of key terms, and organization of the research. Chapter two is review of related literature which contains the literature, short story, character, characterization and theory of conflict which explains about external and internal conflict. Chapter three are the method of the research which contains of the nature of the research, the source of the data, the selection of the data, the data, and the steps of the data analysis. Furthermore is chapter four that explains about the conflicts in main characters in *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*. Those are internal conflicts and external conflicts. In the internal conflicts are Mr.

Nuttel against himself in *The Open Window*, and Gradwitz against himself in *The Interlopers*. The external conflicts are Mr. Nuttel against Vera in *The Open Window*, Mr. Nuttel against Mrs. Sappleton in *The Open Window*, Gradwitz against nature in *The Interlopers*. Gradwitz against Zynaem in *The Interlopers*. The influences of external conflict to internal conflict of main characters in *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*. Those are external conflicts influence the internal conflict of Mr. Nuttel in *The Open Window*, external conflicts influence the internal conflict of Gradwitz in *The Interlopers*. The last is the similarities of conflicts of main characters in *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers*. The last, in chapter five, the researcher concludes the analysis of the research.