

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

There are some previous studies that have closely the same topic but different objects. The previous study is required for research because it assists both the writer and the next researcher. Previous studies demonstrate how to conduct analysis and research with high research quality. It also serves as a guide for new research findings. To support the analysis, the researcher conduct a review of previous studies related to the topic.

The first study that analyses the same topic in a different object entitled "*The Inner Conflict of The Main Character of Bumi Cinta, A Novel of Habiburrahman El Shirazy: Kurt Lewin's Conflict Approach*" was done by Nurbaya (2021). The results of Nurbaya's research reveal that the research aims to describe inner conflicts that are experienced by the main character and describe personality. The main characters were analyzed using Kurt Lewin's psychological approach, namely 1) approach-approach conflict, 2) avoidance-avoidance conflict, and 3) approach-avoidance conflict. Furthermore, based on Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs theory, this study examines the causes of conflict, namely physiological needs, security needs, belonging and love needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

The second study by Zamil and Zuriyati (2018) is entitled “*The Inner Conflicts of Female Characters in The Novel Ayat-Ayat Cinta2 by Habiburrahman El Shirazy (Literary Psychoanalytic Approach)*”. In this study, the researcher analyzed all the female characters in the novel Ayat-Ayat Cinta using the psychological approach of Kurt Lewin. The results of their research show that all the characters in the novel have an inner conflict, but Sabina's character has a dominant inner conflict compared to the other characters, namely avoidance-avoidance conflict.

The third study was written by Moge et al (2023) entitled “*Conflicts of The Main Character in Rachael Lippincott's Five Feet Apart*”. The researchers concluded that there are internal dan external conflicts that can be found in the novel. First, the internal conflict of Stella's mind thinks about her genetic rare disease, while the external conflict discusses how Stella Grant faces many people around her to struggle against cystic fibrosis (her disease). This research used psychological approach but they did not mention the expert.

Another previous study entitled “*The Psychological Conflict of Main Actor in The Suffragette Film by Sarah Gavron Based on Kurt Lewin's Perspective.*” Written by Basid and Agustin (2019). In this study there are 3 discussions of the formulation of the problem under study. First, the main actor's particular psychological conflicts. Second, the main actor's psychological conflicts' root causes. The impact of the main actor's psychological conflict comes in third. This study used Kurt Lewin's perspective. As a result, the main characters going through psychological conflict are those who engage in approach conflict,

approach-avoidance conflict, and multiple approach conflict. The main causes were individual and environmental elements. The impact of the main actor's psychological conflict is disappointment by someone else and from the environment itself.

Another previous study related was composed by Anggraeni et al. (2022) entitled "*Psychological Conflict of The Main Character in Paul Greengrass' Movie 'Captain Philips'.*" Researchers conducting this research want to know what kinds of psychological conflicts, Captain Richard Phillips had and how these psychological conflicts affected his mental state. The researcher discovered 29 data points in this research based on the main character's actions, feelings, and utterances, with avoidance-avoidance conflict being the dominant psychological conflict. The main character, Captain Richard Phillips, suffers from mental stress and poor physical health as a result of his psychological conflict.

Based on previous studies above, it is clear that psychological conflict or inner conflict is an intriguing topic to investigate. This also demonstrates the importance of inner conflict in human beings. The researcher wants to do one more study on the issue of psychological conflict of the main character Sarah. As a result, it can demonstrate that the research conducted is unique in terms of the subject being studied and the structure, and thus does not plagiarize, duplicate, or replicate. With information gained from previous studies, the researcher hopes that this research can be viewed as a study that has fulfilled its roles in both academic and structural criteria. Therefore, what makes this research different is

that the researcher focuses more on the psychological conflict of Sarah's character using the types of psychological conflict that is classified by Muis (2009) and theory proposed by Kurt Lewin.

2.2 Character and Characterization

According to Hawthorne (1995: 15), character analysis is one of the least difficult aspects of studying a novel. It is mostly used in literary works because the author frequently uses proper names to rename the character's name. Character is a crucial intrinsic element in a literary work. Kennedy (1991:96) stated that the things that characters do and say are more obvious than are logic and meaning of the pattern in which they say and do them. Characters is showing at perpetrator of presented story or the player of the story. Whereas characterization is portraying of clear picture about someone who present in a story. Kennedy (1991:98)

Character in a work of fiction can be interpreted as a representation of a human being. The author describes a character who deserves attention, love, and support through behavior, traits, and descriptions. The protagonist is the main character in a story, while the antagonist is the character who opposes it. There are two types of characters: major characters and minor characters. The major character is a character who appears and dominates in every single part of the story or the major character is the one who draws the most attention from people and becomes the focus of the viewer's attention. Whereas the minor character appears in only one event. Minor characters appear infrequently throughout the story and only when there is a connection with a major character, either directly or indirectly.

Characters play important roles in making stories in novels meaningful. On the other hand, characterization is crucial in giving the main character or a peripheral character a distinct personality. The process of creating and developing a fictional character is referred to as characterization. According to this definition, characterization is a true description of the characters who participate in the story through their actions. Characterizations or disposition is a technique or method of displaying figures. According to Jones (1968:84) characters appear directly through the author's description.

2.3 Psychological Approach

In fact, literary works will always be involved in all aspects of life, including psychological aspects. It cannot be overlooked from the standpoint of dualism, which holds that humans are essentially made up of one body and one soul. The goal of psychological research is divided into three categories. First and foremost, the goal of understanding behavior is to define factors that combine the development and expression of behavior. Secondly, psychology aims to develop techniques that will allow the control of behavior, that is, a method of "shaping" or course of psychological development through manipulating those basic factors to the growth and expression of behavior.

The psychological approach most directly leads to a significant expansion of the meaning of a literary work. Several phenomena associated with the human soul can be found in literature. Characters in the author's literary works reflect the phenomenon. It allows literature to be analyzed using psychological theories that

also seek the human soul in real life. When people talk about psychology and its role in literature, they are primarily interested in the author's imagination. Because all literary works are based on some kind of experience, and all authors are human, people are inevitably caught up in a wide range of emotional issues (caused by experience). Although not all psychological analysis of literary work is undertaken to arrive at an understanding of the literary work, people must be willing to use psychology to discuss probability to some extent.

The concept of personality is one of the genres of psychology. According to Wellek and Austin (1956: 90), literary psychology has four meanings. First, literary psychology is the psychological study of literature. In fact, literary works will always be involved in all aspects of life, including psychological aspects. It cannot be overlooked from the standpoint of dualism, which holds that humans are essentially made up of one body and one soul. The goal of psychological research is divided into three categories. The primary goal of understanding behavior is to identify factors that influence the development and expression of behavior. Second, psychology seeks to develop techniques that will allow for the control of behavior, which includes a method of "shaping" or course of psychological development through manipulation of those fundamental factors to the growth and expression of behavior.

When discuss about psychology and its role in literature, mostly concerned with the author's imagination. People are inevitably caught up in a wide range of emotional issues which is caused by experience, because all literary works are based on some kind of experience and all authors are human. Moreover, the

psychology of literature can be content of research that considers the significance and having the part of psychological studies (Afif & Amelia, 2021). Although not all psychological analyses of literary works are conducted in order to gain an understanding of the work, people must be willing to use psychology to discuss probability to some extent.

Several phenomena associated with the human soul can be found in literature. Psychological elements as manifestations of fictional characters in the story can be interpreted that psychological elements can be realized. Psychology has a strong relationship with literature (Kiranamita and Samanik, 2021). Characters in the author's literary works reflect the phenomenon. It allows literature to be analyzed using psychological theories that also seek the human soul in real life. Literary psychology is defined as a discipline that examines literary works that contain some events from human life played by fictional or even real characters (as cited in Sangidu, 2004:30).

2.4 Psychological Conflict

Conflict is a natural part of life's stories. As a consequence, the reader may become emotionally invested in the story's events. On the other hand, conflict can arise within an individual self as well as between two or more persons. According to Wellek and Warren (1995: 285), conflict is a dramatic term that encompasses both action and reaction and highlights a battle between two equal forces. If there is no regular agreement or arrangement between a desire and other desires, the conflict will arise.

The events that have occurred in the past can shape a person's personality. Conflict can also bring out a person's personality. It because the memory of past-event strick in the human mind, while the mind is under constant pressure and conflict, when one experiences an unwanted trauma, unresolved conflict, or even desires, one tends to "forget" or "ignore" it by suppressing all of the experiences and keeping them in their unconsciousness (Amelia, 2021). Conflict can also arise when one ego disagrees with another. In real life, most people try to avoid this. It is possible that a person's psychological state could affect how they want to present themselves in social environments (Nababan and Nurmaily, 2021).

2.4.1 Inner Conflict

Inner conflict refers to a character's discussion over what to do or think. Inner or internal conflict refers to a mental dilemma or struggle. This quandary is frequently characterized by having to choose between two opposing options. Everyone goes through this struggle from time to time. Conflict occurs when a person has disagreements with others about a cause or purpose, which causes frustration and difficulty. Everyone has internal conflict over objectives, decisions, and ideals, which is also referred to as a moral problem or an internal conflict. When a person is forced to choose between two or more obligations or objectives but can only complete one of them, this issue arises. This is a fundamental conflict for the character, and it must be resolved by the character himself. Muis (2009:42-59) states that in general there are several internal conflicts (psychological) including :

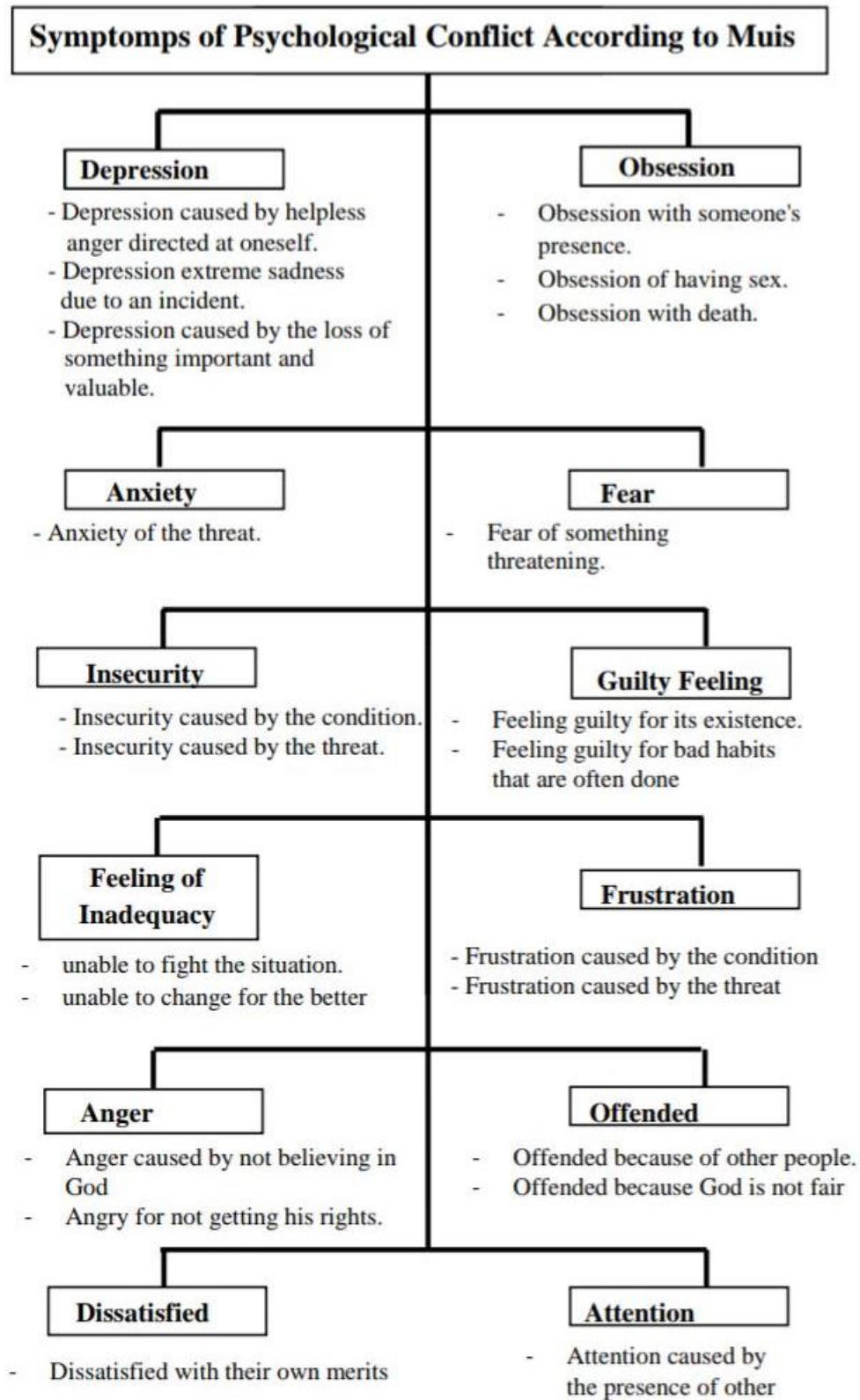


Chart 1. Symtoms of Psychological Conflict According to Muis

a) Depression

Depression, as a psychopathological term, refers to the feeling of helplessness associated with hating oneself, helpless anger directed against oneself and others, and feeling guilty for being weak (Wolman, 1990). Depression is a symptom of someone experiencing a state of sadness, meaning an emotion characterized by feelings of unlucky, loss, and helpless. Symptoms of a person is said to be experiencing depression when he is in a state of sadness and disappointment. A serious illness that affects both physical and mental health, depression is more than just a bad mood. Depression has an impact on one's thoughts, feelings, and behavior.

This is in line with Parkes (in Minderop, 2013: 39) proves that a long sadness emerges from depression and hopelessness, which refers to anxiety that is affected insomnia, losing appetite, become sensitive, and keeping away from society. Sadness is an emotion that arises as a result of disappointment caused by the loss of something or someone. According to Krech (1974), sadness or grief is a feeling associated with the loss of something important or valuable. In general, the intention of sadness can be measured by the standard of a value; if the lost object is very valuable, the sadness becomes very deep; otherwise, the sadness becomes shallow.

On the other hand, when someone loses something that is not very valuable, the sadness is not as intense. Even if the loss has a minor impact, the feeling of loss is still referred to as sadness. Beside that humans often became quieter, less excited and withdrawn. Disappointment is also included in the depression section. Disappointment is being discouraged heart, dissatisfied because the wish was not granted and sad also part of depression. Daily life activities suffer as a result of depression, which has as its primary symptoms a lack of motivation and a sense of sadness or unhappiness.

b) Obsession

According to Jenike et al (1986: 214) obsessions are disturbing and repetitive thoughts, impulses, and images that come into being by themselves and cannot be controlled, although they usually do not always seem irrational to the individual who experiences them. The most common obsession with fear of contamination is the fear of expressing sexual or aggressive impulses.

Obsession works the way when a person want something, then he will make efforts to get it. An obsession is a persistent thought about something or someone that always seems to be on the person's mind. An obsession can be a one-time event or a long-term interest, and it can be an unpleasant experience. Obsessions can manifest themselves in your daily life as thoughts, dreams, urges, and fantasies.

Obsession is a person's desire to get something he wants that cannot be controlled. According to Oltmanns & Emery (2013: 195), obsessions are repetitive, unwanted, and intrusive cognitive events that can take the form of thoughts or images in the mind or desires (impulses). Some types of obsessions include sexual obsessions, unwanted thoughts about hurting oneself or others, fantasies about death, worrying that one is not doing something one should be doing, worrying about doing something drastically wrong in one's religion or belief system, anxiety constant about offending others, fear of germs or disease and fear of losing control

c) Anxiety

Anxiety is when a person feels a threat, but the threat not necessarily the case. Anxiety is a feeling is a signal or suspicion or feeling of fear associated with a calamity or unpleasant event, which is about to happen, whether it is real or just in the mind. Anxiety and fear are not the same, but they are frequently used interchangeably. Fear is an appropriate, present-oriented, and short-lived response to a clearly identifiable and specific threat, whereas anxiety is a future-oriented, long-acting response broadly focused on a diffuse threat.

Anxiety disorder has caused the main character to feel hopeless. As it is said that anxiety will arise when people are not ready to face a threat (Alwisol, 2014; 22). A person may experience anxiety symptoms over

time. It can be challenging to know when to seek support because we all experience anxious feelings. Anxiety is more than simply being stressed or concerned. When we are under stress, we often experience stress and anxiety. Once the stressful situation has passed, these feelings usually pass.

d) Fear

Psychologists and other scientists, however, think of fear as a response your body makes to something threatening, with the goal of defending you against it (Johnson, 2016). Fear arises when one is deep worries, doubts and a very strong sense of anxiety, so it suspicious and worried about what they believe might happen. Put simply, fear is the experience we have when we feel threatened (Adolphs, 2013). Whether the threat is an upcoming performance review at work, the steep slope of a mountain you have chosen to ski down, or the sound of footsteps behind you at night, fear is a full-body, stressful experience of anticipating something bad might happen.

Fear suggests to us when there is a danger or a threat of harm, whether it is physical or psychological. People usually think of fear as an emotion, but scientists also define fear according to the thoughts, behaviors, and changes in our bodies that happen when we feel fear (Buck, 1984; Ekman, 1977). If people respond effectively to the fearful situation, they may not fear it as much next time. However, if

people do not resolve or get out of the fearful situation, they learn to worry about that situation happening again. That is how anxiety develops. In other words, anxiety results from being in fearful situations that you do not think you can handle (Beck & Emery, 2005; Ohman, 2008). The words “fear” and “anxiety” often use as if they are pretty much the same thing. However, the researcher has distinct definitions for each word. Fear is an immediate and automatic response to something threatening in our environment.

e) Insecurity

Maslow (1942) defined the insecurity state of a person is an emotional problem, a state of being in disturbance due to the feeling of tension, strain, and conflict together with other consequences of tension, e.g. nervousness. According to Maslow et al., (1945), psychologically insecure people perceive the world as threatening and see life itself as insecure. Insecurity is a person's inner anxiety and lack of control to the environment. When someone feels the anxiety, then he will trying to get rid of the anxiety by doing something action. Basically, insecurity is caused by a lack solving basic anxiety in individuals, and control over environment especially those first experienced at the verbal level.

f) Guilty Feeling

Guilt is a feeling that arises from one's thoughts or behavior, in where he always gets carried away in life. Guilt is an emotional state in which people are conflicted about doing something they believe they should not have done (or not doing something they believe they should have done). This can result in a feeling state that is difficult to tolerate and does not go away easily.

Guilt is difficult to deal with because it requires you to forgive yourself for whatever happened. People who are feeling guilty are likely to be focusing on something embarrassing, harmful to another person, or some other behavior that has contributed to negative consequences for you or someone else. This sense of guilt can become so overwhelming at times that you may feel overwhelmed and unable to manage the intensity of your feelings.

The classification of emotions is the emotions of joy, anger, sadness, and sadness which are often considered as the most basic emotions (primary emotions). Situations that evoke those feelings are strongly associated with the action it causes and results in increased tension (Krech, 1974: 471 in Minderop: 2016: 40). The classification of emotions according to David Krech, is the concept of guilt, buried guilt, self-punishment, shame, sadness, hatred, and love. Guilt is a

feeling that arises from inner conflict, that someone has done something bad or wrong.

g) Feeling of Inadequacy

According to psychoanalytic theory, all feelings are incapable of a person is a reflection of generalizing sexual feelings himself or failure to live his own ideal. Inadequacy is defined as the state of not being enough or not being good enough. Feelings of inadequacy occur when people believe that they are not good enough. These feelings have little to do with our actual performance or abilities in life. In fact, these feelings may have a lot more to do with low self-esteem or low self-confidence than with any objective measure of ability or competence.

There are numerous signs of feeling inadequate. The first possibility is that people have low self-esteem, which means they dislike themselves. This could be due to previous experiences or something entirely different. People may also believe that there is no hope for their future. Another symptom is a lack of friends or a sense of isolation. What about when they are down, this is also significant because it is a mental health issue that can affect people who feel inadequate.

h) Frustration

Most of the frustration caused the replacement unconscious behaviors or desires to create failed individual. Frustration is generally caused by changes in behavior or subconscious desire to make the individual fail.

Frustration explains a substantial part of the development of psychopathology over adolescence, which suggests that frustration is close to the origin of the causal pathways towards psychopathology (Caspi et al. 2016; Jeronimus et al. 2016).

Frustration can have a variety of psychological and physical effects on a person. High frustration during adolescence predicts increases in general distress and externalizing symptoms such as anger and substance abuse, and an increased risk to develop anxiety, depression, substance abuse, and thought disorders and their symptoms during adulthood (Jeronimus et al. 2016, 2017). Frustration can be caused by either internal or external factors. Internal frustration is defined as being dissatisfied with something, whether it is a person's efforts or his behaviors.

i) Anger

Emotions abound in conflict. Anger is one that we frequently encounter. While fear frequently triggers a secondary emotion, anger is more visible and can result in ineffective conflict responses. Anger is a state in which a person feels hurt towards others. Anger is defined as a strong sense of annoyance, displeasure, or hostility. It is important to recognize that anger is a normal, universal human emotion. There are many situations and events in life that can make someone angry.

Anger typically arises when a person feels threatened, disturbed, or otherwise disturbed from a peaceful emotional state. Anger can be mixed with other emotions such as envy, sadness, or hopelessness. Anger causes both physical and psychological symptoms. While these symptoms are normal to experience on occasion, a person with anger issues tends to experience them more frequently and to a greater extent. Anger can appear in a variety of ways.

Anger is not always expressed in the same way. Anger and aggression can be directed outward, inward, or passively. Outward expression of anger and aggression is the first step. This can include things like yelling, cursing, throwing or breaking things, or being verbally or physically abusive to others. Second, inward anger is directed at oneself. It entails negative self-talk, depriving yourself of things that make you happy, and even basic needs like food. Self-harm and social isolation are two other ways that anger can be directed inward. The third method is passive, and it entails expressing anger in subtle and indirect ways. Giving someone the silent treatment, sulking, being sarcastic, and making snide remarks are all examples of passive-aggressive behavior.

j) Offended

An offended person may become embittered if someone intentionally or unintentionally insults, is rude or impertinent towards him. At this

stage the individual may attack either by using brief comments, satire or something impudent, for interpreting all such situations as a direct attack, against his dignity, and makes him feel embittered.

In social psychology research, the feeling of offense has been viewed as typically triggered by a blow to a person's honor, thus to his/her public "face"; however, this painful emotion, aside from nicking the offended person's reputation and self-concept, is often felt also in interpersonal relationships, which it eventually may seriously disrupt. Feeling offended is one of the "self-conscious emotions" (Lewis, 2008), along with shame, guilt, and pride, and it is triggered by a blow to one's image and self-image.

Feeling offended is a negative emotion caused by another person's communicative or non-communicative act or omission that explicitly points out or implies a negative property of the Target, who generally shares the other's criterion of evaluation, respects his/her judgment, and wishes or used to wish to entertain a positive relationship with him/her. This causes anger, disappointment, bitterness, and rancor toward the other, often resulting in the breakup of the relationship and lowering the Target's self-esteem.

k) Dissatisfied

The feeling of being dissatisfied with someone is replacement behavior results in which the individual uses defense mechanisms substitution, sublimation and excessive shifting. Dissatisfaction is an emotional state characterized by a sense of being unhappy and dissatisfied - not satisfied. It occurs when our psychological needs go unmet over time and is frequently associated with disappointment and frustration. The opposite emotion is contentment.

l) Attention

Attention is focused with the individual's immediate experience; it is a state of current awareness. Attention to the individual based on the need to implement the early psychosensual level which often takes the form of anxiety relates to the individual's thoughts about what might be drawn from him, what he might not get, or what he might offer people other. Attention is the ability to actively process specific information in the environment while tuning out other details. Because attention is limited in capacity and duration, having methods for effectively managing the attentional resources we have available to make sense of the world is critical.

Based on the problems above, it can be concluded that internal conflict is a character's struggle against himself, which against desires, hopes, problems that are against his soul and heart because of something that has not been achieved or resolved. In addition, based on the types of conflict psychology proposed by Muis

above, there are several symptoms that a person experiences when experiencing inner conflict. As a result of the presence of symptoms in each psychological conflict, the writer can easily identify the inner conflict that experienced by the main character in *Redeeming Love* novel Francine Rivers.

2.4.2 Kurt Lewin's psychological conflict theory

Kurt Lewin defines humans as individuals in a psychological environment with some fundamental interaction patterns. External conflict and internal conflict are the two types of conflict. An external conflict is one that occurs between a person and something outside of himself, which can be the natural or human environment. Personality structure, dynamics, and development in relation to the psychological environment as proposed by Kurt Lewin. Kurt Lewin's theory of personality dynamics includes an explanation of inner conflict and strategies for overcoming it.

According to Lewin (2013), inner conflict can drive a person to pursue two or more goals at the same time. One of the psychological factors that can be managed is inner conflict. Inner conflict is defined as the quarrel caused within the individual when dealing with a dispute caused by a drive-in in one's psyche. The inner conflict depicted in this essay is a personal struggle that occurs within the mind of a character. In a character's mind, conflict between two opposing factors can cause behavioral changes. Kurt Lewin (2013) explains that a basic conflict arises when there are two competing influences affecting the individual. Kurt Lewin categorizes inner conflict into three types:

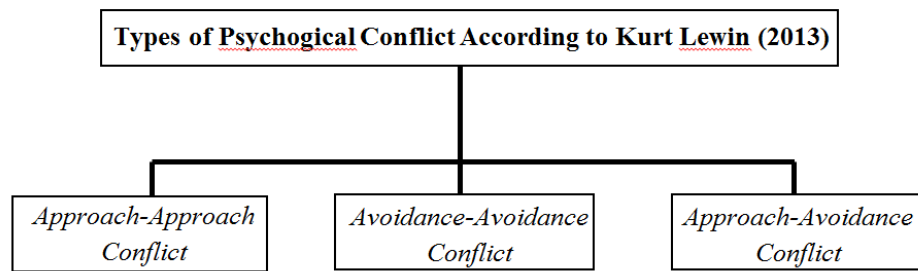


Chart 2. Types of Psychological Conflict According to Kurt Lewin (2013)

a. Approach- Approach conflict

Kurt Lewin defines approach-approach conflict as the need to choose between two appealing opportunities. People must choose between two or more pleasant goals or outcomes in the approach-approach conflict. This is the most common type of conflict to resolve. Besides that, he also defined that approach-approach conflict as a situation of indecision between two positive outcomes. Although positive, the approach-approach conflict remains "conflicting," making it difficult to resolve the issue at hand. Approach-approach When one of the desires or goals is moved towards, the conflict is usually resolved. The movement facilitates and simplifies the final decision.

A condition in which two equally desired but incompatible choices must be chosen. Apart from comparing two things, one should also be able to consider other factors. It happens when a person is given a choice between two options that they both find equally appealing. The person has a choice between two options, but he can only choose one. The disagreement has no negative effects if he chooses one of the

alternatives. This is because both scenarios are favorable. Approach-approach Conflict can be emotionally draining because of procrastination, lack of self-assurance, the fear of making the wrong decision, perceived verdicts, perfectionism is a personality trait.

b. Avoidance-Avoidance conflict

Avoidance-avoidance Conflict occurs when one's two dominant tendencies collide. Both options, however, are undesirable and have negative effects. The decision is therefore comparable to picking the "lesser of two evils." The emotional conflict that results from avoidance-avoidance conflict is brought on by fear, perceived judgment, procrastination, perfectionism, etc. People can avoid choosing to put off the undesirable result or experience for as long as possible as a result.

Avoidance-avoidance occurs when a type of conflict occurs that results in an undesirable outcome for both parties or both outcomes, so instead of addressing the conflict, they will avoid it due to the uncomfortable/unwanted outcome. It is considered a lose-lose situation. A condition of doubt and indecision when an individual must decide between two unfavorable options. Usually this problem can be dealt with by weighing the relative relevance of the two alternatives. This conflict entails making a decision between undesirable options or results that a person usually tries to avoid.

c. Approach-Avoidance conflict

Approach-avoidance Conflict is defined as a decision or behavior that is associated with both desirable and unfavorable outcomes. This type of conflict occurs when a person faces two negative-positive choices that have the same problem strength. In this situation, a person can approach a place that has a positive valence, but a negative valence is more dominant. This happens when a person has to cope with both positive and negative sides. When a person is equally attracted to and repulsed by a target or opposing goals. When a person is undecided and conflicted about achieving the desired goal, the outcome is the opposite. One might want to do something but be afraid of the results. This difference of opinion is also the most challenging to resolve. The approach-avoidance conflict arises when both approach and avoidance motivations emerge simultaneously.

The three types of internal conflict mentioned above can occur in anyone who has two or more opposing desires. Approach-approach conflict can occur when two opposing forces push in opposite directions, such as when a person is faced with two things that he or she is equally fond of. Avoidance-avoidance conflict occurs when a person is confronted with two opposing negative motives, such as two things that he or she dislikes. Furthermore, approach-avoidance is a conflict that occurs when an individual is faced with two situations that have positive and negative motives, such as when a person is faced with a choice that contains elements that he or she enjoys and does not like.

Psychological conflict is not a new field of study. Many studies have already been completed. This study looks into the various types of psychological conflicts of the main characters especially proposed by Muis (2009) and Kurt Lewin's theory among the primary characters experiencing psychological conflict, according to the study's findings.