CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY AND RELATED LITERATURE

In order to analyze the statements of the problem in this thesis, the researcher uses some theories: formalism and Sociological theories.

2.1. Formalism Theory

In this study, the researcher wants to use formalism approach which refers to sandel’s opinion. He says in his book, Linguistic Style and Persuasion uses Informalist and Formalist approach. The former one refers to analyze a literary work subjectively. He, now and then, refers to the readers’ reaction as well as subjective impressions. The letter one which seems to be worth elaborating below refers to the text itself as a structure of a language which spite of the author and the readers (Sandel, 20).

The word of formalism certainly goes back to the art of classical. Through imagery, metaphor, scenes of dramatic, characterization, setting and tone, Plato develops dialectic and shapes movement to Socratic insight. Likewise, Aristotle in his Poetics came up with an idea of a systematic composition of parts which form a good unity or organism. (Guerin, et al 97-98). Formalist criticism is to look closely at the shape of the literary work itself (Stevens, et al 13). Guerin, et al, in their book A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature said that a positive of this observation a close reading is the way the formalists do in analyzing a literary work in the sense that they commence with a feeling to the words of the text and all their denotative and
connotative values and implications (94). In retrospect, he further gives opinion that internal connections slowly reveal a form. As we look over all the words, phrases, metaphors, images, and symbols wholly, any literary text performs its own internal logic. The reader is very close to the identification of the overall form of the work, when that logic has been set up (Guerin, et al 95-96). From two this observation the researcher comes to know that formalist approach ignores the outside world beyond the literary work itself when analyzing it.

Thus far, the researcher talks of formal theory which refers to the content of works themselves regardless the biography of the author, the time and the condition the work are written. As the researcher finds out a social phenomenon in the Novel, namely, conflicts of Robert Langdon to retain his good image, therefore, the researcher uses theory of sociology in The Da Vinci Code's Novel.

2.2. Sociological Theory

Creative literature conveys many levels of meaning, some intended by the author, some quite unintentional (Leppenies, 1). From the statement above, it is known that literature is often used as a media by the author to describe meanings around him. Leppenies adds, “an artist sets out to invent a plot, to describe action, to depict the interrelationship of characters, to emphasize certain values; wittingly or unwittingly, he stamps his work with uniqueness through an imaginative selection of problems and personages” (1).
Coser says that it is not only novelist, but most literary artist have endeavored and provide their readers with immense variety of richly textured commentaries on man’s life in society, on his involvement with fellow men (2).

Furthermore, Coser adds that literature, it may also be many other things, is social evidence and testimony. It is continuous commentary on manners and morals (2). So it is clear that literature often holds the mirror of the social life, as the reflection of the society in the period when it is written. Thus, literature cannot be separated from the social aspects.

From the discussion above, the researcher have understanding that literary work especially Novel is part of social life. As we know that in the social life there are many conflicts which cannot be avoided, so in this study the researcher wants to analyze of Robert Langdon’s conflicts to retain his good image but before analyze it, the researcher wants to describe about Robert Langdon’s good image in The Da Vinci Code Novel.

2.2.1. Theory of Conflict

Conflict is one of social symptoms, which always exists in society. As long as there is a society, there will also be conflict. So it is impossible to erase conflicts, as what a dictator may imagine (Rauf, 1). A social conflict means antagonist or difference of opinion, at least between two persons or groups of persons that happens in social life (Rauf, 2).
Conflict must exist if one wants to analyze the character, and it usually involves studying conflict as well. If someone talks about conflicts, it means “the struggle” or the problem that is usually brought about, because of something the character face in the story (Christensen, et.al 152). But conflict itself is not only implying the existence of some motivations for the conflict or the goal to be achieved (Holman, 108). Moreover, Holman states that conflicts provide interest, suspense, and tensions, which keep the story becomes interesting to be read.

Perrine classifies conflict into three types. That are: mental, physical, and moral. Mental conflict emerges when the main character pitted against some other persons or group of persons or in other words, it is man against man. Physical conflict emerges when the character is in conflict with some external forces, such as physical nature, society and fate. Moral conflict emerges when the character is in conflict with some elements in his own nature or in short, it is a conflict against himself.

In A Handbook to literature Holman divides conflicts into four different kinds of conflicts. The first is conflict of struggle of a man against nature. The second is the struggle of a man against man. The third is the struggle of a man against society. These three kinds of conflicts are called “The external Conflict.” The other kind of conflict is called “Internal Conflict,” that is the conflict of two elements within a man who is in struggle for mastery (Holman, 118). On the other hand, in a short sentence according to Holman (118) conflict can be divided into two main conflicts that are internal conflict and external conflict. In internal conflict, it involves an opposition
between a person against himself. Then in external conflict, it can be an opposition between a character and an outside force; man against man, man against society or man against nature. Hurtik and Yarber support Holman is thought of conflict, they are say that a conflict the result of a need for both excitement and meaning, it may be internal or psychological, within the main character himself, or between the character and outside force, including other individual, nature, society, fate, or any combination of these (7)

On Alternbernd (23) classifies conflict into two kinds; that are physical and moral conflicts. Physical conflict is a physical contest between opposed characters or group of characters. The moral conflict is a moral contest between protagonist and an opposed force, such as fate, environment, or institution. Moral conflict can also be the struggle within the character against an aspect of himself, or against his own moral blindness.

Another statement, Muller and John A William divide conflict into two kinds. The conflicts are external and internal conflicts. External conflict deals with struggles against other characters, nature, and society. Whereas an internal conflict deal with struggle between desires within a person. Thus, it happens in the mind of character (44).

The point of the idea in classifying the conflicts are the same actually. In other words, that classify of conflict into three main of points that are the conflict between man and man, man and himself, as well as the conflict with environment and fate. In this study the researcher focuses in the three of the external conflicts and one of the

The second is conflict with André Vernet president of the Paris branch of the Depository Bank of Zurich. The third is conflict with Leigh Teabing, the person who is behind all of the conflicts that faced Langdon. For the Internal conflict faced Robert Langdon, only when he decided to escape or surrender to Fache because he does not feel guilty.

2.3. Review of Related Studies

In review of literature, the researcher finds out a previous study about conflict which one has a similar topic that the researcher intends to have a research. The thesis belongs to Rina Kharisma, a student of Universitas Negeri Surabaya (UNESA) entitled *A Study of faustus’ Conflict and Tragic Life in Marlowe’s the Tragical History of Dr. Faustus*. In this research, the researcher focuses on Faustus’ conflicts since the play shows Faustus’ consciences is torn by temptation of evil force within himself. In this study will be limited to the factors that lead Faustus to his tragic life.
Based on the previous study above, the researcher wants to analyze about the conflicts faced by Robert Langdon but in case of different object. The researcher chooses *The Da Vinci Code Novel* entitled *Robert Langdon’s Conflicts to Retain His Good Image in The Da Vinci Code Novel*. 