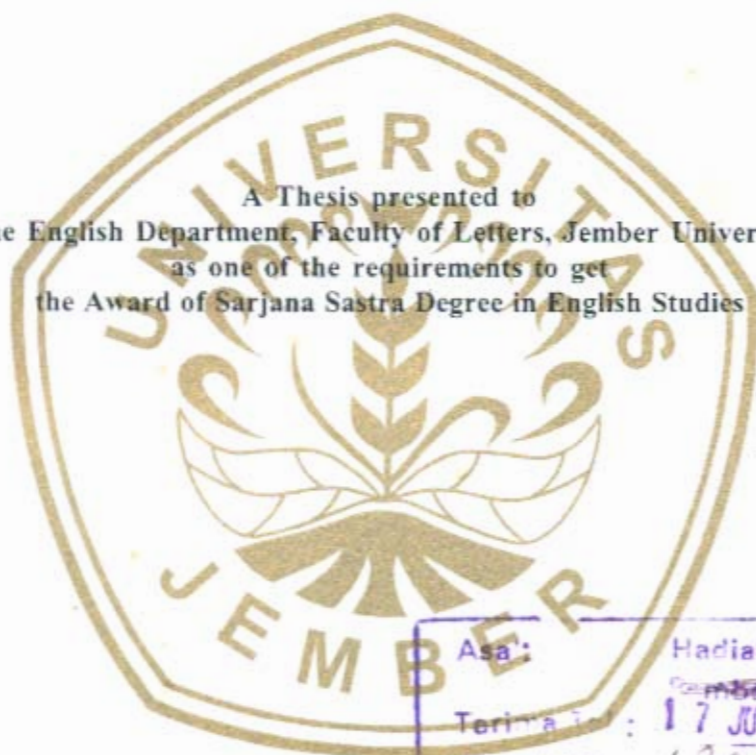


**THE MAIN CHARACTER'S PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFLICTS
IN DANIELLE STEEL'S *THE KLONE AND I***



A Thesis presented to
The English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University,
as one of the requirements to get
the Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Studies



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**JEMBER UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF LETTERS
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
2002**

APPROVAL SHEET

Approved and received by the Examination Committee of The English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

Jember, May 30th 2002

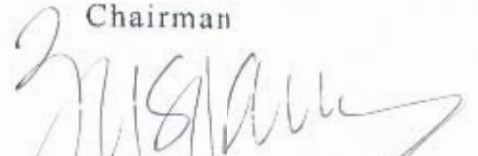
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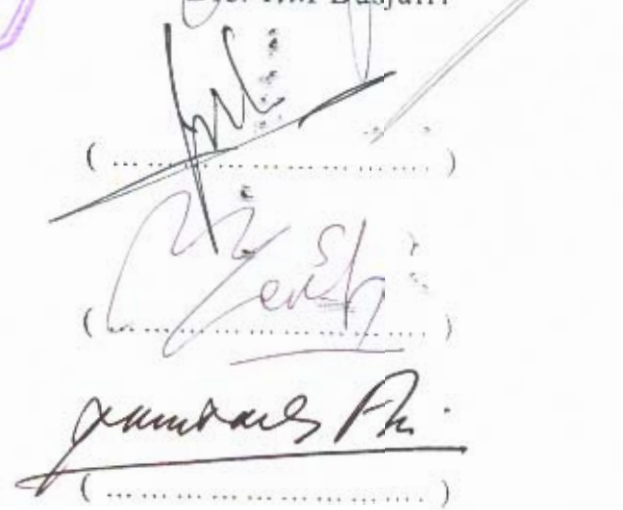
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(.....)
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MOTTO:

When love gives you signs
then follow it

However steep and hard the way is
And when love embraces you in its wings,
then be submissive

Kahlil Gibran in *The Prophet*

To my family, love and friends

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGES
APPROVAL SHEET	i
MOTTO	ii
DEDICATION SHEET	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 The Rationale	1
1.2 The Problems to Discuss	3
1.3 The Goals of the Study	3
1.4 The Scope of the Study	4
1.5 The Method of Analysis	4
1.6 The Approach to Use	5
1.7 The Organization of the Thesis	5
CHAPTER 2 : THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR AND THE SYNOPSIS OF <i>THE KLONE AND I</i>	
2.1 The Biography of the Author	6
2.2 The Synopsis of <i>The Klone and I</i>	8
CHAPTER 3 : THE MEANINGS OF THE TERMS	
3.1 The Meaning of Conflict	14
3.2 The Meaning of Psychological Conflict	19
3.3 The Meaning of Character	20

**CHAPTER 4 : PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFLICTS OF STEPHANIE AS THE
MAIN CHARACTER**

4.1 The Psychological Conflicts of The Main Character	24
4.1.1 The Conflict Related to Roger's Statement to get a Divorce	25
4.1.2 The Conflict Related to the First Meeting of Stephanie and Peter	28
4.1.3 The Conflict Related to Stephanie's Adjustment to the Presence of Paul Klone	30
4.1.4 The Conflict Related to Stephanie's Decision in Choosing Her Real Lover	32
4.1.5 The Conflict Related to Her Children's Manner Towards Peter and Paul	37
4.2 The Effects of the Conflicts to Stephanie as the Main Character	39

CHAPTER 5 : CONCLUSION 43

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Hopefully, the thesis may have a good contribution towards the study of literature, especially for those who intend to develop their horizon of knowledge on English literary works.

Jember, April 23rd 2002

Satria Ony Firmanto



CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Rationale

Literature in its broadest sense is all written materials. In a specific one, however, it is a highly valued kind of writing (Eagleton, 1983: 10). Jones defines literature as a kind of arrangement of human actions and reactions as a reflection of human's experiences in life. It is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination (1968: 1). Literature is typically divided into three categories; poetry, narrative fiction and drama. Literature often attempts to convey something important about life. It gives insight to human nature in general or into the ways of fate of society.

We can draw a statement from the definition of literature mentioned above that there is a relationship between literature and life. It is true that literature is a reflection or an imitation of life, because it portrays important things in human life. An author will take all the events that influence his mind as an inspiration of his works. Because literature is the imitation of life, it of course shows the aspects of life.

Novel is a form of literature which sometimes tells or describes the condition of society. In presenting the content of the novel, a novelist must incorporate his living world of reality through elements of story. The elements of story include plot, setting, characterization, point of view and some others (Stanton, 1965: 3-5). An author will express his passion, sorrow, pain, happiness, protest, and obsession through his works. We can say that the author's feelings and thoughts are the spirit of his writings. However, still the imaginative literature

can give a pleasure to its readers as well as it gives certain new experiences about life to whoever wants to enlarge his insight.

Novel is a part of literature as well as drama and poetry. It tells human experiences in a prose form and uses simple daily language. It will be easy to enjoy and to understand a novel because of its form. The story in a novel sometimes tells the condition in which the writer exists or in other word, a novelist will depict aspects of life that he is familiar within his novel.

Danielle Steel wrote *The Klone and I* in 1998. This novel is one of her 52-bestseller novels, which have leapt to the top of the New York Times bestseller list, the Wall Street Journal list and comparable bestseller list around the world. Through *The Klone and I*, Steel exposes her protests against the cloning technology that, according to religion, opposes the law of nature. The protests are represented by the main character in the story who has a psychological conflict in choosing one of the two alike persons to be her real lover. The two persons are Peter Baker, who is a biotechnology engineer and Paul Klone, a perfect bionic that is created to be the imitation of Peter.

Psychological or mental conflict often happens to human beings especially in determining an important choice, as Harriman (1963: 120) states that conflicts between opposed motive patterns are familiar experiences. Every important choice involves a conflict. Normal mental conflicts have been likened to forkedroad situations. The individual must pause, deliberate and choose a course of an action. If psychological conflict becomes insoluble, its influence can drive people into their destruction, dilemma or struggle.

Sometimes, some individuals are not skillful enough in their analysis to select their best choices. Sometimes they become upset by the conflict that they are unable to solve. In such cases, the other

experienced person must exist to show the way out so that the problem can be well solved. However, the outlet is the most favorable thing for those who are trapped in a conflict.

Psychological conflict as one of human conflicts is clearly illustrated in *The Klone and I* especially in the main character's mind, Stephanie. At the same time it shows the causes and effects of Stephanie's psychological conflict.

1.2 The Problems to Discuss

The Klone and I offers the readers social criticism. In this novel Steel tells about a woman who is confused and having a dilemma to choose two different desires. She is a woman who is falling in love with Peter Baker, an engineer in biological technology. She feels comfortable to be in love with Peter until he has to go for business to California for a couple of weeks. Before his journey, Peter has created a bionic named Paul Klone that has been designed to be the imitation of him. Its face, voice and body are exactly alike with Peter's. The only difference is that the characteristics. Paul Klone has been ordered to accompany and serve Stephanie and her children during his journey.

Living with the perfect bionic for a long time makes Stephanie have a strange feeling about Paul Klone. She starts to fall in love with the clone. However, she chooses Peter, the real human to be her real lover.

The problem that is discussed in this thesis is how the main character gets involved to her psychological conflicts and also finds the effect of the conflicts to the main character's life.

1.3 The Goals of the Study

The goals of analyzing the novel are:

1. To give a clear description about the appropriate meaning of the psychological conflict;
2. To give detailed accounts on the main character's psychological conflicts covering about the causes and effects of such conflicts.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Mental conflict is clearly shown in this story especially on the main character, Stephanie. Actually, there are two types of conflicts in this novel, sociological and psychological conflicts. However, the discussion is focused on the psychological conflict of the main character.

There are five causes of the main character's psychological conflicts, those are; the psychological conflict that has happened when Stephanie has to accept her first husband's (Roger) statement to get a divorce, the psychological conflict when she meets Peter Baker for the first time, the psychological conflict when she has to make an adjustment to the presence of Paul Klone, the psychological conflict that has happened when Stephanie has to make a decision to choose one of the two persons to be her real lover, and the psychological conflict that has happened in relation to her children's manner to Peter and Paul due to the facts that have to be revealed about them.

1.5 The Method of Analysis

The method of analysis used in this thesis is an inductive method. This method organizes unrelated facts and observation results into a fixed connection (Azwar, 1998: 40). In other words, inductive method constructs a generalization from particular facts. It explains

the details about the causes and effects of the main character's psychological conflicts, which are related to the definition in the meaning of the terms.

Some quotations are depicted refer to the causes and effects of the main character's psychological conflicts. Then, a general conclusion will be drawn based on the facts illustrated in the quotations.

1.6 The Approach to Use

The psychological approach is used to analyze the psychological conflict of the main character as Scott (1962: 72) says that psychology can be used to explain fictitious characters.

The psychological approach accentuates the analysis on the state of mind of the characters, which becomes the illustration of human activities in life. This also studies the psychological condition of the character, which is characterized by the author. It explains the actions and reactions of fictitious characters.

1.7 The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is organized in five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction, the second is the factual background of the writer and the synopsis of the novel, the third explains the meaning of the terms related to the title of the thesis, the fourth chapter gives the main discussion on the psychological conflicts of Stephanie as the main character and the last chapter is the conclusion of all the discussion.



CHAPTER II

THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR AND THE SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY

2.1 The Biography of the Author

Danielle Steel completed her first novel when she was 19 years old. She loves French literature especially *Collete*. She also enjoys John Grisham's novels. America reads Danielle Steel and so does the rest of the world. There are more than four hundred and twenty million copies of her books in print, and every one of her books is a number one bestseller. In short, Danielle Steel is the most popular author writing today.

Her 52nd best-selling novel, *Leap of Faith*, was recently published. Her recent bestsellers include *Lone Eagle*, *The House on Hope Street*, *The Wedding*, *Irresistible Forces*, *Granny Dan*, *Bittersweet*, *Mirror Image*, *The Klone and I*, *The Long Road Home*, *The Ghost*, *Special Delivery*, and *The Ranch*, all of which have leapt to the top of the *New York Times* bestseller list, the *Wall Street Journal* list and comparable bestseller list around the world. In addition, Ms. Steel has written the *Max and Martha* series of books for young readers. They are ten illustrated storybooks to comfort the young as they face problems, such as a new stepfather, new baby, new school, loss of grandparent, and other crucial dilemmas in a child's life. She has also written the *Freddie* books, four of them, about the real situations in children's lives, like a visit to the doctor and the first night away from home.

Ms. Steel has also written nonfictions, *Having a Baby*, and a book of poetry entitled *Love: Poems by Danielle Steel*. Her non-fiction book, *His Bright Light*, about the life and the death of her son Nicholas Traina, was released by Delacone Press in September 1998 and immediately jumped to the *New York Times* Non-Fiction

bestseller list. Twenty-one of Ms. Steel's novels has been adapted for television, each earning high ratings and critical acclaim, including two Golden Globe nominations for *Jewels*, a four mini-series which starred Anthony Andrews. Since 1981, Ms. Steel has been a permanent fixture of on the *New York Times* hardcover and paperback bestseller lists. In 1989, she was listed in the Guinness Book of World Records for having at least one of her books on the *Time's* bestseller list for three hundred and eighty one consecutive weeks. But Guinness was premature. The fact is, one or more of Ms. Steel's novels have been on the *New York Times* bestseller list for over 390 consecutive weeks.

Her works are read by women, men, young people, old people in forty seven countries and twenty eight languages. In addition to her writing, Ms. Steel has been the National Chairperson for The American Library Association and a spokesperson for the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse. Her recorded messages for the organization have been heard on the radio throughout the country. Most recently, MS. Steel is the national spokesperson for the American Humane Association (AHA). Her television public service announcements, which raise awareness of child abuse, were seen on TV stations across the country.

From an education in New York and Europe to a professional background in public relations and advertising, Ms. Steel moved on quickly to her literary career and has been at work writing ever since. Often, she works on five books and several movies at a time—researching one storyline, writing another and editing the third. Still, she often spends two to three years researching and developing a single project. In the heat of a first draft, it is common for her to spend eighteen to twenty hours a day glued to her 1946 Olympia manual typewriter. Ms. Steel maintains a high interest in the welfare and well being of children. She has raised nine of her

own and they keep her busy, as she juggles writing and family. Ms. Steel leads a quiet family life and spends most of her time writing.

2.2 The Synopsis of The Story

Stephanie was devastated when her husband left her for a younger woman after 13 years of marriage and two kids. Suddenly she was alone and she felt shocked because of her husband's (Roger) statements.

Stephanie's fatal mistakes were that she always thought that her husband would love her more and more if she released any responsibility upon him. She also thought that a married woman does not need to beautify her appearance anymore. She argued that the most important thing for a housewife was taking care of children and husband only. Those arguments made Stephanie unwilling to use nail polish –as she usually did when she was in college-, never shaved her legs and even she never thought to add her old-fashioned nightgowns collection.

Because she never thought such things about beauty, she wore only the sweatshirt and blue jeans everyday. All the things looked simple, but it made Roger bored and gave him reasons to start his affair with a younger woman –Helena-, until he decided to divorce his wife just two days before the Thanksgiving Day. He had arranged unacceptable excuses to cover his affair with the sexy woman who had a wonderful breast.

After her divorce, Stephanie needed at least 7 months to recover her depression. She was much guided by her private psychiatrist –Dr. Steinfeld- and was working through “things”, like brambles or the fog in London. She had fallen into despair like a sailboat no one loved anymore. She had had barnacles on her bottom, her sails were frayed and her faint was chipping.

At that moment, she became one of the walking wounded, which prepared her perfectly for dating. A new chapter in her life, a new era, and she was ready.

She was forty one years old, and she was able to comb her hair finely, and had a therapist who insisted she was sexy, intelligent and beautiful. She had two kids she loved, and bought fourteen incredibly expensive satin nightgowns. Her legs were shaved, her nails were done and she had lost 10 pounds, and the kids said her haircut made her look like Claudia Schiffer.

However, she gave up after 2 years full of dating to find her perfect man. Nobody had fulfilled her criteria and she was very tired. After a while, she thought it was a lot easier to stay home, watch "I love Lucy" rerun with the kids, and eat pizza.

One day, the kids spent July in the south of France with Roger. Stephanie felt lonely. There was no one watching "I love Lucy" rerun with. Then, 4 days before the kids due to come back, she made a decision. She decided to fly over on a special fare to Paris and got a great deal for the trip back.

She stayed in a hotel in Left Bank and did many things in Paris. She enjoyed Eiffel Tower, Arc de Triomphe, Place de la Concorde, Port Alexandre III and the most important activity, shopping.

One day, Stephanie went to a bistro because her hotel had no room service that week, due to a problem in the kitchen. She had just ordered Pernod, a bitter liquorice flavored drink she had hated all her life, but ordered because it seemed so French and a plate of smoked salmon when she saw a man.

The man she was staring at was tall and slim, with broad shoulders, and eyes that seemed to take everyone in. He was long and lanky, and had a way of sitting there, leaning back in his chair, as though he had a part in a Humphrey Bogart movie. He read the

Herald Tribune. Stephanie started to guess where the man comes from.

The man fascinated her. Even he was reading the Herald Tribune he looked sexy. He was wearing a blue Oxford shirt, no tie, khaki pants, and loafers. Stephanie suddenly realized that he was American.

Stephanie was attracted so much. However, she had had bad experiences during the 2 years of dating and it had made her feel uncertain to know that man further. She wanted no more pain.

It was a perfect coincidence that the charming man stayed in the same hotel with Stephanie's. Even his room was in her next door. They had a conversation in the lift. The acquaintance continued in the next morning, when Stephanie was going to Louvre and a coincidence -again- happened. The man was going to the same direction.

That man was Peter Baker. He was 59 years old, American and lived in New York, 12 blocks from Stephanie's residence. He was an engineer, majoring on bionic technology. He was the chairman of a bionic enterprise in Silicon Valley. He often went to California for business.

They talked each other about life, hobbies and their broken marriage. It was a wonderful date, and Stephanie thought that she did not need to be curious about Peter.

The day after, Peter told Stephanie that he had to go to America and promised to phone her.

When Stephanie's children, Charlotte and Sam had completed their vacation with Roger, Stephanie told them about Peter. Charlotte seemed not very enthusiastic and she paid a lot of curiosity to him. It was because of her traumatic experience about her ex-father. She thought that all men were the same, resentful.

However, Stephanie was too lulled by Peter's enchantment to hear Charlotte protest.

The affair between Peter and Stephanie continued even after they had returned to America. A romantic love story was beautifully arranged through restaurants and boutiques. Stephanie was so charmed by the beauty of Peter. She even made love with him in one occasion. It was a wonderful affair, until a few days later.

Stephanie surprised to see Peter's figure in front of her door. Half an hour before he had phoned, told her that he would catch a plane to California. There was a peculiar thing. He said he had prepared a special surprise for Stephanie that made her do not feel lonely during his two weeks leaving.

However, the surprise made Stephanie confuse. The figure in front of her door was Peter's, but he said that his name was Paul, Paul Klone. That man, whoever he was, behaved 180° in contrast with Peter usually did. He had a strange taste in fashion -rowdy-, drank pure bourbon, and his attitude was so hyperactive. While Peter was calm, shy, drank martini, wore blue Oxford shirt plus khaki pants and Gucci shoes, and conservative.

The man kept telling Stephanie that his name was Paul and it made Stephanie start to think that Peter might suffer from Schizophrenia. Paul told Stephanie that he was a bionic sent by Peter to do his jobs during his journey to California. One of his jobs was to accompany Stephanie and the kids. At last, the explanation was too complicated for Stephanie to accept.

Paul the bionic stayed with Stephanie's family for 4 weeks because Peter had had more business. The first week living with Paul made Stephanie get a terrible depression because she had to adjust the new condition. The figure of Peter with the absolutely different characteristics.

At the moment, the kids liked Paul with all his styles, even if they were a bit astonished, asking why "Peter" behaved unusually.

The day went by and Stephanie started to feel comfortable with the presence of Paul. They were joking, shopping, having dinner and even making love. Paul had a wonderful technique in making love, 4 circles on the air. Stephanie started to fall in love with Paul.

One day, Peter phoned Stephanie from California and asked about her condition and also asked her comments about the "surprise" he had sent. Stephanie told him everything and it made Peter jealous. He had not programmed that bionic to do that serious thing -making love with Stephanie. Peter had commanded him to accompany Stephanie's family only, and that was all. However, everything became uncontrolled.

After she had received a phone call from Peter, Stephanie felt anxious. She realized that however perfect Paul was, he was not real. He was just a machine, a high tech machine. However, that anxiety suddenly disappeared whenever Paul seduced and arose again after they had sexual intercourse.

Four weeks went by, and Peter soon returned to New York. Paul had to return to the laboratory to be reprogrammed. Being together again with Paul made Stephanie realize that her love to Peter was greater than to Paul. She felt it so real to be with Peter. She had got the ordinary "human". She had got Peter again.

Stephanie enjoyed her beautiful moments with Peter until few months later, and the nightmares would happen again when Peter had got to go to California again for business.

Paul returned to join in Stephanie's life and all the madness was restarted. Stephanie felt deeply oppressed. Her life was in catastrophe.

When Peter had returned, Stephanie was still sad because of her depression. Peter thought that she never expected his presence anymore and that she had already fallen in love with Paul.

Peter pretended to go to California again and then he disguised as Paul Klone. Stephanie did not know that Paul -who came to her house- was Peter's camouflage, and she rejected him to stay in her house. She persisted in his stand that her love was for Peter only, not for a machine, however sophisticated it was.

"Paul" did everything to seduce Stephanie but it did not work at all. This made "Paul" relieved. He realized that Stephanie did love Peter.

At last, Peter disclosed his camouflage and told Stephanie that he was happy because of Stephanie's honesty. Stephanie was very surprised to know that Peter disguised as Paul, but she soon realized the situation. Peter did not go to California, but he disguised as Paul to test her love.

Peter promised her to bring her wherever he went and would never send the bionic again.



CHAPTER III

THE MEANINGS OF THE TERMS

In order to get a better understanding of the terms related to the title of the thesis, it is essential to give the detailed explanation of the implied terms prevailing in the thesis. In addition, having the precise meaning of the terms will be very useful to assist the readers to understand the analysis fully. There will be troubles if someone analyzes a novel, a drama, or a poem without knowing the exact meaning of the terms used in the title. He will find it difficult to follow and enjoy the story, he may have wrong interpretations towards the story that is being analyzed, or he will not be able to get the essence of the story clearly. In short, having good knowledge of the terms enables the readers to avoid misunderstanding of ideas. This chapter specifically talks about the meanings of the terms in relation to the title of this thesis.

3.1 The Meaning of Conflict

Most likely people undergo a mental conflict in their lives, but sometimes they are not aware of its exact meaning. There are a number of definitions about conflict.

Morris (1971: 279) defines conflict as prolonged battle, a struggle, a clash, or a controversy, disagreement, opposition or in psychology means the opposition or simultaneously functioning of mutually exclusive impulses, desires, or tendencies, or a crashing together, collision.

Morris was inclined to define the term "conflict" refers to political views. He defined conflict as a battle or a struggle, a

controversy or other phenomena; which are closely related to a political movement. Moreover, he also defined conflict psychologically, which he claimed as the opposition of tendencies in one's mind.

Moskowitz and Orgel (1969: 311) describe a conflict as a kind of "built in" frustration, originating within the individual because of his own irreconcilable response tendencies. Conflict occurs simply because there are limits to the number of goals that can be achieved at the same time; two or more motives arise simultaneously but each requires a different kind of goal seeking behavior.

Since they were psychologists, they defined the word "conflict" in relation to the study of human's mind or in short, Psychology. They connected the definition of conflict to the phenomena of human's mind; which later came to be a psychological conflict that means a frustration because of the existence of two or more different goals that has to be chosen in a moment. A similar definition was also proposed by another psychologist, Edwards.

Edwards (1968: 341) says, "conflict is a situation when two or more motive goal states are aroused at the same time and they are incompatible".

Based on Sociology, a conflict is a social process in which two individuals or groups tend to eliminate each other by destroying the opponent or make it powerless (Hendropuspito, 1989: 247). A most common form of a clash is a war, in which two or more nations are fighting each other in order to put the enemy into destruction. All the parties which are involved in such a clash are motivated to reach out the goals that are being quarreled over. Thus, each party pays attention to two points, enemy, who is considered obscuring desires and values,

which is wanted to reach. In this condition a war is regarded as a way to end the clash and to take charge the goals.

The difference between social and psychological conflicts is the position of the value. A social conflict has only one value; which is quarreled by more than one individual, while psychological conflict has more than one value which have to be chosen by an individual.

In general, a conflict may be defined as the motive to the opposing desires of facts in which people have difficulty in making decision. This may cause the people to be in doubt or confusion. The conflicts may bring the positive influence as well as the negative to the people's condition. Conflict is also a state or condition in which there exist two opposite forces, opinions, and desires that each requests a solution at the same time. The basic element of conflict is the existence of two opposing forces that demand a solution at the same time.

Furthermore, some experts have made some classifications on human's conflicts, and psychological conflict is included as one of the conflicts that have been classified. The classifications are mainly based on two elements that may provoke the existence of such a conflict, that is human and nature.

Harry Shaw (1972: 91) divides conflict into three categories:

1 Elemental or Physical Conflict

A struggle between a man and the physical world. It represents a man versus forces of the nature, the difficulties and dangers.

2 Social Conflict

A struggle between a man and other men, e.g. racial and religious prejudice.

3 Internal or Psychological Conflict

A struggle between desires within a person.

Jones Jr. (1968: 30-31) seemed to have a quite similar classification. He divides conflicts into three categories:

1 Physical or Elemental Conflict

Here a man is in conflict with the nature.

2 Social Conflict

In this type of conflict the struggle is of one person against another.

3 Internal or Psychological or Mental Conflict

Here a man is struggling against himself, his guilt, his conscience, or simply trying to decide what he is going to do.

Shaw and Jones were men of letters and they further made a more specific classification about conflict. Both of them divided conflicts into three categories, physical, social and psychological conflict. Physical conflict is defined as a conflict between men and the forces of nature. A simple illustration for this type of conflict may be taken when we are observing a mountain climber. A mountain climber is of course experiencing many challenges from nature whenever he tries to do his activities. The challenges can be cold weather and blizzard that force him to wear a jacket, mountain beasts that are very wild and dangerous, or the increase of atmospheric pressure that makes him to put on his ears protector.

Social conflict is defined as a clash between men, for instance, a racial prejudice between Javanese and Madurese in Borneo. In such a conflict, it is clear that the clash is caused by certain differences.

Psychological conflict is defined as a conflict that exists in human's mind. It may happen when someone has to make a decision between two or more alternatives.

A different classification is proposed by Crows (1963: 181). They divide conflict into three categories as Shaw and Jones did. However, Crows' classification is mainly focused on psychological conflict, while further description discusses the types of desire within one's mind and the classification is based on the value of each desires.

1 Approach – Approach Conflict

This type of conflict is represented by behavior that functions during a situation in which there are two equally satisfactory goals, only one of which be selected. For example, two interesting classes may be scheduled for the same time. Two attractive positions may become available at the same time. A menu may offer a choice among equally attractive entrees.

2 Avoidance – Avoidance Conflict

The individual who is caught between two sets of undesirable goals experiences this type of conflict. For example, the child who is told to eat his spinach or go right to bed may play with his fork or stare out the window.

3 Approach – Avoidance Conflict

This type of conflict represents a conflict situation in which an individual is both repelled and attracted by the goals involved. For example, a girl likes candy, but she doesn't want to get fat. Eating two bars of chocolate is nice, but having a toothache will be very bad.

From several classifications mentioned above, a general definition can be drawn that a conflict is a clash between two

elements. The elements can be both human, human and nature, as well as human and mind.

3.2 The Meaning of Psychological Conflict

It is not quite easy to get the exact meaning of psychological conflict considering to its elaborate definitions. However, it later can be understood after a detailed observation. Some dictionaries provide the meanings of psychological conflict in general while some literary books define it in literary terms.

Actually, psychological conflict is a clash, competition or mutual interference of opposing or incompatible forces dealing with the will or the mind (see Webster, 1966: 477). It is a kind of controversy pertaining to the mind or emotion, of simultaneous functioning of mutually exclusive impulses, desires, or tendencies. Someone who experiences psychological conflict may experience a state of discomfort or stress caused by incompatible desires (Grigg in Americana Corporation, 1974: 537). The two legitimate desires are simply cannot be both satisfied.

The meaning of psychological conflict cannot be separated from the meaning of conflict itself since psychological conflict is one type of the conflicts. Psychological conflict is also a conflict but it is more specific. The word psychological is attached to the word conflict as compound word in which the word psychological modifies conflict.

Based on the above explanations and descriptions about the meaning of the psychological conflict, it is possible for the writer to draw a conclusion that psychological conflict is a struggle between desires or an unstable condition within a person that is caused by an individual experiences of two or more incompatible desires or needs.

Psychological conflict always exists in the life of human beings and it surely disturbs them because it is a burden. Thus, psychological conflict is caused by the drive to fulfill willingness or needs of achievement. If those needs do not come up, the unpleasant feeling cannot be avoided and restlessness is the consequence.

3.3 The Meaning of Character

Something happens in the process of reading a narrative work. The readers begin to care about characters, to feel that they know about a character in a story better than we can know about a living human being. This is because stories are designed to illuminate personality by presenting characters in revealing situation and by illustrating their life. Understanding fictional characters can give us insight into the wonders of human nature.

There must be characters in every narrative works, the "ones" who are functioned as imaginary people who live in the story to represent the real life.

Character is a literary genre: a short, and usually witty, sketch in prose of a distinctive type of person. Characters are the person 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 by what they do- the action (see Abrams, 1981: 21). Character also refers to moral qualities and ethical standards and principle since it is the aggregate of traits and features that form the nature of some persons or animals (Shaw, 1972: 70-71).

We can conclude then, that characters are "persons" within a story who make it more understandable and acceptable. Characters in a

story and the real people in the real life are alike because they do the same roles. The difference is that real people live in a real world and situation, while the characters of a story live in the world of imagination.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A story sometimes deals with problems, sufferings and conflicts of human beings. The problems come from the external and internal factors. Life is full of problems and people sometimes fail to adjust with them. Therefore, failure leads them into psychological conflicts. Conflict, especially psychological conflict, always exists in human being's life and it always disturbs them because it is a burden.

The Klone and I illustrates psychological conflicts clearly. Stephanie, the main character, suffers from several psychological conflicts that are caused by five points of problem. First of all, her shock after receiving a divorce statement from her first husband-Roger. She never thinks that she will be divorced after the 13 years of marriage. The second, her trauma on males' behavior that makes her does not know what to do when she meets Peter Baker. She is so interested with Peter but in contrast, she attempts to avoid him by making bad predictions upon him. The third, her adaptation towards Paul Klone- a bionic- that comes to her house. Paul that behaves in totally different way from what Peter usually does, makes the main character confused. The fourth, the decision that the main character has to make when she has to choose between Peter and Paul to be her real lover. This conflict is the most important psychological conflict in the story. The last conflict is caused by the children's questions, especially Charlotte's, about Peter and Paul.

The Klone and I gives some messages to its readers. Generally, the story states that life is full of problems in which human beings are involved. Individual who have good mental health and good ability to control themselves can survive from the mental breakdown or

destruction or at least they are able to reduce their mental burden. Specifically, the story tells us that a machine will never be able to take over human beings' existence as the perfect creature in the world, however sophisticated it is. Human beings must aware of the essence and the difference between machines and human so that there will be no dependence on such a technology result.

Thus, in short, we can conclude that the main character suffers from series of psychological conflict. Nevertheless, she is at last able to overcome the conflict in the long run without causing some side-effects to her mental health.

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