A DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN CHARACTER’S CONFLICT FOUND IN DYAN SHELDON’S NOVEL *MY WORST BEST FRIEND*

A PAPER

BY

SEASILYA O.S SAMOSIR

REG. NO: 142202025

UNIVERSITY OF SUMATERA UTARA
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
DIPLOMA III ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM
MEDAN
2017
Approved by

Supervisor,

Drs. Parlindungan Purba, M.Hum.

NIP. 19630216198903 1 003

Submitted to Faculty of Cultural Study, University of Sumatera Utara

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for Diploma-III in English Study Program

Approved by

Head of English Diploma Study Program,

Dra. Swesana Mardia Lubis, M.Hum.

NIP. 195710021986012003

Approved by the Diploma III of English Study Program

Faculty of Cultural Study, University of Sumatera Utara

As a Paper for the Diploma-III Examination
Accepted by the Board of Examiners in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the D-III Examination of the Diploma-III of English Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Study, University Sumatera Utara.

The examination is held on May 15th, 2014

Faculty of Cultural Study, University Sumatera Utara

Dean,

Dr. Budi Agustomo, M.S

NIP. 196008051987031001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board Of Examiners/Readers :</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dra. Swesana Mardia Lubis, M.Hum. (Head of ESP)</td>
<td>(         )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Drs. Parlindungan Purba, M.Hum. (Supervisor)</td>
<td>(         )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUTHOR’S DECLARATION

I am SEASILYA O.S SAMOSIR, declare that I am the sole author of this paper. Except where the reference is made in the text of this paper, this paper contains no material published elsewhere or extracted in whole or in part from a paper by which I have qualified for or awarded degree.

No other person’s work has been used without due acknowledgement in the main text of this paper. This paper has not been submitted for the award of another degree in any tertiary education.

Signed : 
Date : July, 2017
COPYRIGHT DECLARATION

Name : SEASILYA O.S SAMOSIR

Title of Paper : A Description of the Main Character’s conflict found in Dyan Sheldon’s novel My Worst Bes Friend

Qualification : D-III / Ahli Madya

Study Program : English

I am willing that my paper should be available for reproduction at the direction of the Librarian of the Diploma-III English Study Program Faculty of Culture Study USU on the understanding that users are made aware of their obligation under law of the Republic of Indonesia.

Signed :

Date : July, 2017

Kata kunci: Karakter utama, Internal konflik, Eksternal konflik
ABSTRACT

The title of this paper is “A description of The Main Character’s conflict found in Dyan Shelson’s Novel My Worst Best Friend”. The problem and purpose of study is to find out the conflicts of the main character’s conflict that are portrayed in the novel. The method that the writer used in this paper is Library research to find certain data by searching and collecting some books which is related to the describe of conflict in Literary work. In the case of the main character, there are two characters that considered as the main characters because they dominated the whole story. They are Savana Zindle and Gracie Mooney. In this paper, the writer uses the theory of conflict by Tennyson (1967). He divided conflict into two part, namely internal conflict and external conflict. The description of this paper would like to describe the portrayal of Savana’s and Gracie’s internal and external conflict. Savana’s and Gracie have difference character a huge influence in the whole part of the plot. They have their own conflict within themselves which is considered as internal conflict. And the conflict with society or other characters or even sometimes both of them has disagreement with each other named as external conflict.

Key words: Main character’s, Internal Conflict. External conflict.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to thank to Almighty God for blessing and give me health, strength, and ease to finish this paper as one of the requirements to get Diploma-III certificate from English Department Faculty of Cultural studies, University of Sumatera Utara.

Then I would like to express a big gratitude and appreciation to the Dean of of Faculty of Cultural studies, Dr. Drs. Budi Agustono, M.S and the head of Diploma-III English Study Program, Dra. Swesana Lubis, M.Hum who give me her time and knowledges about doing this paper. Then I would like to express my special thanks to my supervisor Drs. Parlindungan Purba, M.Hum for his availability and advice to correct the process of writing this paper. I would like to say big thanks to my reader Drs. Siamir Marulafau, M.Hum for this time and suggestion to correct this paper. I would also like to say a deep gratitude to all of the lecturers in English Diploma Study Program for giving me many knowledges, skills, and abilities.

I would like to say thanks to my beloved family especially to my parents, my dearest mother SORNAULI SARAGIH and my father SAUT T.M SAMOSIR,SH. Thanks for all your prayer, loves and supporting me mentally and materially. I present this paper for them. Thank to my one and only brother FRAN HORAS SAMOSIR, I really thank you for doing anything. I would like to say thanks my dearest boy friend AGROY SIBURIAN, ST for always ready help me anytime, cares and motivations.

I would like to say thanks my lovely Cyduker CLUB for always remind me to finish this paper, cares and loves. A hug love to them, Khayrani Zuhra, Hillerybeth Putri Sirait, Marissa Lingga, Sonya Misrani Manik, Winda Safira and Teta Karina Ginting. Thanks for your support, cares, times, jokes, and other things that help me to finish this paper. Thanks for the great friendship.

Medan, July 2017

The writer,

Seasilya O.S Samosir
TABLE OF CONTENTS

AUTHOR’S DECLARATION........................................................................................................... i
COPYRIGHT DECLARATION...................................................................................................... ii
ABSTRAK................................................................................................................................... iii
ABSTRACT.............................................................................................................................. iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.......................................................................................................... v
TABLE OF CONTENTS............................................................................................................. vi

I. INTRODUCTION
1.1 Background of Study.................................................................................................. 1
1.2 Problem of Study....................................................................................................... 3
1.3 Scope of Study........................................................................................................... 3
1.4 Objective of Study..................................................................................................... 3
1.5 Method of Study....................................................................................................... 3
1.6 Significance of Study............................................................................................... 3

2. REVIEW RELATED OF LITERATURE
2.1 Definition of Novel................................................................................................. 4
2.2 Intrinsic Elements of Novel.................................................................................. 5
2.3 Characters and Characterization.......................................................................... 8
2.4 Conflict.................................................................................................................... 11

3. THE DESCRIPTION
3.1 Conflict of the main character’s in novel......................................................... 15

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
4.1 Conclusion............................................................................................................... 26
4.2 Suggestion............................................................................................................... 26

REFERENCES..................................................................................................................... 28
APPENDICES..................................................................................................................... 29
SUMMARY OF THE NOVEL............................................................................................... 30
BAB I

Background of Study

Literature like other arts, is essentially an imagine act of the writer’s imagination in selecting, ordering and interpreting life experiences. In the case of literature, words are the medium of expression and it makes little difference whether those words are recorded in the living memory of a people or by some mechanical means such as writing, sound recording, etc. Anything that can be said about the nature of literature holds true for both oral and written examples since they share a pre-occupation with form, style and social function. The exact details of everyday life as we know it or as an author knew it in a particular time and place, may or may not be reflected in a literary work. However, the quality or nature of the writer’s conception and understanding of that experience is expressed by the complex structure of words that he or she creates.

Richard Taylor in his book Understanding the Elements of Literature (1981:1) says that literature “like other arts, is essentially an imaginative act, that is, an act of writer’s imagination in selecting, ordering and interpreting life experiences”.

As we can see from what Taylor states about that literature is the reflection of human’s thought in something. On the other hand, literature is an expression of the author in observing of the various problems that occured, can also be an expression of the author’s personal experiences, feelings, thoughts and ideas, which are summarized in writing. If we learn more about literature itself has a type that can be divided into two categories such as fiction works and non-fiction works. Fiction works are novel, drama, short story, and tale. On the contrary, non-fiction works are essay, history, biography and autobiograpy.

Wallek and warren (1963:22) says that “The term literature seems best if we limit it to art of literature, that is, to imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of fact, it is not just the collection of realevents though it may happen in the real life.
In this paper, a novel is used as the material of discussion. Novel is one of the fiction works that usually known as narrative prose. Reeve (1785:26) says, “Novel is picture of real and manners and of the time in which it was written”. Novel is fundamentally developed by two elements, such as intrinsic and extrinsic elements. As we see, a novel is the portrayal of human’s life that written and seem to be true because we can see so many aspects like ambition, conflict, felling, emotion, desire, and problem, etc. Conflict as the writer mentions before is one of the most essensial part of plot in a story.

From the statement above, conflict can be divided into two part such as internal and external. Internal conflict may be an obstacle for the character because of her/his desire contradict with she/he is going to do. Then, external conflict is about the problem itself comes from society or others. Conflicts are interesting thing to find out in the novel or story because it takes and plays our emotion. Conflicts really complete the whole story and make the reader becomes addicted to read again and again.

In this paper, the writer would like to description about the main character’s conflict found in Dian Sheldon’s novel titled My Worst Bestfriiernd, her first Novel that was published on 1st February 2010. The reason why the writer choses is because this novel The best-selling author of CONFESSIONS OF A DRAMA QUEEN takes a smart, funny look at friendship, staying true to your identity, and moving on. Gracie and Savannah are the main character’s. Gracie’s is bestfriend is Savannah. Gracie and Savannah are best friends –and utterly unalike. Savannah is beautiful, outrageous, and irresistible to the opposite sex. Gracie is shy, smart, and would rather be studying lizards than meeting boys. Still, they’ve made a surprisingly great team, and (until now) it seemed as if nothing could come between them. But lately, Savannah’s talent for lying and manipulating is becoming harder to ignore. She’s fallen head over heels for an elusive college boy, and Gracie can’t help wondering: is her friend as confident as she seems? When Savannah gets between Gracie and her crush, the line separating best friend from worst friend is crossed.

Savanna is a manipulative charmer who refuses to let truth interfere with her vision of life. Like Gracie, Savanna’s boyfriend, Archie, and his friends are merely Savanna’s pawns, who serve as a rapt audience for her stories and plans. But Gracie’s acceptance of her best friend’s foibles begins to erode after Savanna pressures her to lie to Archie, their friends, and both sets of parents so that she can surreptitiously date a college guy. Sheldon borders on the didactic as Savanna piles one ridiculous fabrication and exaggeration upon another, forcing
Gracie into a deeper web of uneasy lies. Readers may grow frustrated with Gracie’s ready forgiveness and blind spots about Savanna’s behavior, but the humor and snappy dialogue, though not as polished as in Confessions of a Teenage Drama Queen (1999) and Confessions of a Hollywood Star (2006), will still keep teens engaged and entertained. Grades 6-9. -- Frances Bradburn.

1.2. Problem of the Study

1. What are the conflicts of the main characters?
2. How do the main characters solve the conflict?

1.3 Objective of Study

1. To describe the main characters conflicts that are portrayed in Dian Sheldon’s Novel *My Worst Best Friend*.
2. To explain the solution of the main characters conflict Dian Sheldon’s Novel *My Worst Best Friend*.

1.4 Scope of Study

The scope of this description is limited to the main characters conflict such as internal and external conflict including the solution of the conflict.

1.5 Method of the study

The method applied in writing this paper is the library research where the writer collects the required data through the quotation from the text of novel.

1.6 Significance of the study

The significance of study is:

Theoretically, the significance of study is the reader will understand about the conflicts in the novel My worst best friend by Dian Sheldon, especially on the main character of the novel and increase the literary understanding of conflicts in a character novel.
BAB II

Review of Related Literature

2.1 Novel

Novel is a form of literature in which there are cultural values, social, educational and moral. That means the novel is a prose essay which contains a series of stories that highlight the nature and character of the perpetrators.

Rees (1973:106) says that novel is a fictional prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and actions representatiff of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. In other words a novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length.

Watson (1979:4) says, “A novel is way learning about how things were or are- cognitive instrument; and those who distrust stories as evidence should consider how often conversation we use them to make points or answer questions”. It means novel has many function to inform or make points or in some subject of distrust stories. A work of fiction with fewer than 30,000 to 40,000 words is usually considered a short story, novelette, or a tale, but the novel has no actual maximum length. The novel is a literary prose shaped like a short story. Both novel and short story tell all events or problems that occur in human life. The difference takes places is historian.

Wellek and Werren (1956:216) state, “Novel is a picture of real life and manners and of the time in which it is written”. Or novel is a form of literature which is fiction in the form of words or writings that have intrinsic and extrinsic elements.
2.2 The Intrinsic elements in novel are:

Theme

Theme is common thread or repeated idea that is incorporated throughout a literary work. There are two types of themes that appear in literary works. Main and minor theme. A main theme is an idea that a writer repeats in his work, making it the significant idea a literary work. A minor theme on the other hand refers to an idea that appears in a work briefly and gives way another minor theme.

Theme is an element of a story that binds together various other essential elements of a narrative. It is a truth that exhibits universality and stands true for people of all cultures. Theme gives readers better understanding of the main character's conflict, experience, discoveries and emotions as they are derived from them. Through themes, a writer tries to give readers an insight into how the world works or how he or she views human life.

Setting

Roberts (1987:230) says “The setting of the story can mean many things besides the obvious where it takes place including the location, the background, and the regional aspect. it can designate a particular time, and historical era, a political situation. from the setting of the story we know the beginning of the story set and setting also affects what the characters do. Setting is the natural, manufactured, political, cultural, and temporal environment including everything that characters know and own.” From the study of the setting would be known the extent of conformity and correlation between behavior and temperament with the community leaders, social situation, and opinion of society. Besides the condition of the area, geography, social structure also determines the characteristics or character of certain figures

Setting in literary work is important because it may stir the reader imagination as well as reveal the significance of the action. The element of setting can be differential into three principle elements: setting of place, setting of time, and setting of society. Although each of these elements offer situations but actually they are close and influence each other.
### Setting of Place

Setting of place directs to the location of the event that happen in fiction, setting use for place with a certain names, certain initial and probably in a certain location do not have the exact name and the function of this setting with a certain name should reflect geographical condition of the place. Each place must have its own characteristics which differentiate with others. The description of place is important to give impression to the readers, so the readers can consider which one that really happen or made up event imagination from the place in the story. The setting of place to another places, because there is a development of plot and character. Setting of place is decided by the accuracy of description, function of the unity with another setting element.

### Setting of Time

Setting of time means when the time of the story happened. The problem of when usually connected with factual time for example day, month, year, weather, or a historical period. The knowledge and perception of the reader will be used to try getting involved in the story, which is based on the setting of time. It makes the story brings the readers to the certain time. The knowledge and the perception of the readers will be used to get involved in the story which is based on the setting of the time. It makes the reader try to competence and enjoy the story. The existence of similarity development and accordance of the time can be profitable to give an impression to the readers and make the readers believe that the story really happened at the time.

### Setting of Society

Setting of society is very close to the behavior of social life in certain place and certain time in novel. Social setting has connection with the system of social life that contains many problems in complex scope. It can be habits, custom, tradition, religion, ideology, faith, and the way of thinking. Apart from it setting of society relates to the social status of the characters.

### Plot

Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story or the main part of a story. These events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. The structure of a novel depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story.
Plot is known as the foundation of a novel or story which the characters and settings are built around. It is meant to organize information and events in a logical manner. When writing the plot of a piece of literature, the author has to be careful that it does not dominate the other parts of the story.

There are five main elements in a plot. The first is the exposition or the introduction. This is known as the beginning of the story where characters and setting are established. The conflict or main problem is introduced as well. The second element of a plot is known as the rising action which occurs when a series of events build up to the conflict. The main characters are established by the time the rising action of a plot occurs and at the same time, events begin to get complicated. It is during this part of a story that excitement, tension or crisis is encountered. The third element of a plot is known as the climax or the main point of the plot. This is the turning point of the story and is meant to be the moment of highest interest and emotion. The reader wonders what is going to happen next. The fourth element of a plot is known as falling action or the winding up of the story. Events and complications begin to resolve and the result of actions of the main characters are put forward. The last element of a plot is the resolution or the conclusion. It is the end of a story and ends with either a happy or a tragic ending.

Point of view

Point of view is the angle of considering things, which shows us the opinion, or feelings of the individuals involved in a situation. In literature, point of view is the mode of narration that an author employs to let the readers “hear” and “see” what takes place in a story, poem, essay etc.

Point of view is a reflection of the opinion an individual from real life or fiction can have. Examples of point of view belong to one of these three major kinds:

First-person point of view is in use when a character narrates the story with I-me-my-mine in his or her speech. The advantage of this point of view is that you get to hear the thoughts of the narrator and see the world depicted in the story through his or her eyes. However, remember that no narrator, like no human being, has complete self-knowledge or, for that matter, complete knowledge of anything. Therefore, the reader’s role is to go beyond what the narrator says.
**Second-person point of view**, in which the author uses you and your, is rare; authors seldom speak directly to the reader. When you encounter this point of view, pay attention. Why? The author has made a daring choice, probably with a specific purpose in mind. Most times, second-person point of view draws the reader into the story, almost making the reader a participant in the action.

**Third-person point of view** is that of an outsider looking at the action. The writer may choose third-person omniscient, in which the thoughts of every character are open to the reader, or third-person limited, in which the reader enters only one character’s mind, either throughout the entire work or in a specific section. Third-person limited differs from first-person because the author’s voice, not the character’s voice, is what you hear in the descriptive passages.

### 2.3 Characters and Characterization

Character is very important element in literary works such as novel, drama or even poems. The character can be human, or even animal. In a novel, the character usually dominated by human as the character, while the character in a novel has his/her own personality equal to human. The personality of the character will lead the character to act such emotional, behavioral, and all the logical things that deals with the problems which be faced by the character. Therefore, the character of the novel mostly has a value of a human in real life. According to Abrams (1981:20) says that character is the persons presented in dramatics of narrative work who are interpreted by reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say and what they do in action.

In novel, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters who are worth caring about, rooting for and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate, to quote Robert and Jacobs (1995:131). There can be simplified that the character in a novel is a description and a representation of a person qualities. It can be shown by the creation of the characters in a novel from their action, gesture, speech, and behavior, these term can be used by the readers to identify the characters in a novel, because the character in a novel has equal qualities as a person in real life. The attempt of the author describes the characters in a
narrative work known as a characterization. According to Di Yanni (1990:36) says that Characterization is the means by which the writers present and reveal the characters.

According to Robert (1995:135) there are five ways to disclose the characters in a fiction:

- **Actions**

  What characters do is our best way to understand what they are. As with ordinary human beings, fictional characters do not necessarily understand how they may be changing or why they do the things they do. Nevertheless, their actions express their characters. Actions may also signal qualities such as naiveté, weakness, deceit, a scheming personality, strong inner conflicts, or a realization or growth of some sort.

- **Descriptions, both personal and environmental.**

  Appearance and environmental reveal much about a character’s social and economic status, of course, but they also tell us more about character traits.

- **Dramatic statements and thoughts.**

  Although the speeches of most characters are functional essential to keep the story moving along they provide material from which you can draw conclusions. Often, characters use speech to hide their motives, though we as readers should see through such ploy.

- **Statements by other characters.**

  By studying what characters say about each other, one can enhance his or her understanding of the character being discussed. Ironically, the characters doing the talking often indicate something other than what they intend perhaps because of prejudice, stupidity, or foolishness.
• **Statements by the author speaking as storyteller or observer.**

What the author, speaking with the authorial voice, says about a character is usually accurate, and the authorial voice can be accepted factually. However, when the authorial voice interprets actions and characteristics, the author himself or herself assumes the role of a reader or critic, and any opinions may be questioned. For this reason, authors frequently avoid interpretations and devote their skill or arranging events and speeches so that readers may draw their own conclusions.

According to Nurgiyantoro (1998: 176-191), characters can be categorized based different of point of view and observation as follows:

• **Main Character and Minor Character**

In a novel, there are several characters presented. Nevertheless, each of the character has a different role. Based on the role of characters in developing the plot, characters are distinguished into main character and Minor character. **Main character** is a character which is very important and usually dominating the whole story in a literary works. He is often presented whether as the doer of an action or the one who is affected in the action. Main character in anovel can be more than one; however its superiority values are not always to be the same. Its superiority is determined by its domination, and its influence to the development of plot as a whole. **Minor character** is the character that appears once or sometimes in a novel, and may be relatively in short portion. Different from the main character minor character take a small role in story.

• **Protagonist Character and Antagonist Character**

Based on the function of appearance, characters are distinguished into protagonist character and antagonist character. Protagonist character is the most favorite character by the readers and popularly called hero. Readers often identified themselves with certain characters, giving sympathy and empathy to protagonist character. Because it presents something which is conform to the readers’ point of view, norms manifestation, and value. In short, all the things that the character felt, thought, and done, it all represents the readers. Antagonist character is stated to be the opposite of protagonist character directly or indirectly, physically or psychologically. In other words, this character gives a conflict to story.
Foster (1995:133) says that character into two part: Round and flat character. Robert and Jacob (1989:23) say: “Flat Characters are essentially undistinguishable from their group or class. Therefore they are not individual, but representative. Usually they stay the same: there are static, and not dynamic like round character. There are not developed and because they are not central to the plot they do not change or grow.” Based on that statement, character also can be classified by the amount of how they show their personalities. Meanwhile, in order to analyze the character’s personality, the reader must search for a pattern in the character’s behavior, or this way is called characterization. Harmon (2003:88) states that:

“Characterization is the presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, from the action.”

When characterization is considered as the method of developing characters, there are several method or theory of characterization. Robert and Jacobs (1995:135) explain the five ways present the character. Firstly, from their action and then the description both personal and environmental, dramatic statements and thought, statements from other characters, and the last is statements by the author speaking as storyteller or observer. From the five basic method to understanding about character, the reader will know when want to determine major or minor character, and round of flat character, and so on.

### 2.4 Conflict

Conflict is an necessary element of fictional literature. It is defined as the problem in any piece of literature and is often classified according to the nature of the protagonist and antagonist. Conflict is actual pr perceived opposition of needs, values, and interests. A conflict can be internal (within oneself) to individuals. Conflict as a concept can help explain many aspects of social life such as social disagreement, conflicts of interests, and fight between individuals, groups, or organization. It is common that everone will experience conflict in his life since conflict is a natural part of human life.

Marcus (2000:366) defines that conflict is incompatibility of ideas, believes, behavior, roles, needs, desire, values, and so on. While Sanderson (1991 :505 ) defines
Conflict as an opposition of interest between and among various individuals and social groups, which may or may not be overtly observable and which may or may not break out into open dispute or physical violence. Based on the definitions above, it is seen that the existence of conflicts refers to the incompatibility of things between two or more people or groups of people who get involved with each other. Conflict is not simple misunderstandings that could be resolved if the characters would simply have an adult conversation to clear things up. It’s not convoluted circumstances inserted for convenience. It’s not anything that isn’t of consequence to the characters.

There are two types of conflict, and both should be present in the novel such as:

- **Internal conflict**
- **External conflict**

### 2.4.1 Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is the dilemma facing the character inside and its impact on that character. Inner conflict is a private war within oneself. It could be anything from deciding between two or more choices, to deciding many things in our life. There is inner conflict between good and evil: strength and weakness: love and hate, etc. Inner conflict refers to emotional or analytical struggles a character has due to his values, his roles in society, or the company he finds himself with. Inner conflict is the conflict which goes on with in the mind of the hero and between him and a goal he has set himself. Inner conflict provides an unstable basis for positive result in the outside world, as himself often chooses some aspects of outer environment to match the group within themself. People, who notice that they have repeated negative aspects, may find that understanding them selves is a basic for better result.

Internal conflict are also called Man vs self. It’s anythings emotional or mental where the character is essential both protagonist and antagonist. Conflict does not always have negative impact.
Internal conflict as a struggle between competing elements within the character, aspects of his/her personality may struggle for dominance. These 12 aspects may be emotional, intellectual, and moral. For example: an “emotional” conflict would occur if the protagonist chooses an unworthy Lover over someone who is devoted. An “intellectual” conflict could entail accepting or rejecting one’s religion. A “moral” conflict might pose a chosen between honoring family or country. Such conflicts typically leave the character indecisive and agitated. When such conflict are resolved, the solution may be successful or unsuccessful.

Problem that happened in our life. Conflict is disappointed situation when the desire seems not to come true. Thus, conflict may have positive and negative aspects, it is positive if the conflict has been resolved in mutual way. And it will be negative if the conflict brings chaotic situation or even disaster. In extreme, conflict can happen not only to survive and exist but it has the purpose to destroy and to destroy the existence other people or other group that they feel as their enemy. Conflict as its best is strong. It’s complex to that specific character, logical and motivated, and of consequence. In conclusion, conflict can also be regarded as an emotional reaction to a situation or interaction that signals disagreement of some kinds. Unless conflict is externalized as action, it remains merely as an internal tension.

2.4.2 External conflict

External conflict is the obstacle and “outher” conflicting situations one faces that works against your will is often the life changing situations that compromise character development within a novel. In the external conflict he can’t do what needs to be done alone. if he tries and fails, millions of innocents will die. He needs help from another scientist he’d give to avoid because she threatens his self-suffciency. So the external conflict mirrors the internal conflict.

External conflict are divided into four types:

Character vs. another character, is conflict which usually can be expressed by a protagonist character being ridiculed by a bully of a antagonist character. These sort of
conflicts are the most common. The characters will be opposed by or will oppose the actions or reactions of another characters.

**Character vs. Society,** this external conflict exists when character struggle against the morals of their culture and government or other groups. These are conflicts where the character’s beliefs are against norms that the entire society as a whole endorses. It could be discrimination practiced by society that is opposed by a minority.

**Character vs. Nature,** Nature serves as the obstacle for characters. You could choose to write a particular scene around a natural calamity such as a typhoon or tsunami. There are many stories waiting to be explored because, in my opinion, an inspirational story such as the triumph of human spirit over adversity will never go out of fashion.

**Character vs. Supernatural,** Supernatural elements are typically those that defy the laws of nature and are beyond scientific understanding. Such a setting adds gravitas and drama to the story. If you are using supernatural elements you might want to make sure what genre you are writing in.

Stories told in novels, plays, short stories, and other similar formats, revolve around the conflict. External conflict gives a sense of excitement and immediacy to the story, making it worth reading. It defines uniqueness of a character and reveals his intentions, giving the audience an understanding of his motivation behind the dialogue and action. In addition, it tells the reason of a character’s motivation in life that otherwise may appear foolish on the surface. It also makes possible for the readers to build up sympathy and profound connection with the character to eventually learn something and transform their lives through this learning.
3.1 Savanna Zindle and Gracie

Savanna and Gracie are best friend. Two girls 16 year old girls that spend everyday of their teenage lives together, and are two totally different people. Gracie is shy, smart, and would rather be studying lizards than meeting boys. Savanna is the one who was passionate, spontaneous, unpredictable and as emotional as a character in a disaster movie. Savanna’s Mother is Zelda. Savanna and her mom had a trouble relationship. Savanna had a trouble relationship with her dad and her sister too, but the one with Zelda was more troubled.

Gracie was waiting Savanna with Marilouis after the class ended. Marilouise Lapinskye was Savanna’s other best friend. They have been standing for while. Long enough for Gracie and Marilouise to have exhausted the topics of the gruesomeness of their gym class, how her dog ate all the candy her mom bought for Hellowen, how we wished we were still young enough to go Trick-or treating while waiting Savanna. Marilouise also invited Gracie and Savanna to come her little birthday party.

Marilouise glanced at her watch. She has to get going. She has a ton of work. She hefted her backpack over her shoulder and left Gracie.

After Marilouise Gone, Gracie waited Savanna alone. Not to long, Savanna comes.

“Ohmigod, Gracie... I am, like, so sorry I’m late.” Savanna gave me a hug, banging her bag against my hip.

“Kisskiss. Please say you forgive me.”

(Sheldon, 2010:16)

Gracie forgives Savanna and they back home together.
Savanna and Gracie arranged to meet in Java, the new coffee bar in town, to take the bus to the mall on Saturday afternoon. Gracie was ten minutes early. She got herself a drink and sat down by the window so she would see Savanna right away.

When Gracie finished the tea, she checked the time. She’d been sitting there imagining bears lumbering through the traffic and mountain lions sunning themselves on the roof of the bank for half an hour. Gracie suggests herself that Savanna will be here any minute. She took out her phone to check that she hadn’t turned it off by accident. Gracie called Savanna and left a message,

“Hi!” I said. “Its me. Just so you know, I am at Java. See you soon.”

(Sheldon, 2010:56)

After that, Gracie got herself another tea. When she finished drinking that, she text Savanna again. She did that for over an hour, but since Savanna never answered or phone texted back, eventually Gracie gave up and got one of the newspapers from the rack by the door.

Gracie wasn’t really worried. To be honest, Savanna was late on a pretty regular basis. The sun rose, the clouds drifted by, cows mooed, and Savanna Zindle was late. So, because Savanna always late, if Gracie wanted to meet her at five I’d usually tell to her to meet me at four.

Five minutes after Gracie walked out of Java, Savanna would arrived, shaken and upset because she was late and needed to tell to Gracie what had happened.

After Savanna hung up Gracie sat down at the desk to do some homework. Gracie open her math book. She got out a pad of paper. She sharpened a pencil.

Gracie was still gazing at the wall behind the desk, but she wasn’t seeing the dangling chameleon with his three tiny horns, she was seeing Savanna. Gracie was seeing savanna really happy. Gracie fell so curious what is makes Savanna happy and never stop smiling. Savana give Gracie surprise and tells to her what is makes she happy.
“Well..” I met someone who makes me never smiling. “His name’s Morgan- Morgan check- and he’s like, six-foot-two, and he’s got blonde hair and the most awesome eyes, and he’s really well bulit, but not all muscles like he’s diseased or something, and when he smiles it’s like someone just turned on the lights, and-“ This one’s really, really special”

(Sheldon, 2010:87)

Gracie asked where’s Savanna met Morgan. Savanna said they met an airport lounge. He was still hanging around when Savanna came out and asked if Savanna wanted to get a coffee. So, Savanna said sure. Now, Gracie knows why Savanna never made it to Java because Savanna went for coffee with Morgan.

The birthday dinner was on Saturday night. Gracie had to leave Neighbours right after the class ended. So, She has enough time to get home, shower, get dressed and then walk over to Savanna’s. It would have made more sense for her to come to my house, worried that if I wasn’t there to hurry her up she’d never be ready in time.

Savanna was still in the bath when I got to the Zindle house. Half an hour, Gracie was sitting in Savanna’s armchair wearing her special-occasion black skirt and favourite top (gauzy and stretchy and pattern to look like lizard skin) and with her hair spiked up, idly flicking through one of her megazines. At least Savanna was out the bathroom.

Savanna started rummaging through the clothes on her bed. She said can’t go to Anzalone’s with you guys after all. Someting came up at the last minutes. That’s makes Gracie feel curious. She asked Savanna what did something came up? And then Savanna answered Gracie’s quotation.
“Morgan finally called! Isn’t that great?” Savanna wasn’t looking disappointed now. “And guess what? He’s taking me out for dinner!” If she smiled any more, her teeth would fall out.

“No, I am going out with Morgan” (Sheldon, 2010:139)

Gracie was startled after hear that. She did not expect savanna to go with morgan instead of attending a marilouise birthday party. Gracie keep trying to persuade Savanna to think about it again but Savanna still chooses to go with Morgan.

Before go with Morgan, Savanna asked Gracie to lying if Marilouise asking about her. But Gracie refused savanna request. Gracie don’t want to be a lier.

“But I can’t tell her, Gray. “Savanna dropped the skirt and the top back on the bed. “I mean, how can I tell her when I’m so sick I can’t even pick up the phone?”

“Oh, Savanna.... That is really feeble. “You think that, with all the lying she did, she’d be better at it. “Marilouise isn’t stupid. She’ll see right through that.” (Sheldon, 2010:143)

“Savanna, you can’t count on me. I mean, you can count on me, obviously you can count on me – you’re my best friend – but not for this. I really don’t like lying.

(Sheldon, 2010:144)
Gracie don’t really think she can lie to Marilouise like that. Gracie will feel like a total creep if do that. But, Savanna keeps convincing Gracie to lie to Marilouise with all seduction.

“But you’re not being a creep. You’re being a loyal friend. You’re the loyalest friend anyone could ever have. That’s why I love you”

(Sheldon, 2010:145)

At last, Gracie followed what Savanna’s want. She go to Marilouise birthday party without Savanna. After arriving at the Marilouise place of having a birthday party, gracie thought to sneak back out, go home and leave Marilouise a message on her phone that Savanna and herself were both sick.

Even Gracie wants go home, she meets Marilouise. Gracie felt awkward and just gave her biggest smile. Gracie made herself look right into Marilouise eyes. If you’re going to lie to someone, you might as well try to make it look like that’s not what you’re doing.

Marilouise asked where is Savanna to Gracie. Gracie explain that Savanna was sick to Marilouise. Marilouise feels so pity Savanna’s condition and hopes she get well soon.

“She was fine until about half an hour before got to her house, and then it all started. It was pretty gross.” Vomiting, fever, aches and pains

(Sheldon, 2010:149)

Savanna met Morgan. She goes without the knowledge of Gracie and Gracie’s daddy. When gracie's daddy asked where’s Savanna because Savanna’s mother calls but Savanna cell phone’s switched off. Gracie did not know what to said. No other choice, finally gracie decided to lie to daddy where savanna.
“Gracie, where’s Savanna? It’s her mother. She’s been calling her, but her cell phone’s switched off.”

“Savanna? I shrugged. “Isn’t she in the living room?”

My dad laughed. “Do you hear her?” And then the frowned.

(Sheldon, 2010:229)

Gracie could tell he was thinking. He was thinking about how he hadn’t seen her talking or eating. How he hadn’t seen learning against me or heard her singing the wrong words while they listened to the music. He moved his head down towards Gracie “Gracie, Savanna is here, isn’t she?

Gracie tried to convince her father's that savanna in the living room. But Gacie knew that his father could not believe it before he saw it. And his father was furious when he knew that gracie had lied.

“I know Savanna is – has her own you way of doing things, Gracie. But I’ve known you not to tell me the truth. So if she really is here, I want you to get her. Now”

(Sheldon 2010:231)

Gracie had two choices. One: She could go through the motions of looking for Savanna – really thorough and so slowly that a snail could have walked from our front porch to town before she was done – hoping that by the time she was finished she’d be back in the house. Two: She could tell him the truth she’d back in the house. Which would probably mean that she’d spend the rest of high school in Florida with her grandmother because my father wouldn’t speak to me any more and sent me to live with her.
Gracie’s daddy suddenly straightened up and speak like a Devil. He sounded really surprised. There she is! He was looking behind Gracie.

Gracie turned around. Savanna was coming out of the kitchen with a glass of soda in her hand. Savanna’s eyes didn’t blink and her smile didn’t flinch. She wasn’t even flushed the way you’d expect cold would be. “I was out in the backyard”. She made it sound like a normal thing to do.

Savanna asked gracie lying to her daddy but gracie doesn’t wanna that. But savanna doesn’t wanna that. She reject Savanna’s wishes.

“I don’t like lying to my dad, Savanna.” I moved away from the door, pulled the chair out from my desk and sat down, pulled the chair out from my desk and sat down. So she’d know that I was being serious. “It makes me feel really lousy.’’

(Sheldon, 2010:237)

Savanna’s face lost its smile. It looked like it should be up there on Mount Rushmore, squeezed in between Teddy Roosevelt and Lincol. Savanna doesn’t knows why Gracie does like that. Gracie doesn’t want Savanna much mistakes and fools. Gracie just warned Savanna as a best friend and hopes Savanna understand.

“I am your best friend. That’s why I’m telling you how I really feel.” You can tell your best friend anything, right? Even about them.” Who else is going to tell you when you’re – you know, making a big mistake.”

(Sheldon, 2010:240)
“Who else?” Her curls snapped. “Well, that’s a laugh. Because you know just as well as I do, Gracie Mooney, that practically everybody in the world is always telling me I’m wrong. I get nothing but criticism. From Gus and Zelda...From teachers....from kids at school...and now from you!” Her voice was getting louder. I couldn’t hear what was happening to the union maid any more. “How come everybody’s always down on me? How come everything’s always my fault?”

(Sheldon, 2010:240-241)

“I know exactly why you’re doing this to me, Gracie Mooney. Don’t think I don’t, You’re doing it because you’re jealous”

(Sheldon, 2010:243)

Now there wasn’t a doubt in Gracie’s mind. She was so angry that wouldn’t have recognized her if Gracie hadn’t seen her get dressed before the party. “You’re jealous.” Savanna waved her arms and shook her head so that her hair blew around as if a hawk wind was moving through my room. Savanna can’t believe she’ve been so blind. Whatever.

Savanna don’t care about Gracie and makes Morgan’s priority in her life.

Gracie feels so dissapointed with Savanna. Now, Gracie knows why Savanna wormed herself between Gracie and Marilouis like her did. Marilouise was friend with Gracie’s first. And then Marilouise introduced Savanna to Gracie and Savanna shoved her out and made her self Gracie’s best friend.
This the first their fight. Savanna saw Gracie and Marilouse talking outside of class one afternoon and she came over and introduced herself. And then after a while she kind of lost interest in Marilouise, and Marilouise just seemed to drift away. Savanna being completely ridiculous. Savanna doesn’t not accepted what Gracie has done to him. And then Savanna avenge his deeds Gracie by predicting his ugliness.

“And don’t think you fool me, sucking up to Cooper the way you’ve been doing, pretending to be interested in him. I mean, you don’t even like him. You made that totally clear. No, I know what you’re up to. You’re trying to get close to Archie”

“Yes, poor little Miss Innocent Gracie Mooney, Archie Snell. Maybe you can fool him and Cooper, but not me. You think that if he cries on your shoulder and you’re like soo sympathetic and understanding, you’ll get him on the rebound”

(Sheardon, 2010:246-247)

Savanna’s face was all crushed together as if it was a tin can someone had stompd on. And then she collapsed back onto my bed, tears streaming down her face. Savanna can’t believe This is they first fight. Gracie doing this to herself. After hearing everything Savanna had said about her, Gracie felt regretted and very sad.

“But I haven’t turned on you!” It was a chain reaction. I was crying now, too. “I do love you. I’m really, really sorry. I didn’t mean to upset you. I just - Oh, please Savanna. Please say you forgive me.”

(Sheardon, 2010:248)
Seeing gracie cry and regret, Savanna also feel sorry to have said it to Gracie. Savanna cry along with Gracie.

“Oh, Gracie...”

I threw my arm around her.

We both started crying again.

(Sheldon, 2010:249)

Savanna called Gracie and asked to met. She could tell something was wrong. Its like life and death. OK, not life and death exactly, but it’s really really bad. They will meet at Gracie’s house.

Gracie expected to find Savanna packing up and down on the porch, crying when she got home, but Savanna wasn’t there yet. Gracie sat by the front window to wait for her. Gracie waited with curious about what happened with savanna. After waiting for fifteen minutes finally savanna came.

Savanna straightened up, wiping tears from her eyes with the black of her hand. Savanna start to tell that something wrong to Gracie. And who makes she crying is Morgan.

“M- Morgan” she gasped. He was lying to me all along. Just like you tried to tell me he was.

“She smeared some tears across her eyes.

“Practically everything he told me was a big fat lie”

(Sheldon, 2010:278)

Gracie make a sooting cup of coffee. It’ll help Savanna calm down. With a little calm, savanna tells Morgan’s lie. Evidently morgan has another girlfriend besides Savanna.

“He disappeared??”
“Worst than that.” She sipped her coffee. “He was with another girl.”

“I don’t suppose she was just a friend?”

“She was kissing him.”

(Sheldon 2010:280)

Gracie also grieved to hear that. She did not think that Morgan was that bad. Gracie gives the spirit to Savanna not to dissolve in her grief.

Now, Savanna knows her fault. She wants changes to be better person. They make promise that they’ll never fight again.

“I know.. I know.. It was all my fault.” She squeezed me again. Let’s make a solemn promise that we’ll never fight like that again, Gray, OK? Because I really couldn’t stand it. I missed you so much. These last couple of weeks’ve been the most awesomely awful thing I’ve ever been through.”

“It’s a deal,” I said. “I missed you, too.” All the time.

(Sheldon, 2010:282)
BAB IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 CONCLUSION

Savanna Zindle and Gracie Mooney are the main characters of the story in *My Worst Best Friend*. In the case of Savanna and Gracie, friendship isn't based on reason, but on the notion that opposites attract. Savanna is a head-turning, attention-seeking, accessorized one of Those Girls, while Gracie's love of old movies and commitment to protecting the environment put her into the everyone else category. It seems as if nothing could come between them until Savanna's lies and dependence on Gracie as a false alibi start to take a toll on their relationship. When Savanna gets between Gracie and her crush, the line separating best friend from worst friend is crossed."

Savana Zindle and Gracie Mooney are dominated with the Internal and external conflicts. It can be seen from chapter 3 of the analysis. There are more significant quotes of describing of the Internal conflict. Both Internal and external conflict that found in Savana Zindle are portrayed of herself in life. Savanna Zindle always makes Gracie disappointed because her lies. They first fight makes Savanna aware of all her faults to gracie. Savana learned from her mistakes and wants to be better person.

4.2 SUGGESTION

The things I liked: The dialogue. I think the author did a great job. Sometimes you read a book and you can tell the author is trying too hard to sound "young". I think Dyan Sheldon pulled this off quite well. It was a quick and easy read, and was well-paced. I didn't find myself getting bored like I sometimes do with a book without much action. And then there was Cooper. I found him quirky, intriguing, insightful, and sweet..
I liked this book. I didn't LOVE it... but it was a cute read. I think younger readers especially could find a lot to like about this book. If you're looking for an easy read about friendship and growth, this could be a great summer read. It's one of those books you can read in a couple days, reminisce about your past, and then put it on the shelf and forget about it. Hope you enjoy it if you pick it up!

My worst Best Friend novel is teaching us to be a good friend and unselfish. The conflict of the story also reflect a moral value dealing with human life, namely Friendship. Gracie show she can be a loyalty friend for Savanna and also love and forgive each other mistakes.

I wouldn't recommend My Worst Best Friend to any teenager or young adult. The lesson and message just isn't strong or powerful enough. The novel is more annoying than anything.
REFERENCES


Dyan Sheldon is an American Novelist who has written for adults, children and young adults. Originally from Brooklyn, she resides in London and has written a number of young adult novels as well as many perfect was published under the name “ D. M. Quitano”, as it was a departure from her usual style.

Dyan Sheldon’s novel Confession of a Teenage Drama Quee, a #1 New York Times bestseller, was made into a movie of the same name by Disney in 2014, starring Lindsay Lohan.
Summary of Novel

Gracie Mooney and Savanna Zindle are, unlikely as it may seem, best friends. Savanna is popular, beautiful, loud, confident and, well, a little bit stupid. Gracie is short, plain, quiet, and an intelligent lizard-loving environmentalist. Their friendship really shouldn't work, but somehow it does, and they spend hours and hours together, then when they're not together spend hours discussing everything on the phone with each other. You can tell already what's going to happen, can't you? Yes, it's a friendship bust-up just waiting to happen...

I don't generally like the way these teen-girl stories have such stereotyped characters. Why must the clever girls always be so plain? Or vegetarians? Or interested in the environment? Maybe I just take offence at the inference that because I wasn't in with the popular girls at school that I was therefore either ugly or fat... Still, this one sucked me in somehow, partly I think because Savanna is just so damn awful you almost can't believe that Gracie is friends with her, and you're just waiting for the moment when everything falls apart. Savanna is incredibly selfish. You learn early on that she had a best friend before (well, several actually) but this particular one, Marilouise, who she seems to have sidelined for being a bit dull and then took up with Gracie instead.

You can kind of see the allure for Gracie - Savanna is confident. She knows about boys, and make up, and clothes, and she's in with the in crowd. So for Gracie, being chosen as Savanna's bosom buddy is such a huge compliment that she's willing to forgive her any little 'issues' that might crop up, such as Savanna always being late when meeting her, or Savanna only ever wanting to do things she's interested in. Still, as awful as Savanna is I did kind of understand why Gracie wanted to be her friend. It made her feel important, and special, and like she belonged, which is an important kind of feeling to have when you're a very unconfident sixteen year old.

Anyway, the story revolves around Savanna having met a boy, who is in college, who she dates whilst still being with her school boyfriend Archie. She expects Gracie to cover for her, lie for her, be at her beck and call and allow her to railroad over any burgeoning signs of Gracie's own independence flowering, and you watch Gracie struggle against her better judgment until finally, inevitably, she can take no more. Meanwhile Gracie is slowly finding a life for herself outside of Savanna's little world, including a friendship with a boy, and she begins to develop confidence in herself and the strength to stand up to Savanna.
Savanna is annoying, in a sort of Beverly Hills 90210 air-head way, and I did find myself feeling cross with Gracie that she didn't just tell her where to go, but I wanted to see how far she would push things, what Gracie would do, and I couldn't help but keep reading. It's a funny, dialogue-full story that's light and easy to read. I was transported back to my GCSE years at school (even though this is set in the US) and the horribly complicated, bitchy world of female friendships.