

Chapter II Literature Review

1.1 Definiton of Conflict

The literary work in a story always has conflict in it. The definition of conflict in English Dictionary, “conflict” means to strike or clash together, which implies a negative sense or meaning Soemarman (2013). According to Dewantaro (2016:23) conflict is a situation which two or more people disagree over issue of organizational substance and/or experience some emotional antagonism with one another.

The writer sees the conflict is any situation in which two or more “parties” perceive that they posses mutually incompatible goals. There are goals that are not achieved and expectations that are disappointed Any conflict consists of three component parts, goal incompatibility, attitudes, and behavior.

According to Robbins (2015:5) explains that conflicts have many definitions. Although the meaning differences, some of the common themes underlie most of the conflict. Most individuals understand the conflict only from physical form, such as a quarrel, pronouncing profanity, to each other, but few of individuals who understand the nature of the conflict.

The situation caused many people to look at the conflict in a narrow, and limited form of opposition that poses a physical quarrel or fight. Only a few individuals can provide an exact to answer what is meant a conflict even though all of them must have been involved in the conflict.

Conflicts are divided from a variety of sciences, such as sociology, anthropology, and biology. All human social interactions have certain objectives. Science of anthropology said conflicts are part of the culture and results of social interactions that occur between individual and environment.

According to Fincham in Dewantoro (2016:20) psychology sees conflict is the result of perception, interpretation, and psychological and mental conditions are behind the individual. The definition of the conflict of psychology disciplines is actually more related to the psychological conditions that are behind the individual, because basically all the actions we do relate to psychological conditions.

Poor psychological conditions can result in poor actions and behavior. The situation can be understood as a form of encouragement from within the individual to the world. In general, conflicts as a form of interpersonal rejection caused by other individuals. Many opinions of experts define conflict as a negative aspect. Meanwhile, Daniel Webster defines conflict as:

1. Competition or conflict between parties that are not compatible with each other.
2. Contradictory circumstances or behavior.

Conflict as social was written by Schellenberg in Eunson (2007) they might define social conflict as the opposition between individuals and groups based on competing interests, different identities, and/or different attitudes.

Conflict as a clash of goals occurs when two or more people perceive their individual goals as being mutually exclusive that if they perceive that accomplishing one person's goal keeps another's goal from being achieved.

Events and conflicts are very closely related, mutually causing each other, even conflicts are essentially events. The form of events can be physical, or mental events. Physical events involve physical activity, there is an interaction between a character with something outside of himself (other characters or the environment).

An inner event is something that happens in the heart's character. Forms of conflict can be divided into two categories. They are physical conflict and inner conflict, external conflict and internal conflict. (Stanton in Nurgiyantoro 2007: 124).

External conflict is a conflict that occurs between a character with something outside of himself, maybe with the natural environment, maybe the human environment. External conflicts are divided into two categories, namely: physical conflict and social conflict. Physical conflict or elemental conflict is a conflict caused by a clash between the character, and the natural environment.

Social conflict is a conflict caused by social contact between humans, or problems that arise as a result of human relations. Meanwhile, internal conflict or psychiatric conflict is a conflict that occurs in the heart, soul of a character story. So, it is a conflict experienced by the humans with themselves.

For example, it happens due to a conflict between two desires, beliefs, and different choices, hopes, or other problems. Nurgiyantoro (2007: 124). Meanwhile,

conflicts in the story come from life. The reader is not only a spectator but can be emotionally involved with event after event or scene after scene in the story.

Conflict in the story can be divided into three types. First, conflict within a person (figure). This conflict is often called psychological conflict which is usually in the form of a person's struggle against himself, so that he can overcome and determine what he will do. Second, conflict between people or a person and society. This conflict is often called social conflict (social conflict), which is usually in the form of character conflicts, in relation to social problems.

Social problems are complex problems. Conflicts arise from individual attitudes towards the social environment regarding various problems, for example, ideological conflicts, the rape of rights, and others. Therefore, there are ideological conflicts, family conflicts, social conflicts, and so on. Third, conflicts between humans and nature. This conflict is often referred to as physical or element conflict (natural conflict), which usually arises when the character cannot control or utilize and civilize the surrounding environment as they should

2.2 Cause of Conflict

According to Pruitt (2004: 849) the causes of conflict generally because of the diversity of interests that actually conflict with the interests of other parties involved. Pruitt explanation (2004) shows that conflict starts from the interests of a particular an individual that is not in line with the wishes, and interests of other

individuals. So that desires, interests, and other things that are underestimated can be the cause of conflict.

According to Eunson (2007) there are many possible causes of conflict, some of which are also caused of aggression. Some major ones are:

- Scarce resources.

When such a thing or resource cannot be shared, or is perceived to be unshareable, then conflict may ensue.

- Adversity.
- Faulty communication.

A person may misinterpret a remark, taking it as an insult where non was intended. Silence may be misinterpreted as hostility, when in fact it is simply silence. The ability to resolve conflict may be linked to communicate skill ls-the fewer skills a person has, the more likely that person may become involved in verbal and physical conflict.

- Perceived differences.

Throughout history, people have perceived others from different races, religions, classes, areas, and belief systems as being threats as well as potential allies.

- Biology.

Aggression may be part of our biological program, a predisposition to seek out conflict, and then to resolve it via violence, either verbal or physical.

- Environment. Heat and crowding appear to predispose people to get involved in conflicts.
- Health. It is often the case that the more tired and/or ill people is, the less tolerance they have for dispute, ambiguity, differences and variation from routine.

According to Dewantaro (2016:30) every conflict there are three main issues that concern for the conflict parties, namely the substantive, the emotional, and the pseudo-substantive.

Substantive issues	Emotional issues	Pseudo-substantive issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource • Duties • Policies • Values • Religion • Ideology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for power- comes from needed to control and influence. • Need for approval- comes from the needed liked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main emotional issues that can manifest into substantive issues.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for inclusion- comes from the need to be accepted in a group • Need for justice- comes from the need to be treated correctly, fairly, and equally. • Need for identity- for example autonomy, self-esteem, affirmation of personal values, etc. 	
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2.3 Types of Conflict

According to Domenia in Eunson (2007) the types of conflicts can be divided into several parts, namely:

- Intrapersonal conflict (within yourself)
- Interpersonal conflict (someone with another)

- Intergroup conflicts (among people in the same group)
- Intergroup conflicts (is the most complex type of conflict, involving large numbers of people in various group sizes).

According to John (2007:45) There are several types of conflicts that are grouped into several types,

- 1) Type of conflict based on its function
- 2) Type of conflict based on the position of the organizational structure
- 3) Type of conflict based on the impact that arises, the kinds of conflicts involved in it.

Types of conflicts based on their functions,

- 1) Constructive conflict, is a conflict that has a positive value to the development of the organization.
- 2) Destructive conflict, is conflict that has a negative impact on organizational development.

Types of conflicts based on one's position in the organizational structure,

1) Vertical conflict, is a conflict that occurs between employees who have positions that are not the same as in the organization.

2) Horizontal conflict, is a conflict that occurs because it has the same position or position in the organization.

3) Staff line conflicts, are conflicts that occur when employees hold command positions, with staff officials as advisors in the organization.

4) Role conflict, is a conflict that occurs because individuals have more than one role.

The types of conflict are indeed quite a lot. In addition to those described above, the types of conflict are among others.

1) Inner Conflict is a conflict that occurs in the heart, and mind, in the soul of a character (or: characters) story. So, it is a conflict experienced by the humans with themselves.

The conflict is more of an internal problem of a human being. For example, it occurs due to a conflict between two desires, beliefs, and different choices, hopes, or other problems. Nurgiyantoro (2007: 181).

Social Conflict According to Dahendorf in Khabib Bima (2018) state that social conflict occurs between two groups of different interests that are influenced by existing social and political conditions. One group tried to control the other group. When one group try to control another group in various ways, always involving power and authority, what happens is the dominance of power carried out by one group against another. The mastering group is called the superdinat and the group that is controlled as subordinate.

John (2007) noted that conflict is caused by a variety of differences, each leading to different type of conflict:

- 1) Data conflicts are caused by lack of information, misinformation, different views on what is relevant, different interpretations of data, different assessment of procedures.
- 2) Relationship conflicts are caused by strong emotions, misperceptions or stereotypes, poor communications or miscommunication, repetitive negative behavior.
- 3) Value conflicts are caused by different criteria for evaluating ideas, different ways of life, ideology, and religion.

2.4 Methods of dealing conflicts

According to Keltner in John (2007), a pioneer in the world of mediation, wrote about the struggle involved in conflict as:

The act of striving against some form of resistance much like pushing against a door that is sticking, as well as trying to overcome social or political patterns that inhibit us, as in trying to breach a police line or trying to push the military enemy back. It represents the fundamental effort to move away from or change the status quo or to sustain one's immediate position against effort to alter it.

Sarwono in Rusdiana (2015:158) explains the method of resolution is a process for dealing with disputes or conflicts, including contact: direct relationship; communication: bargaining; bargaining, mediation: mediator, win-lose being win-win; arbitration: third parties not only offer, if necessary force; conciliation: retreat,

relief of tension. In detail some ways of resolving conflicts are based on the habits that people use to solve them.

- Conciliation

Conciliation comes from the word “consiliation” which means peace. This method used in resolving conflicts through efforts to bring together two conflicting parties or disputes to reach a peace agreement between the two. The occurrence of this conciliation can come from the desire of one party to become the initiator or the desires of the two parties to the dispute.

- Mediation

Mediation comes from the word mediation which means intermediary or media. Mediation is used as a way to resolve conflicts by using the services of a third party as an intermediary (media) which becomes a link between the two parties to the dispute.

- Arbitration

Arbitration comes from the word arbitration, while the one who determines the decision is called the arbitrator. Arbitration conflicts by means of arbitration, namely through an institution led by someone whose role is to decide. Arbitration can apply in the community, both those who already have a formal and informal and non-formal court institution.

- Force

We live in a world in which force or the threat of force is common. At home, a parent may take a small child firmly by the hand and “force” her to comply. However, force can become sinister and violent in conflict situations.

- Detente

Detente means to relax or reduce tension. In resolving a conflict, detente is more persuasive towards both parties in dispute. The tension caused by conflict can be reduced through diplomatic means that can provide both parties to the fight to prepare themselves for peaceful settlement.

- Litigation

When conflicts are not settled in the normal course of events, redress is possible in the courts. Here persuasion goes “formal” as attorneys follow strict rules to bring their respective cases to a hearing.

2.5 Management of conflict

Conflict management is the art of organizing and managing the conflicts that exist in the community to be functional and beneficial to the improvement of the quality of human resources. The main purpose of conflict management is to establish and maintain cooperative cooperation with peers, subordinates, superiors, and outside parties.

The style of a person in the face of conflict is placed on cooperativeness (the desire to fulfill the needs and interests of others) and assertiveness (the desire to fulfill the desires and interests of oneself). Winardi in Rusdiana (2015:190) explains the style and intentions represented by each style are as follows.

- Avoiding

The act of avoiding, for example, is uncooperative and not assertive; Withdraw from a growing situation, and be neutral in all sorts of "weather". People who used this style do not provide a high value on herself or others. The negative aspect of this style is throwing problems at others or overrides the problem.

- Competition

This style is said to be effective when requiring a quick decision or if the issue is less important. This strategy is either used when in a forced state, as long as it has rights and in accordance with the consideration of conscience.

Winardi in Rusdiana (2015:191) Explains that this attitude, such as being cooperative but not assertive. Letting the other wishes stand out, leveling the difference to maintain the artificial harmonies created. Words that hint at accommodation style or leveling like "I don't care, it's up to you."

- Compromise

The compromise style seeks to clarify polarity and find the meeting point. To use this style, negotiation skills and collective are required. Compromise is another force

to deal with conflicts. This style is oriented on the middle road, because everyone has something offered and accepted.

Negotiating and Tawarmenawar skills are a compromise style complement. The parties concerned are encouraged to discuss the problems faced and to reach an agreement Pickering (2006:37). Words that hinting a compromise approach is "Our opinions are apparently different. What exactly do you mean?"

- Collaboration or problem solving

Collaboration is the style of handling conflicts equally victorious. People who choose this style try to conduct information exchange. The collaboration style brings together the steps of all parties to the efforts to find solutions to complex issues. This style is appropriately used when people and problems are clearly separated, and usually ineffective when the parties in the fight do want to quarrel Pickering (2006:37).

Expressions that can be used to trigger a collaborative style of dealing with conflicts is "There seems to be a difference of opinion, let's look along the source of that difference."

2.6 Conflict results

There are three strategies for overcoming conflicts Rusdiana (2015:180-182).

1. Lose-lose strategy

This strategy is oriented towards two individuals or groups that are equally defeated. Individuals or groups in the fight take a central (compromising) way or pay a group of people involved in the conflict or use the services of a third person or group as an intermediary.

In the losing-losing strategy, conflicts can be solved by involving a third party when the negotiations experience a stalemate. Third parties are invited to intervene by parties who contend or act on their own discretion.

2. Win-lose strategy

In principle, this strategy emphasizes the existence of one of the parties who are in conflict defeat, but others win. There are several ways used to resolve the conflict with Winlose strategy, which is as follows withdrawal, peaceful, inducement, and Tactics of force and emphasis.

3. Win-win strategy

Win-win strategy is rarely used, but there are two ways in this strategy that can be used as an alternative to solving interpersonal conflicts, namely the following:

- Integerative problem solving

Efforts to settle in consensus or to integrate the needs of both parties.

- Inter-party process consultation

Both have no authority to resolve conflicts with power or to judge one or both parties involved in conflict.

2.7 Structure of the Story

In this research, the theory divided into two. They are non-fiction literature structure and Journalism Structure.

2.7.1 Non-fiction

- **Definition of Nonfiction**

According to Nurgiantoro (2007:2) *Karya sastra terbagi menjadi dua yaitu, karya sastra non-fiksi dan fiksi. Karya sastra non-fiksi adalah karya yang ditulis berdasarkan kajian keilmuan dan pengalman. Pada umumnya, buku merupakan penyempurnaan buku yang telah ada. Sedangkan, karya sastra fiksi yaitu cerita rekaan atau cerita khayalan.*

Literary works are divided into two namely nonfiction and fiction literary works. Nonfiction literary works are literary works written based on scientific studies and / or experience. In general, a book is a refinement of an existing book whereas fiction literary works are fictional stories or imaginary stories.

Nonfiction essays is based on facts or things that really happens in everyday life. Nonfiction is an essay produced in the form of a true story or a daily life story that is written into a story. In other words, nonfiction is a factual work or event that actually happened. From this explanation the authors can conclude that nonfiction texts are texts that contain writings based on reality that examines one's knowledge or experience.

- **Characteristics of Nonfiction**

According to Nurgiyantoro (2007:60), literary works can be divided into two, they are fiction and nonfiction. Fiction is a composition made based on the imagination or imagination of the author. While nonfiction essays are essays based on facts, reality or things that actually happen in daily life. Based on this explanation we can find out the characteristics of the two essays, they are:

- a. Characteristics of a fictional essay:

- 1) trying to drum up feelings or upload the emotions of the reader.
- 2) influenced by the subjectivity of the author.
- 3) denotative meaningful language (ie real meaning) is also connotative, associative (ie meaning is not true, expressive (ie giving the shadow of the author's personal atmosphere), suggestive (ie influencing the reader), and plastic (ie beautiful to upload the reader's feelings).

- b. The characteristics of nonfiction essay:

- 1) usually in the form of popular scientific and scientific writing, reports, articles, features, theses, theses, dissertations, papers, and so on.
- 2) nonfiction essays try to achieve a high level of objectivity, try to attract and upload the readers' minds.
- 3) language is denotative and refers to a limited understanding so it does not have a double meaning.

- **Structure of Non-Fiction**

- a) **Orientation**

Orientation is the beginning or introduction of a story that contains an introduction to the characters in the story to be told. The following sentence shows the orientation of the story. Orientation tell who was involved, where the events, and when it happened.

- b) **Sequences of Events (cronology)**

The sequence of events or incidents is a recording of events that have occurred. This event sequence is usually delivered chronologically based on the beginning of the story or takes precedence with the cause.

- c) **Reorientation**

Reorientation is the part that usually contains comments or messages about the story experienced by the author in the text.

- **Types of Fiction and Nonfiction**

The type of nonfiction essay is grouped into two types namely pure nonfiction and creative nonfiction:

- a) Pure nonfiction

Pure nonfiction is a book that contains development based on authentic or definite data. For example theses, scientific papers, reports, papers, theses, dissertations, articles, features, biographies, and others.

b) Creative non-fiction

Creative nonfiction is a book that contains authentic data obtained which is then developed based on imagination which is usually in the form of poetry, prose and novels. Based on the types of nonfiction, the writer takes two texts to do research, namely biography and features.

2.7.2 Fiction

A. Plot

In general, the plot is a series of events in a story. The term plot is usually limited to the events that are connected causally. A causal event is an event that causes or becomes the impact of other events and cannot be ignored as it affects the whole work. Causal events are not confined to physical matters such as speech or action, but also include changes in characters, the glimmer of his archery, decisions, and all that are variable modifiers within him Stanton (2012:26).

According to Wiyatmi in Sumarni (2016:36) The plot is a series of events compiled based on causality relationships. The plot is divided into three sections: the beginning, the middle, and the end. Pickering (2006:41) said that the plot is the structure of drafting the narrative events logically. It should be emphasized that the

series of events are intertwined in causality. Without causality relationships, event sequences cannot be called threads.

Conflicts can be internal conflicts (conflict on oneself), external conflicts. At this central stage the climax is displayed, Conflict has reached its highest intensity point. Furthermore, the final stage is also called the (anticlimactic) stage that displays certain scenes as a result of climax. This anticlimactic part contains how the story is ending, how the end of a story. To acquire the integrity of a storyline, Aristotle suggested that a plot should consist of an early stage (beginning), Middle stage (middle), End stage.

1) The beginning

The initial stages of flow are called introductions. At this stage little by little conflict began to appear on the figure of Anta. At this stage the event runs flat.

2) The middle

The middle stage of the plot is called strife, displaying conflict for increasingly sharp and stressful conflicts. Therefore, it is reasonable by Nurgiyantoro (2010:145) that the center of the story is the longest part of the fictional work in question

3) The End

In general, the final stage is the stage of the decay in a story. The final stage displays certain scenes as a result of climax. So this section contains how the end of the story, or the matter of what is the conclusion of a story Nurgiyantoro (2005:144).

B. Characterizations

The character and founder are important elements in literary work Nurgiyantoro (2005:164). The founder is one of the most important elements in a fiction considering it is unlikely to be born a fiction without a character, which eventually forms the storyline.

Thus, the authors will always present a character with their own characteristics. A figure can reasonably be accepted if it is accountable in physiological, sociological, and psychological. The perfect living person in the story is a character that has three dimensions of physiological, sociological, and psychological.

In the sense the figures have a degree of life Wiyatmi in Sumarni (2018). The characters analyzed by psychological literature are Anta and Yayan, without prejudice to other prominent figures in the vicinity, as both figures are interconnected in the entire story.

1) Primary Characters

The primary or main character is a prominent figure in the novel in question. It is the most widely-told figure, both as the perpetrator or the incident.

2) Secondary characters

A secondary figure is a companion person who accompanies the main character in a story.

3) Complementary character

Complementary figures or complementary figures are also referred to as additional figures or decorations that rarely appear in the story usually its existence is less influential in the Story.

C. Setting

Lead to the sense of place, time relationships, and social environment where events are told in a literary work. Abrams via Nurgiyantoro (2007:216). The non-fiction background is differentiated into three kinds, the setting of place, time and social. The setting of the place relates to geographical issues or location where events occur. The time background relates to time, day, hour, or historical issues.

Social background relates to people's lives. The background has a function of giving context to the story. Therefore, it can be said that a story occurs and is experienced by a person in a specific place, at a time, and a certain Community environment Wiyatmi in Sumarni (2009:40).

1) Setting of place

The setting shows the location, place, region, or area of the event told in a fictional work. It could be by a certain name, a certain initials, or a certain location without a clear name Nurgiyantoro (2007:227).

2) Setting of time

The time background relates to the issue of when the events are told in fiction. The timesheet can provide explanations of the time or

age of the story. About the time is usually associated with factual, time related or can be interpreted with historical events Nurgiyantoro (2007:230).

3) Setting of social

Social background relates to societal behavior somewhere told in a fictional work. The ordinances of the social life of society include a variety of issues of scope that are quite complex, can be a habit of life, customs traditions, beliefs, views of life, how to think and behave, and others. In addition, the social background also relates to the status of the person concerned, such as low, middle, and Upper Nurgiyantoro (2007:233-244).

2.7.3 Journalism Structure

Narrative journalism is often paired with other terms, such as features, literary journalism, or literary journalism, or literary journalism. Other versions add it with new journalism. If you try to conclude, between new journalism, literary journalism, narrative journalism, and even features, have many similarities, that is, will find it difficult to set clear boundaries between the terms used.

According to Ishwara (2005: 140) the narrative style journalism is the most recent development in feature writing. This narrative, according to Ishwara, is an ideal form for stories about people whose experiences are reflective of a broader situation or problem.

According to Ishwara (2005: 141), basically the story involves two basic writings:

1. Descriptive writing that gives a picture to the reader, especially through concrete details. Here is described the character, atmosphere, or event.
2. Narrative writing that tells the reader a story, mainly through the actions, words, and feelings of the characters. In the sense of storytelling, writing a narrative reconstructs an event and puts the reader into the atmosphere of the incident, so that the reader feels for himself what is happening. Writing this narration uses dialogue, and if possible, descriptions and anecdotes are added.

Robert Vare in Sobur (2014: 49) gives seven considerations in narrative writing:

1. Facts. Journalism sanctifies facts. Every detail must be in the form of facts.
2. Conflict. A long article is more easily maintained its appeal when there is conflict.
3. Character. The narrative asks for characters or characters. Characters help tie the story.
4. Access. Should have access to characters or characters. Access can take the form of interviews, documents, correspondence, photos, diaries, pictures of friends, enemies and so on.
5. Emotions, can be rassa love. Can be betrayal, hatred, loyalty, admiration and so forth.

6. Time travel. The realm of time is the difference between narration and feature.
7. Novelty. It's easier to express the novelty from the eyes of ordinary people who are eyewitnesses to major events. So that in this case there is no point in repeating the same event that has a trite value and will cause boredom for others.

The narrative structure most commonly used in journalism is indeed very limited. As journalism develops increasingly complex and the topic becomes wider, many journalists consider the structure or techniques of old journalism to be inadequate.

In Narration, according to Peter Clark in Harsono (2006) *dalam sebuah esai Nieman Reports, who berubah menjadi karakter, what menjadi plot atau alur, where menjadi setting, when menjadi kronologi, why menjadi motif, dan how menjadi narasi*

In an essay in Nieman's Reports, who becomes character, what becomes plot or plot, where becomes setting, when becomes chronology, why becomes motif, and how becomes narrative. (Sobur, 2014: 45).

Narration is often regarded as just a story, but for Fisher narrative is more than a story that has a plot with a beginning, middle and end. In perspective, Fisher, Narration includes any verbal or nonverbal description in the order in which the listeners are given meaning.

In the narrative there are characters, namely people or figures who have certain traits or behaviors. Each of these characters has a narrative function, so that the narrative becomes coherent. The narrative not only describes the content, but also contains characters. With the characters, it will be easier for story tellers to express their ideas.

2.8 Psychology literature

Minderop (2011:22) The Psychology of literary research plays an important role in literary understanding because of the many advantages such as the importance of literary psychology to examine more in-depth aspects of the trade with this approach can give feedback to the utility About the problem of concern developed.

This research is very helpful to analyze the works of fiction-non fiction with psychological problems Minderop (2011:17). Actually literature and psychology can symbiotically in its role in life, as both have a function in this life. Both are dealing with human issues as individual beings and social beings. Both make use of the same foundation that makes human experience as study material. Therefore, the psychological approach is considered important.

A. Psychological personality

Atkinson in Minderop (2011) Psychology comes from the Greek word Psyche, meaning soul and logos which means science. So psychology means the science of life or science that investigates and learns human behavior.

Personality refers to the characteristic pattern of behaviour and ways of thinking that determine a person's adjustment to his environment. The major theoretical approach to an understanding of personality include trait, psychoanalytic, social learning, and humanistic theories. Thus, personality is an integration of all aspects of personality unique from one's unique organization, which determines, and is modified by one's efforts to adapt to its ever-changing environment.

B. Theory of psychoanalysis Personality-Sigmund Freud

Bertens (2007:10) Psychoanalysis is a scientific discipline which was begun some sixty years ago by Sigmund Freud, what we call psychoanalytic theory. Therefore, is a body of hypothesis concerning mental functioning and development in a man, it is part of general psychology and it compares what are by far the most important contributions that have been made to human psychology today.

Freud stated that the human mind is more influenced by the subconscious rather than natural conscious. He said a person's life is filled with pressure and conflict. To relieve the conflict man has with the meeting of the "unconscious". Therefore, Freud said the unconscious is the key to understanding a person's treatment Bertens (2016:17).

According to Freud, an unconscious desire is always aclyphant and always ready to emerge. It seems that only a conscious desire arises but through an analysis it is

found the relationship between conscious desires and the desires of the powerful elements that come from an unconscious desire.

C. Structure of personality according to Sigmund Freud

The behaviour according to Freud was a few factors that influenced. Factors affecting personality are historical factors of the past and contemporary factors. Analogues of congenital factors and environmental factors in the formation of individual personalities.

1. Instinct

The shape of Freud's instincts is tension reduction, its regressive and conservative (striving to maintain balance) by improving the state of deficiency. According to Freud, the instincts in humans can be distinguished in life instinct, destructive instinct, and death instinct.

2. Death instincts and dead desires

Freud believed that human behaviour was based on two fundamental energies: life instincts-eros manifested in sexual behavior, support life and growth. Then death instincts underlying aggressive and destructive action. Death desires can be caused by the freedom of a person who is hindered by freedom, feeling depressed with circumstances, feeling disregarded and intimidated by the behavior of his fellow man.

3. Anxiety

This condition is followed by an uncomfortable feeling characterized by the term of worry, fear, discomfort, unhappy that we can feel through

various levels. Hilgard in Bertens (2016:55). Objective anxiety is a realistic response when a person senses danger in an environment. Freud believed that anxiety as a result of the unconscious conflict was the result of the ego-defense conflict to the ego.

2.9 News Story

A news story is a written or recorded or occasionally, live, article or interview that informs the public about current events, concerns, or ideas. A news story can be:

- 1) Long or short, depending on its newsworthiness (we'll discuss this more later) or interest to people who watched TV, listen to the radio, or read the paper.
- 2) Written, recorded, live, or taped, depending on the medium you used and timeliness of story
- 3) Hard-full of important facts and news item, or soft-focusing on the personal, more human side of a news event or situation. An example of hard news story is an article on the alarming rise of HIV cases in heterosexual women. A soft news or feature, article would be a story about a man in wheelchair overcoming architectural barriers in town as he moves through his day.

2.10 Biography of BBC News

BBC World News is the largest news television channel in the world after its two global rivals, CNN International. BBC World News has an audience share of 78 million viewers per day. Through 282 million homes, 1.6 million hotels, 57 cruise ships, 42 airlines and 34 cell phones.

This channel is broadcast by Red Bee Media from their network center in White City, London. All news broadcasts come from the BBC Television Center, where BBC World News has a separate newsroom and studio from BBC News. BBC World News employs the largest number of news readers, reporters and correspondents in the world compared to other news channels. BBC World News was named the best international news channel from the International Broadcasting Association award in November 2006.

In April 2008, the BBC changed its name to "BBC World News" from BBC World as part of the overhaul of the BBC News which was worth 550,000 pounds of sterling including visual identification. The BBC launched its first international channel called BBC World Service Television in 1991 which was likened to BBC World Service Radio. In 1995, the name BBC World Service was changed to just BBC World. The name became the starting point for his journey in the world of international news. The programmes of BBC News are Visionaries, Survival. Our World, Earth Report, Life on the Edge, Dateline London, and etc.