

Resolving Conflicts of Frodo Baggins in J.R.R Tolkien's *The Fellowship of The Ring*

Febrian Dwi Andriana

English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
17320156@student.uin-malang.ac.id

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18860/lilics.v1i1.2403>

Copyright © Febrian Dwi Andriana



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

How to Cite: APA Style 7th edition

Submission

Track:

Received:

01-08-2022

Available online:

31-10-2022

Corresponding

Author:

Febrian Dwi Andriana

17320156@student.uin-malang.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to analyze the interactions and reactions of Frodo Baggins as he faced some inner conflict. The researcher used Kurt Lewin's theory and Johnson's theory in analyzing the inner conflicts that Frodo experienced. The researcher used the psychological approach to know the forms of inner conflict of Frodo experience and how Frodo resolves the inner conflict in J.R.R Tolkien's novel entitled The Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of The Ring. The results found that in analyzing inner conflict used Kurt Lewin's theory, there are three types of inner conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins in the novel The Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring. The researcher found three form of inner conflict, there are: (1) Approach-Approach Inner Conflict had 3 data 2) Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict had 10 data 3) Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict had 8 data. The second research question used the Johnson's theory that Frodo Baggins resolves his inner conflict in the novel The Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring. The researcher found 5 styles to resolve inner conflict: (1) Turtle style has 1 data, (2) Shark style has 2 data, (3) Mouse deer style has 5 data, (4) Fox style has 2 data, and (5) Owl style has 2 data. It can be concluded the Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict and the Mouse deer style is the most frequently happened to Frodo Baggins.

Keywords: Inner conflict, Approach-approach inner conflict, Avoidance-avoidance inner conflict, Approach-avoidance inner conflict

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, we often encounter several cases of conflict in various regions. These conflicts range from individual conflict to conflict within the group. According to Pace & Faules (1994), conflict is an expression of disagreement between other individuals or a group with another group. In this case, dispute shows differences between two or more individuals who are experienced, expressed, and remembered. Conflict is an attempt to obtain rare things, such as values, status, power, and others. The purpose of the conflict



itself is not only to gain profit but has another meaning, that is, to subdue the other. According to Lewis (1956), conflict is divided into two parts: realistic conflict and non-realistic conflict. Realistic conflict is a split that occurs due to a feeling of disappointment of an individual or group against the system of rules in social relations. Non-realistic conflict is a split that occurs because it does not come from the purpose of competition, it means that the parties divert the problem to a third person, who aims to relieve tension.

Furthermore, Wellek and Warren (1995) explained that conflict is two things that have a force in which each other attacks each other. Conflict in literary works has a very important role in order to support the content of the story. If the story has no conflict then it will not attract the reader. The existence of conflicts in literary works can make a story in a novel is real feeling by the readers.

In the novel, a story has several events. The event is capable of creating conflicts, physical conflict or inner conflict. Physical conflict in a story involves physical activity, which is the interaction between the story character and other story characters, other characters or the environment. An inner conflict is something that happens in the heart, the mind of a character in the story. Based on the description, it can be known that conflicts can occur in all aspects of human life (Nurgiyantoro, 2007).

In this study, the literary work chosen by the researcher is the novel *The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien. The researcher analyzed the inner conflicts experienced by the main characters in the novel. In this novel, there is a main character named Frodo Baggins, he experiences inner conflicts in his life in the village of Shire. Frodo became unyielding and strong in fighting for something to fight for the Shire. The inner conflict in the novel is seen when Frodo has many options when fighting for the Shire nation (Destinawati, 2012).

J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Fellowship of The Ring* was chosen in the study because the character in this novel has many problems that are experienced in this era. The novel's advantage in this story of the inner suffering experienced by Frodo Baggins is as the main character. This inner suffering caused an inner conflict in Frodo (Zuhal, 2019).

The main character in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Fellowship of the Rings* is a Hobbit. Hobbits are creatures that are always happy and never experience any problems in their lives. Also, the Hobbits were creatures who loved to help others. Likewise, during Frodo's life, he grew up with his uncle, Bilbo Baggins. Frodo lived happily with his uncle. So, this makes the researcher interested in analyzing the inner conflict experienced by Frodo until he is faced with a big problem that makes him hesitant in making decisions (Zuhal, 2019).

Inner conflict is one of the studies in literary work, especially psychology approach. As Minderop (2016) viewed before studying the literary work with an approach to inner conflict, understanding psychology approach is an important thing that must be understood first that looks at the involvement of the author's psychology and the author's ability to display the characters involved with psychiatric problems.

According to Endraswara (2008), psychology approach has an essential role in understanding literary works because there are several advantages: first, the importance of psychology approach to examine the aspects of characterization more deeply. Second, psychological approaches can help the researcher provide feedback that can still be

developed. Lastly, This kind of research can help analyze literary works full of psychological problems.

If it is associated with the events that experienced by Frodo Baggins in the novel *The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien, this novel can be very appropriate when studied with a psychological approach. The superiority of this novel, lies in the psychological of the main character in the novel is depicted in real and clear. The author is able to provide a picture of the inner conflict of the main character in detail presented in the literary work (Fachruddin, 2020).

In that statement, it is clear that a literary work is very closely related to psychology approach; in this case, the psychology approach is the inner conflict that occurs in the main character told by the author. The existence of inner conflict is due to various problems in human life. Living life is not easy, so many obstacles that humans encounter. The issue will come from outside and within a human being (Wellek et al 2016).

According to Endraswara (2003), literature and psychology can be related in their roles because both have a function in life. Psychology and literature related to human problems as individuals and social creatures. Both use the same fundamental element that makes the human experience a study material. Therefore, the psychological approach is considered necessary in literary research (Ratna, 2006).

Moreover, some researchers have researched in literary works using a psychological approach. First, Hidayah (2018) the research entitled *Internal Conflict Faced by The Main Character of My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult. The researcher used Kurt Lewin's theory in this study, focusing on the main character's inner conflicts. The researcher examined how the main character reacts when facing several inner conflicts. The researcher also found solutions to conflicts faced by the main characters. The conflicts in the novel are classified using Kurt Lewin's theory.

The researcher found three types of inner conflict that the main character experiences. These conflicts are Approach-Approach Conflict, Avoidance-Avoidance Conflict, and Approach-Avoidance Conflict. While in resolving the inner conflict that in experienced the main character. Researchers found five main character styles to resolve the inner conflicts he experienced, there are, Turtle Style, shark Style, mouse deer Style, and owl Style.

The next researcher is from Fakhruddin (2015) entitled *The Inner Conflict Faced by Victor Frankenstein in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein*. This study discusses how the main character deals with inner conflicts. Researchers used Sigmund Freud's theory in analyzing the novel. The researcher also examined how the influence of personality structure on inner conflicts faced by main characters. The researcher used Kurt Lewin's theory of approach and avoidance of conflict in classifying the data.

The next researcher is Zuhal (2019) entitled *The Heroic Values of Frodo Baggins in The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring by J.R.R Tolkien*. This study used the new criticism theory to analyzed the characterization of the main character. This study used a qualitative method because the researcher focused on data that are literature review from the novel. The researcher found some values of heroism and characterization described by Frodo Baggins as the main character. Frodo Baggins depicted as simple, unambitious,

pessimistic, polite, careful, smart, humorous, friendly, friendship, clever, independent, cautious, relaxes, and normal person.

The previous studies presented by the researcher that found some theories with different object. Then, the researcher found the same object with different theory. So, the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien has not been found in previous research. It means that the object of this novel has not been found in inner conflict theory. This research is necessary because it seeks to describe the forms of inner conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins. The researcher also explained how Frodo Baggins solved the inner conflict he experienced using a psychological approach.

Based on the background of the study, the researcher wants to focus to the object of the researcher about identifying the form of inner conflict Frodo experienced and to find out how Frodo solved the inner conflict he experienced in J.R.R Tolkien's novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring*.

The scope of this research is the researcher analyzed the first part of the novel entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring*. The sensation in this novel has many types, and the researcher does not intend to explore all and focuses on the problem in the novel, namely inner conflict. The researcher will identify, analyze, and interpret the inner conflict in this novel. The limitation of this study is the researcher only analyzed the inner conflicts of the main character, Frodo Baggins.

This research is expected to give practical and theoretical significance. Theoretically, the researcher hopes this study will be essential to develop the theoretical perspective of literary theory for scientific works. This study is expected to increase literary studies. Then, practically the researcher expected this valuable study to understand the kind of inner conflict in this novel. The researcher also hopes this study will benefit the other researchers conducting relevant studies.

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher used literary criticism in the study of *Inner Conflict Faced by Frodo Baggins in J.R.R Tolkien's The Fellowship of The Ring*. To analyze the inner conflict in some objects to prepare the discussion, the researcher used a psychological approach. The researcher used Kurt Lewin's theory to examine the forms of inner conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins. In this study, the researcher used Johnson's theory to resolve the inner conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins in the novel *The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien.

The data source of this research is the literary work entitled *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* consists of 535 pages. This novel is the first book of *The Lord of the Ring* series by J.R.R Tolkien. In this research, the book had been the new published by Harper Collins Publisher in 1999.

To get the data, first, the researcher read the novel to get some of the conflicts Frodo Baggins experienced in the story. Second, the researcher underlined some of the words, sentences, phrases, and paragraphs used as research data to analyze the novel. Third, the researcher grouped several types of conflict according to the researcher's theory. Lastly, the researcher collected the data, such as journal, thesis, or article, to get more information about the inner conflict.

After collecting the data, following steps is proceeded. First, classifying the data related to the three types of inner conflict by Kurt Lewin theory (Approach-Approach Inner Conflict, Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict, and Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict). Second, classifying the data to the five styles of resolve inner conflict by Johnson theory (Turtle style, Shark style, Mouse deer style, Fox style, and Owl style). Then, explaining by interpreting them from the data that it connected to the respective research question.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

The forms of inner conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins

The data are obtained included in the inner conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien and will classify it based on the forms of the inner conflict of Kurt Lewin's perspective, namely: Approach-Approach Inner Conflict, Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict, and Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict.

Approach-Approach Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins

Based on the results of the research in that novel, the researcher managed to obtain data that corresponds to the theory of inner conflict based on Kurt Lewin's theory. Kurt Lewin defines the inner conflict of near as two forces pushing in the opposite direction. From the results of the analysis, researchers obtained and concluded the data of Approach-Approach Inner Conflict in that novel, using Kurt Lewin's theory is as follows:

Table 1. Approach-Approach Inner Conflict

| The Forms of Inner Conflict | Findings |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Approach-Approach Inner Conflict | a. Follow-Adventure b. Follow-Go |

Follow-Adventure

After Bilbo Baggins leaves Frodo Baggins, Frodo becomes very lonely. Frodo missed his uncle very much. He wanted to come with his uncle, but on the one hand, he wanted to adventure alone like his uncle. This case includes an inner conflict of getting closer because he wants to do two things simultaneously.

"For some years he was quite happy and did not worry much about the future. But half unknown to himself the regret that he had not gone with Bilbo was steadily growing. He found himself wondering at times, especially in the autumn, about the wild lands, and strange visions of mountains that he had never seen came into his dreams. He began to say to himself: 'Perhaps I shall cross the River myself one day.' To which the other half of his mind always replied: 'Not yet.'" (p.56).

Follow-Go

In this inner conflict, Frodo Baggins is eager to follow his uncle, Bilbo Baggins. His wish this time made Frodo overcome his fear; he almost ran away here and there. But on the other hand, he wanted to fight to destroy the ring. He tried to fight for the Shire nation. This case includes an inner conflict of getting closer because he wants to do two things simultaneously.

"He did not tell Gandalf, but as he was speaking a great desire to follow Bilbo flamed up in his heart – to follow Bilbo, and even perhaps to find him again. It was so strong that it overcame his fear: he could almost have run out there and then down the road without his hat, as Bilbo had done on a similar morning long ago".(p.82-83).

Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins

The theory of Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict is a theory that states that the inner conflict experienced by humans who have two forces that inhibit each other in opposite directions. The inner conflict that man feels when faced with two choices that he dislikes.

Table 2. Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict

| The Forms of Inner Conflict | Findings |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2. Avoidance-Avoidance Inner Conflict | a. Waiting-Reason b. Go-Fixed c. Rent-Buying d. Rivendell-Mordor e. Weather and High-Dark Cracks and Secrets |

Waiting-Reason

On September 20th, Frodo Baggins and his friends were about to leave for Buckland by train. After that day, Frodo was waiting for Gandalf, who had not come. The next day, he celebrated his birthday. But Gandalf did not appear until the day of his farewell came. On the one hand, Frodo had to see the Hobbiton one last time, which was just an excuse for waiting for Gandalf.

This case included avoidance-avoidance inner conflict because there were two things Frodo didn't want to come at the same time. This case included an inner conflict because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two choices he did not like. And this state he didn't want because it was just waiting for Gandalf.

"Folco went home after lunch, but Pippin remained behind. Frodo was restless and anxious, listening in vain for a sound of Gandalf. He decided to wait until nightfall. After that, if Gandalf wanted him urgently, he would go to Crickhollow, and might even get there first. For Frodo was going on foot. His plan – for pleasure and a last look at the Shire as much as any other reason – was to walk from Hobbiton to Bucklebury Ferry, taking it fairly easy" (p. 90-91).

Go-Fixed

The next inner conflict occurred when Frodo Baggins and his friends were in the village of Bree. In this case, it includes inner conflict away. Frodo's inner conflict was when he was in a position where he had to choose one of two choices, he didn't like which are if Frodo leaves, he does not know the direction and purpose for which he will go. If he remained there, he would be found by the Black Rider.

"We seem to have enemies all round, ' said Frodo. 'What are we to do?'"(p. 230).

Rent-Buying

Frodo's horses and his friends ran away somewhere is a big deal because Frodo and his companions needed a horse to travel to Rivendell. Frodo's inner conflict was where to choose between renting or buying.

"Can't anything be done, Mr. Butterbur?" asked Frodo. 'Can't we get a couple of ponies in the village, or even one just for the baggage? I don't suppose we could hire them, but we might be able to buy them,' he added, doubtfully, wondering if he could afford it"(p. 235).

Rivendell-Mordor

The inner conflict experienced Frodo when he had to choose between Rivendell and Mordor, which these two places he did not want. Over time he assumed that Rivendell and Mordor were two equally annoying places, but he had to choose one between the two places. This case included an inner conflict away because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two choices he did not like.

The evidence obtained by Rivendell's section is as follows:

"How long do you think I shall have here?" said Frodo to Bilbo when Gandalf had gone. 'Oh, I don't know. I can't count days in Rivendell,' said Bilbo. 'But quite long, I should think. We can have many a good talk"(p. 359).

The evidence obtained by Mordor's section is as follows:

"Yes, several, and all are dark and unpleasant,' said Frodo. It will do well, if it ever comes to that,' said Frodo"(p. 359).

Weather and High-Dark Cracks and Secrets

In this case, Frodo experienced inner conflict because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two choices that he did not like, that is between to pass through a road with bad weather and a high cliff gap or to pass through a dark and secret road.

These two choices were very difficult for Frodo because the two paths were at great risk. Frodo did not want to go through the two choices, but he had to choose one of them.

"I think no good of our course from beginning to end, as you know well, Gandalf,' answered Aragorn. 'And perils known and unknown will grow as we go on. But we must go on; and it is no good our delaying the passage of the mountains. Further south there are no passes, till one comes to the Gap of Rohan. I do not trust that way since your news of Saruman. Who knows which side now the marshals of the Horse-lords serve?"(p. 376).

The evidence obtained in the dark and secret is as follows:

"But there is another way, and not by the pass of Caradhras: the dark and secret way that we have spoken of"(p. 376).

Follow-Reject

This case included inner conflicts because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two options he did not like, to pass through the Moria Gate or the Dimrill

Gate. Passing through moria is the same as knocking on the gate of Mordor. These two things were the conditions Frodo did not want because he had to be in a position where he had to choose something he didn't like.

"I do not wish to go," he said; "but neither do I wish to refuse the advice of Gandalf" (p. 390).

Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins

The theory of approach-avoidance inner conflict is approaching a theory that states that the inner conflict experienced by humans who have two forces that push each other and inhibit which arises from one goal.

Table 3. Approach-Avoidance Inner Conflict

| The Forms of Inner Conflict | Findings |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 3. Approach –Avoidance Inner Conflict | a. Go-Reluctant b. Leave-Waiting c. Follow-Separate d. Stay-Home e. Rest-Struggling f. Coveted-Feared |

Go-Reluctant

In this inner conflict, Frodo is focused on the situation when he is approaching the day he will go with his friends. But suddenly Frodo feels reluctant to leave Bag End. This case included an inner conflict of getting away because there were two things he wanted to do and one other thing Frodo didn't want to do. In conflict approaching away, even if there are things he likes and doesn't like, he chooses the things he likes because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

"To tell the truth, he was very reluctant to start, now that it had come to the point: Bag End seemed a more desirable residence than it had for years, and he wanted to savour as much as he could of his last summer in the Shire. When autumn came, he knew that part at least of his heart would think more kindly of journeying, as it always did at that season. He had indeed privately made up his mind to leave on his fiftieth birthday: Bilbo's one hundred and twenty-eighth. It seemed somehow the proper day on which to set out and follow him. Following Bilbo was uppermost in his mind, and the one thing that made the thought of leaving bearable. He thought as little as possible about the Ring, and where it might lead him in the end. But he did not tell all his thoughts to Gandalf. What the wizard guessed was always difficult to tell" (p. 86).

Leave-Waiting

In this case, Frodo felt he had to choose one of the options; namely, he set out on the mission or still waiting for Gandalf, who did not know when he returned. It was this situation that caused Frodo to experience inner conflict. In conflict approaching away, even if there are things he likes and doesn't like, he chooses the things he wants because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

"That's good for a beginning. I feel like walking. I can't bear any more hanging about. I am going to start, and Gandalf must follow me." He turned to go back, and then stopped, for he heard voices, just round the corner by the end of Bagshot Row. One voice was certainly the old Gaffer's; the

other was strange, and somehow unpleasant. He could not make out what it said, but he heard the Gaffer's answers, which were rather shrill. The old man seemed put out"(p. 92).

Follow-Separate

The next inner conflict is when Frodo and his friends finally get out of the Shire. Frodo feels the inner conflict. He must choose between Tom Bombadil coming with him or parting with Tom and his family. In this case, Frodo is in a position where he has to choose between two things he likes or dislikes. Although he likes and doesn't like things, he doesn't necessarily choose the things he likes because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

"They begged him to come at least as far as the inn and drink once more with them; but he laughed and refused, saying: Tom's country ends here: he will not pass the borders. Tom has his house to mind, and Goldberry is waiting! I am sorry to take leave of Master Bombadil"(p. 195).

Stay-Home

This case included approach-avoidance conflict, in which Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two things he liked or disliked. Frodo's inner conflict was when he wanted to choose to remain in the Shire that he loved. On the one hand, he had to sell the house he also loved. Although he likes and doesn't like things, he doesn't necessarily choose the things he likes because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

"They stood for a while silent on the hill-top, near its southward edge. In that lonely place Frodo for the first time fully realized his homelessness and danger. He wished bitterly that his fortune had left him in the quiet and beloved Shire. He stared down at the hateful Road, leading back westward – to his home"(p. 248).

Rest-Struggling

This case includes approach-avoidance conflict, where Frodo is in a position where he must choose between two things he likes or dislikes. Frodo's inner conflict was when he wanted to choose between the things he liked: he decided to stay in Rivendell and spend time with his uncle or choose what he didn't like: to keep fighting for the Shire. Although he likes and doesn't like things, he doesn't necessarily choose the things he likes because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

"No one answered. The noon-bell rang. Still no one spoke. Frodo glanced at all the faces, but they were not turned to him. All the Council sat with downcast eyes, as if in deep thought. A great dread fell on him, as if he was awaiting the pronouncement of some doom that he had long foreseen and vainly hoped might after all never be spoken. An overwhelming longing to rest and remain at peace by Bilbo's side in Rivendell filled all his heart"(p. 355).

Coveted-Feared

The inner conflict Frodo experienced was when he reached the Moria Gate, where orcs were at the bottom of the abyss. Frodo was tired of continuing on this journey. They lost Gandalf, the leader of The Fellowship of the Ring. They fell after losing Gandalf. This case includes a close-up conflict, where Frodo is in a position where he must choose

between two things he likes or dislikes. Frodo's inner conflict was when he decided to do something. He still felt a fearful shadow. Although he likes and doesn't like things, he doesn't necessarily choose the things he likes because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

"All of them, it seemed, had fared alike: each had felt that he was offered a choice between a shadow full of fear that lay ahead, and something that he greatly desired: clear before his mind it lay, and to get it he had only to turn aside from the road and leave the Quest and the war against Sauron to others. And as for Frodo, he would not speak, though Boromir pressed him with questions. 'She held you long in her gaze, Ring-bearer,' he said"(p. 469-470).

How Frodo Baggins Resolves His Inner Conflict

The researcher explains how Frodo Baggins resolves his inner conflicts in this section. The second is how important that relationship or interaction is to maintain. In social situations in which there is an attachment of interaction, the individual must live together with others for a certain period of time. Therefore, effective interaction is required for some time. According to Johnson (Harapan and Ahmad, 2014) states that five styles can resolve conflicts, there are;

The Turtle Style to Resolve the Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins

This turtle style is also called the pull style. Because the turtles prefer to hide behind shells to avoid problems, they think solving a problem is futile. They are better off staying away from things that can cause conflict and their people.

Tabel 4. Resolve the Inner Conflict

| The Style of Resolve the Inner Conflict | Findings |
|---|---|
| 1.Turtle Style | a. Weather and High-Dark Cracks and Secrets |

Based on the data from the results of the research above, it stated that the Turtle Style to resolve the inner conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien using Johnson & Johnson's theory has 1 data. The presentation is as follows:

Weather and High-Dark Cracks and Secrets

The next inner conflict when Frodo goes on a mission to destroy the ring with the Fellowship of the Ring, they get a disaster that some black crows follow them. In this case, Frodo was in a position where he had to choose one of two choices that he did not like, the two choices are to pass through a road with bad weather and a high cliff gap or to pass through a dark and secret road.. These two choices were very difficult for Frodo because the two paths were at great risk. Frodo did not want to go through the two choices, but he had to choose one of them. In this case, Frodo resolves the inner conflicts experienced by using the style of a turtle. Finally, Frodo decided to withdraw in resolving the inner conflict he was experiencing.

"In the late afternoon, while the others were finishing their breakfast, Gandalf and Aragorn went aside together and stood looking at Caradhras. Its sides were now dark and sullen, and its head was in grey cloud. Frodo watched them, wondering which way the debate would go. When they

returned to the Company Gandalf spoke, and then he knew that it had been decided to face the weather and the high pass. He was relieved. He could not guess what was the other dark and secret way, but the very mention of it had seemed to fill Aragorn with dismay, and Frodo was glad that it had been abandoned”(p. 377).

The Shark Style to Resolve the Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins

Shark style is also called force because all parties want the settlement offer to be accepted. They want the settlement offer from them to be accepted by all parties. They think that their personal goals are very important. They do not attach importance to solutions from others because they consider conflicts can be resolved with one party winning and the other losing.

They do not care about the opinions of others whether the other person accepts their solution or not. They resolve conflicts by attacking, destroying, and intimidating others. Their purpose is only for their own sake.

Tabel 5. Resolve the Inner Conflict

| The Style of Resolve the Inner Conflict | Findings |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 2.Shark Style | a. Leave-Waiting b. Afraid-Worry |

Based on the data from the results of the research above, it stated that the Shark Style to resolve the inner conflict in the novel using Johnson & Johnson's theory has 2 data. The presentation is as follows:

Leave-Waiting

The inner conflict Frodo experienced was when he reached the Moria Gate, where orcs were at the bottom of the abyss. Frodo was tired of continuing on this journey. They lost Gandalf, the leader of The Fellowship of the Ring. They fell after losing Gandalf. This case includes a close-up conflict, where Frodo is in a position where he must choose between two things he likes or dislikes. Frodo's inner conflict was when he decided to do something. He still felt a fearful shadow. Although he likes and doesn't like things, he doesn't necessarily choose the things he likes because his answer depends on the circumstances of the time.

Frodo Baggins will set out on his journey with his friends in this inner conflict. At the last meeting with Gandalf. Gandalf told him to wait for her before destroying the ring. But when Frodo had waited a long time, Gandalf did not see him again. On the one hand, Frodo wanted to set out on his journey with his friends. Frodo decided to force his opinion in resolving the inner conflict experienced. Frodo chose to leave without waiting for Gandalf. Frodo did not care about the opinions of others, whether the other person accepted their solution or not. Frodo's purpose was for his own sake only.

"Footsteps went away down the Hill. Frodo wondered vaguely why the fact that they did not come on up the Hill seemed a great relief. 'I am sick of questions and curiosity about my doings, I suppose,' he thought. 'What an inquisitive lot they all are! Well, now we're off at last!' said Frodo”(p. 92-93).

Afraid-Worry

The inner conflict Frodo experienced as he continued his journey towards Mordor. Upon arriving at the shore, Aragorn gave Frodo the choice of passing the east road or the west road. Aragorn didn't want to decide because he wasn't Gandalf as The Fellowship of the Ring leader. Aragorn left all decisions to Frodo because he was the bearer of the ring. Aragorn gave Frodo an hour to decide which way they would take.

Frodo decided to fight alone towards Mordor rather than lose the people he loved again. But Frodo was afraid to start it all by himself. The inner conflicts Frodo experienced included inner conflicts away because Frodo was in a position where he had to choose two things he did not want. Frodo did not want these two things, but Frodo still had to choose one of the two.

*"It would be the death of you to come with me, Sam, ' said Frodo, 'and I could not have borne that.'
 'Not as certain as being left behind, ' said Sam.
 'But I am going to Mordor.'
 'I know that well enough, Mr. Frodo. Of course you are. And I'm coming with you.'
 'Now, Sam, ' said Frodo, 'don't hinder me! The others will be coming back at any minute. If they catch me here, I shall have to argue and explain, and I shall never have the heart or the chance to get off. But I must go at once. It's the only way'(p. 534).*

The Mouse deer Style to Resolve the Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins

Mouse deer style is also called the softening style. Because the mouse deer includes animals that want to be liked and accepted by other creatures around them, they prefer to avoid conflict for the sake of mutual harmony. They agree that all conflicts must be resolved with peace.

Tabel 6. Resolve the Inner Conflict

| The Style of Resolve the Inner Conflict | Findings |
|---|--|
| 3.Mouse Deer Style | a. Happy-Confused b. Rest-Struggling c. Accept-Reject d. Sadness and Loss-Expressing Sadness |

Based on the data from the results of the research above, it stated that the Mouse deer Style to resolve the inner conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien using Johnson & Johnson's theory has 5 data. The presentation is as follows:

Happy-Confused

The inner conflict was experienced by Frodo when he was concerned at the moment. He had decided to leave. Frodo was really happy to leave Bag End because he was going on a mission in destroying the ring. But one other thing that confused him was that he didn't know which direction he should go in the mission. This case makes Frodo confused.

I Frodo resolved the inner conflict experienced using the mouse deer style. Frodo finally gave up and decided to listen to the opinion of Gandalf. Frodo decided to give up on resolving the inner conflicts he experienced. Frodo chooses to keep away rather than be concern about his personality even though he did not know which direction he ultimately gave up and listened to Gandalf's opinion.

"Rivendell!" said Frodo. 'Very good: I will go east, and I will make for Rivendell. I will take Sam to visit the Elves; he will be delighted.' He spoke lightly; but his heart was moved suddenly with a desire to see the house of Elrond Halfelven, and breathe the air of that deep valley where many of the Fair Folk still dwelt in peace"(p. 87).

Rest-Struggling

The next internal conflict is when Frodo reaches Rivendell, finally meeting his beloved uncle, Bilbo Baggins. On the one hand, Frodo must keep fighting to continue the mission he's been carrying out over the years. He had to fight for the Shire that he loved so. Frodo decided to give up on resolving the inner conflicts he experienced. In this case, Frodo resolved the inner conflict experienced using a mouse deer style. Mouse deer style is also called softening style.

Finally, Frodo prefers to avoid conflict for the sake of mutual condescend. Frodo chose to keep fighting for the Shire of Frodo, choosing to give in to his people rather than put his personal interests first. Frodo argued that all conflicts must be resolved with peace. So, Frodo decided to resolve the inner conflict by giving in for the sake of peace.

*"Elrond raised his eyes and looked at him, and Frodo felt his heart pierced by the sudden keenness of the glance. 'If I understand aright all that I have heard,' he said, 'I think that this task is appointed for you, Frodo; and that if you do not find a way, no one will. This is the hour of the Shire-folk, when they arise from their quiet fields to shake the towers and counsels of the Great. Who of all the Wise could have foreseen it? Or, if they are wise, why should they expect to know it, until the hour has struck?
I will take the Ring,' he said, 'though I do not know the way"(p. 355).*

Accept-Reject

The inner conflict Frodo had, in this case, was where he had to choose between accepting or rejecting the vest. Those two choices are two choices Frodo equally does not want. He was very reluctant to accept the vest, but on the other hand, he refused to give his uncle the gift.

Finally, Frodo decided to give up on resolving the inner conflict he was experiencing. In this case, Frodo resolved the inner conflict experienced using a mouse style. This mouse style is also called softening style. Frodo prefers to avoid conflict for the sake of mutual condescends. Frodo chose to receive a vest from his uncle.

"Very well, I will take it," said Frodo. Bilbo put it on him, and fastened Sting upon the glittering belt; and then Frodo put over the top his old weather-stained breeches, tunic, and jacket"(p. 364-365).

Sadness and Loss-Expressing Sadness

The inner conflict that Frodo experienced occurred when he had abandoned Gandalf. He felt everything he had fought for was in vain. In the conflict Frodo experienced, he was confused between staying upset in his grief or expressing or expressing his sorrow.

Finally, Frodo decided to relent in resolving his inner conflict. In this case, Frodo resolves the inner conflicts experienced by using the mouse deer style. This mouse deer style is also called softening style. Frodo prefers to avoid conflict for the sake of harmony with.

"It was Frodo who first put something of his sorrow into halting words. He was seldom moved to make song or rhyme; even in Rivendell he had listened and had not sung himself, though his memory was stored with many things that others had made before him. But now as he sat beside the fountain in Lórien and heard about him the voices of the Elves, his thought took shape in a song that seemed fair to him; yet when he tried to repeat it to Sam only snatches remained, faded as a handful of withered leaves"(p. 471).

The Fox Style to Resolve the Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins

Fox style is called a compromise style. The fox love to find compromises. They think that personal goals and good relationships are of common interest. They don't want one side to feel harmed. All common interests are important to them. They sacrificed their personal purpose to maintain relationships with others.

Tabel 7. Resolve the Inner Conflict

| The Style of Resolve the Inner Conflict | Findings |
|---|---|
| 4.Fox Style | a. South Way-East Way b. Back-Defeated |

Based on the data from the results of the research above, it stated that the Fox Style to resolve the inner conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien using Johnson & Johnson's theory has 2 data. The presentation is as follows:

South Way-East Way

The inner conflict Frodo experienced was when he and his friends headed to Midgewater. He has to choose one of the ways in that condition because he's with the entourage where they have to get to Weaterdrop immediately. They must not waste time just to meet Gandalf, who at that time was not yet known for his whereabouts. In the end, Frodo asks Strider for his opinion. Then, they have a discussion. In this case, Frodo resolved the inner conflict experienced by using the fox style. Fox style is called a compromise style. The fox style has a personal purpose: to have good relations with creatures is of common interest.

Frodo felt that the inner conflict he experienced had to be resolved and in line with both sides. Frodo decided to compromise on resolving the inner conflict. Frodo asked Strider for his opinion on the inner conflict he was in. Strider believed that it was better to take the eastern road because he had minimized the meeting of the Black Riders. After Frodo compromised with Strider, he finally crossed the east way.

"What do you advise us to do?" asked Frodo. 'I think, ' answered Strider slowly, as if he was not quite sure, 'I think the best thing is to go as straight eastward from here as we can, to make for the line of hills, not for Weathertop. There we can strike a path I know that runs at their feet; it will bring us to Weathertop from the north and less openly. Then we shall see what we shall see"(p. 242).

Back-Defeated

The inner conflict Frodo experienced was that their condition weakened when he and the Fellowship of The Ring grew further away from Rivendell. In the case of this inner conflict, Frodo is in a position where he has to choose one of two options that he doesn't like equally, which is to be between being back or defeated. Two very difficult choices are for him to make. If he continues his journey, he fears being defeated by the enemy. Let alone voted back to Rivendell. The inner conflict was very heavy for Frodo.

In this case, Frodo resolved the inner conflict experienced by using the fox style. The fox style has a personal purpose: to have good relations with creatures is of common interest. Frodo doesn't want one side to feel harmed. All common interests are important to them.

"I wish I was back there, ' he said. 'But how can I return without shame – unless there is indeed no other way, and we are already defeated?' 'You are right, Frodo, ' said Gandalf: 'to go back is to admit defeat, and face worse defeat to come. If we go back now, then the Ring must remain there: we shall not be able to set out again. Then sooner or later Rivendell will be besieged, and after a brief and bitter time it will be destroyed. The Ringwraiths are deadly enemies, but they are only shadows yet of the power and terror they would possess if the Ruling Ring was on their master's hand again.' 'Then we must go on, if there is a way, ' said Frodo with a sigh. Sam sank back into gloom"(p. 387).

The Owl Style to Resolve the Inner Conflict Experienced by Frodo Baggins

The owl style is called the aggressive style. This style puts both sides first. In this style, the personal purpose and other purpose is equally important to Frodo. They think conflict is something that needs to be solved and must be in line with both parties, individuals of this type pay close attention to personal and other purposes.

The purpose of the owl style is to benefit each other. Frodo thinks that conflict is a problem that must be solved and that the solution to the conflict must be to achieve both its personal goals and those of others. Using the solutions that satisfy both sides, they try to maintain relationship survival and satisfy themselves and others.

Tabel 8. Resolve the Inner Conflict

| The Style of Resolve the Inner Conflict | Findings |
|---|--|
| 5.Owl Style | a. Believe-Unbelieve b. Follow-Reject |

Based on the data from the results of the research above, it stated that the Owl Style to resolve the inner conflict in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien using Johnson & Johnson's theory has 2 data. The presentation is as follows:



Believe-Unbelieve

The inner conflict was experienced by Frodo when he began travelling with his friends on the mission. This case is very confusing for Frodo because Strider is the Ranger, in that he knows the way to Rivendell. Frodo resolved the inner conflict experienced by using the owl style. This owl style is called confrontational style. This style puts both sides first. Frodo felt that the inner conflict he experienced had to be resolved and in line with both sides.

Frodo finally decided to have a confrontation in resolving the inner conflict. Frodo decided to trust Strider based on the letter Gandalf gave himself. Frodo believes in Strider because it also benefits him. After all, Strider can be a guide.

"Frodo turned and looked at him thoughtfully, wondering about Gandalf's second postscript. 'Why didn't you tell me that you were Gandalf's friend at once?' he asked. 'It would have saved time. There was a long silence. At last, Frodo spoke with hesitation. 'I believed that you were a friend before the letter came, ' he said, 'or at least I wished to. You have frightened me several times tonight, but never in the way that servants of the Enemy would, or so I imagine. I think one of his spies would – well, seem fairer and feel fouler, if you understand. Did the verses apply to you then?' asked Frodo. 'I could not make out what they were about. But how did you know that they were in Gandalf's letter, if you have never seen it?'"(p. 225-226).

Follow-Reject

Gandalf is starring in two options: past the Moria Gate or the Dimrill Gate. The inner conflict was experienced Frodo when the members of The Fellowship of The Ring had travelled further away from Rivendell, and they had already begun to approach Mordor. This case includes an inner conflict away from Frodo being in a position where he has to choose one of two options he doesn't like equally, which is to go with them or reject him.

These two things are conditions that Frodo doesn't want because he has to be in a position where he has to pick things that he doesn't like equally. Frodo decided to have a confrontation to resolve the inner conflict. Frodo thinks that this way can benefit both sides. Frodo decided to go with The Fellowship of The Ring. Frodo believed that Gandalf could lead The Fellowship of The Ring.

"The hobbits said nothing. Sam looked at Frodo. At last, Frodo spoke. 'I do not wish to go, ' he said; 'but neither do I wish to refuse the advice of Gandalf. I beg that there should be no vote, until we have slept on it. Gandalf will get votes easier in the light of the morning than in this cold gloom. How the wind howls!' At these words all fell into silent thought. They heard the wind hissing among the rocks and trees, and there was a howling and wailing round them in the empty spaces of the night"(p. 390)

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

In conclusion, the researcher discovered three types of conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins. (1) approach-approach inner conflict has 3 data (2) avoidance-avoidance inner conflict has 10 data, (3) approach-avoidance inner conflict has 8 data. Then, avoidance-avoidance inner conflict is often experienced by Frodo Baggins.

Moreover, this study discovered the way Frodo Baggins resolves his inner conflicts. Frodo Baggins used five styles to resolve inner conflicts that he experienced. The five styles are turtle style, shark style, mouse deer style, fox style, and owl style. The researcher found five styles to resolve inner conflict: (1) turtle style has 1 data, (2) shark style has 2 data, (3) mouse deer style has 5 data, (4) fox style has 2 data, and (5) owl style has 2 data. Therefore, the result of this thesis shows that mouse deer style is often Frodo Baggins does in resolving inner conflicts.

This study is limited on the analysis of the inner conflicts of the main character, Frodo Baggins. That is why further research is encourage to analyze the inner conflicts in other characters in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring*.

REFERENCES

- Agustina, R. (2015). Konflik batin tokoh utama dalam novel catatan malam terakhir karya Fridya Taufiqurrahman. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa*. 4(2)
- Ahmad, S., & Harapan, E. (2014). *Komunikasi antarpribadi*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Akmal, M.E. (2016). Gambaran konflik pada narapidana perempuan. *Jurnal DIVERSITA*, 2.
- Alwi et, al. (2005). *Kamus besar bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan Nasional Balai Pustaka.
- Alwisol. (2016). *Psikologi kepribadian*. Malang: Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.
- Bertens, K. (2006). *Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Coser, L. (1956). *The function of social conflict*. New York: Free Press.
- Destinawati, A. (2012). *Konflik psikologis tokoh utama perempuan dalam novel sebuah cinta yang menangis karya Herlinatiens*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.
- Dewi, M. S. & Rahayu, M. (2020). Rwandan genocide conflict represented in the novel *Led by Faith*. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Sastra*, 2(1),22.
- Endraswara, S. (2003). *Metodologi penelitian sastra: Epistemologi, Model, Teori, dan Aplikasi*. Cet. 1. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Widyatama.
- Endraswara, S. (2008). *Metode penelitian psikologi sastra*. Yogyakarta: Media Presindo.
- Endraswara, S. (2011). *Metode penelitian sastra*. Yogyakarta: Caps.
- Fachruddin, A. Y. (2020). Konflik batin tokoh Sari dalam novel perempuan bersampur merah karya Intan Andaru (Kajian Psikologi Sastra Kurt Lewin). *BAPALA*. Vol, 7 No 1.
- Fachruddin, R. A. (2015). *The internal conflict faced by victor Frankeinstein in Mary Shelley's Frankeinstein*. Undergraduate thesis. Universitas Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
- Farida, I.A. (1996). *Manajemen konflik pada remaja yang tinggal bersama orangtua dan remaja panti di Malang*. Undergraduate thesis . Universitas Gajah Mada Yogyakarta.
- Faruk. (1999). *Pengantar psikologi sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Hidayah, N. (2018). *Internal conflict faced by the main character of my sister's keeper by Jodi Picoult*. Undergraduate thesis. Universitas Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
- Hudadi, M. I. (2017). *Patty's Motives in loving German pow in Bett Greene's "summer of my German soldier."*. Undergraduate thesis. Universitas Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

- Johnson, D.W. & Johnson, R.T. (1991). *Learning together and alone*. Allin and Bacon: Massa Chussetts.
- Kinanti, D. (2006). *Analisis teks sastra dan pengajarannya*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Lickona, T. (2012). *Mendidik karakter untuk membentuk karakter: bagaimana sekolah dapat memberikan pendidikan sikap hormat dan bertanggung jawab*. (Penerjemah: Juma Abdu Wamaungo). Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Masnita, E. (2018). *Konflik batin tokoh Mei Rose dalam novel surga yang tak dirindukan karya Asma Nadia (Kajian Psikologi Sastra Kurt Lewin)*. Undergraduate thesis. Universitas Negeri Surabaya.
- Minderop, A. (2010). *Psikologi sastra. karya sastra, metode, teori, dan contoh kasus*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Minderop, A. (2016). *Psikologi Sastra: Karya sastra, metode, teori dan contoh kasus*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Nurgiyantoro, B. (1998). *Teori pengkajian fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Nurgiyantoro, B. (2007). *Teori pengkajian fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Pace, R.W., & Faules, D.F. (1994). *Organizational communication*. EnglewoodCliffs, N.J: Prentice Hall.
- Permana, A. R. (2017). *Konflik batin tokoh utama dalam kumpulan cerpen 18 Fiksi di Ranjang Bayi Karya N. Riantiarno*. Undergraduate thesis. Universitas Padjadjaran.
- Pratiwi, N. (2020). *Konflik batin tokoh utama dalam novel aku lupa bahwa aku perempuan Karya Ihsan Abdul Quddus: Kajian Psikologi Sastra*. Undergraduate thesis. Makasar. Universitas Muhammadiyah Makasar.
- Rahayu, M. (2003). *American foreign policy toward Indonesia: The case of East Timor*. Unpublish dissertation. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gajah Mada.
- Rakhmat, J. (2013). *Psikologi komunikasi*. Cetakan kedua puluh sembilan, November 2013. Disunting oleh T. Surjaman. Bandung: Penerbit PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Ratna, N. K. (2006). *Teori, metode, dan teknik penelitian sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Rowling, J.K. (1999). *The fellowship of the rings*. London: Harler Collins.
- Satriawan, F. Y. & Rahayu, M. (2020). A soldier's post-traumatic stress disorder in Kevin Power's *the yellow birds*. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Sastra*, Vol 2(1),2.
- Sayuti, S. (2000). *Berkenalan dengan prosa fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gama Media.
- Semi, A. (1989). *Kritik sastra*. Bandung: Penerbit Angkasa.
- Semi, A. (1993). *Metode penelitian sastra*. Bandung: Penerbit Angkasa.
- Tarigan, H.G. (1986). *Menulis sebagai suatu keterampilan berbahasa*. Bandung: Penerbit Angkasa.
- Walgito. (1997). *Pengantar psikologi umum*. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.
- Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (1989). *Teori kesusasteraan*. Penerjemahan Melani Budianta. Jakarta: Gramedia
- Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (1995). *Teori kesusasteraan*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (2014). *Teori kesusasteraan*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (2016). *Teori kesusasteraan*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Wiyatmi. (2006). *Pengantar kajian sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka.

Zuhal, M. (2019). *The heroic values Frodo Baggins in the lord of the rings: the fellowship of the ring by J.R.R Tolkiens*. Undergraduate thesis. Faculty of Art and Humanities. State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.