

AN ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS' CONFLICTS IN OSCAR WILDE'S NOVEL "THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST"

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Abstract. This study focuses on the Earnest Worthing's and Algernon's characteristics toward the conflicts in 'Oscar Wilde's Novel in titled "The Importance of Being Earnest". It aims to describe characters' of Earnest Worthing and Algernon. The method used in this study was qualitative with textual analysis based on Moleong (2000). The results of this study showed that the main character's of the Earnest Worthing is very kind man because he wanted to do everything for the one that he love namely Gwendolen, he is really friendly as well and Algernon is a man who never been serious in doing something but he is a romantic person. Their characters were taken Based on conflicts which were happened in the novel of Oscar Wilde in titled "The Importance of Being Earnest" and also supported by some experts such as; Wilde (1959), Robert (2003), and Meyer (1990).

Keywords: *Analysis, Main Characters' Conflicts, Oscar Wilde's Novel.*

Abstrak. Penelitian ini focus pada karakter Earnest Worthing dan karakter Algernon terhadap konflik yang terjadi di dalam novel Oscar Wilde yang berjudul "The Importance of Being Earnest". Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan karakter daripada Earnest Worthing dan Algernon. Metode yang di gunakan dalam penelitian ini mengadopsi metode kualitatif dengan analisis tekstual berdasarkan Moleong (2000). Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan karakter utama dari Earnest Worthing memiliki karakter yang sangat baik karena dia ingin melakukan apapun untuk orang yang ia cintai yang bernama; Gwendolen, dan juga dia sangat bersahabat dan Algernon ialah orang tidak pernah serius dalam melakukan sesuatu akan tetapi dia sangat romantic. Karakter mereka di ambil ketahu berdasarkan konflik yang terjadi di dalam novel Oscar Wilde yang berjudul "The Importance of Being Earnest" dan juga didukung oleh para-para ahli seperti; Wilde (1959), Robert (2003), and Meyer (1990).

Kata Kunci: *Analisa, karakter inti dalam konflik, Novel Oscar Wilde.*

INTRODUCTION

Novel is a literary work which has imaginative character with exist characterization, event, and plot in more complex form. According to Taylor (1981:46), a novelist normally a prose work of quite some length and complete which attempts to reflect and express something of the equality value of human experience or conduct. The novel is an in-depth description of the theme wich expressed through the story. According to (Eagleton. 2005: 1) say that "a novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length". The

novel is a prose fiction that contains the character's life from the beginning to the end. Literature, according to Moleong as quoted by Spadlex (2000:13), is the knowledge which is earned by human beings arise conduct and it is used to reflect and express experience. Another opinion said that literature is one of the great creative and universal means of communicating the emotional, spiritual, or intellectual concerns of mankind (The Encyclopedia of Americana, vol. 22:559). It seems that something human being does deals literature, especially in communicating. To communicate

to each other may be done by a means, such as by a letter, speaking directly, by phone etc. Even something they wrote or said, no matter what its content, could be called a literature. Well, in this life, in purpose or not in purpose, they have involved in a literature. By using their mind they produced an expression of their feeling, emotion and thought to communicate with others. And this result of literature is called a literary work. Literary work consists of two types, namely imaginative and non-imaginative. Both literary works are basically the same that is both are expressed aesthetically, but they have a different in expression. Imaginative type is commonly using connotative sentence to express an idea, while non-imaginative type is more realistic than the imaginative one. It uses denotative sentence. Non-imaginative type consists of essay, criticism, biography, autobiography, history, memoir, diary, and letters. And imaginative type consists of poetry, fiction, and drama. In this paper, the writer takes a drama as an object that will be further analyzed. Drama may be defined as a work of literature or a composition which delineates life and human activity by means of presenting various actions of – and dialogues between – a group of characters (Reaske, 1966:5). Novel was firstly introduced by a Greek philosopher Aristotle. He also identified six elements of drama that enhance not only the story telling, but also the instructive and aesthetic values of a play. The first four of the elements is plot, character, thought, and diction (relate to drama / written script). And the last two elements are music and spectacle (relate to theatre / the play in performance).

(<http://www.appendix%20C%20elements.html>, accessed on December 21st 2004).

To analyze a drama in a study or paper there must be minimally two elements that support each other, such as plot and character. Plot and character are two significant elements and very needed in a story. Plot is the arrangement of the incidents or events in a story, which are interconnected each other, that

makes a story more interesting and easy to be comprehended. Meanwhile, character is the player in the story; it may be humans, animals, or other imagination creatures created by the author. The story contains problems appearing within the actions that make the character struggle to overcome the problems. Therefore, the writer takes a topic “The Influence of the Main Character’s Conflicts towards Plot in Oscar Wilde’s The Importance of Being Earnest”. The writer utilizes the characteristic of the main character and is supported by the plot to find out the influence the character’s conflicts towards the plot in the play. Therefore, this research was intended to describe the Earnest Worthing and Algernon’s characters based on the conflict in the Oscar Wilde’s Novel “The Importance Of Being Earnest”

Biography of Oscar Wilde

Oscar Finagle O’Flahertie Wills Wilde was born in 1854. William Wilde, his father, was a doctor, specialist in disease of the eye and ear. Lady Jane Francesca Wilde, his mother, was a poet, journalist and well-known intellectuals in Dublin, Ireland. Although Wilde’s were not of the aristocracy, they were nonetheless prosperous and sent Oscar to the finest schools as he grew up. His mother was a best friend for him, as Oscar seems especially influenced by his mother, a brilliantly humorous storyteller, and he was frequently invited while still a child to participate in their intellectual circle of friends (Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 23, page 596). In 1871, Oscar attended the Portora Royal School at Enniskillen, where Oscar excelled at studying the classics, obtaining top prize his last two years, and also earning a second prize in drawing. In 1871, Oscar was awarded by the Royal School Scholarship to attend Trinity College in Dublin. Again, he did particularly well in his classics courses, placing first in his examinations in 1872 and earning the highest honor the college could give on an undergraduate, a Foundation Scholarship. In 1874, Oscar reached his successes at Trinity with two final achievements. He won the

college's Berkeley Gold Medal for Greek and was awarded a Demyship scholarship to Magdalen College in Oxford. (<http://www.literature-web.net/wilde>, accessed on April 19th 2005)

Oscar's father died on April 19, 1876, leaving the family financially strapped. Henry, William's eldest son, take over the wild's role. He paid the finance on the family's house and supported them until his sudden death in 1877. Meanwhile, Oscar continued to do well at Oxford. He was awarded the Newdigate prize for his poem, *Ravenna*, and a First Class in both his "Mods" and "Greats" by his examiners. After graduation, Oscar moved to London to live with his friend Frank Miles, a popular high society portrait painter. In 1881, he published his first collection of poetry. *Poems* received mixed reviews by critics, but helped to move Oscar's writing career along, and was a well-known enough entity to be satirized by a Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera. He moved to the avant-garde neighborhood of Chelsea in London (Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 23, page 596).

In December 1881, Oscar sailed for New York to travel across the United States and carry a series of lectures on aesthetics. The 50-lecture tour was originally scheduled to last four months, but extended to nearly a year, with over 140 lectures given in 260 days. In between lectures he made time to meet with Henry Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Walt Whitman. He also arranged for his play, *Vera*, and then was staged in New York the following year. When he returned from America, Oscar spent three months in Paris writing a blank-verse tragedy that had been commissioned by the actress Mary Anderson. When he sent it to her, however, she turned it down. He then started out on a lecture tour of Britain and Ireland (Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 23, page 596).

In 1884, Oscar married a shy and rich Irishwoman, Constance Lloyd. She was a skilled woman who could speak several

European languages and had an outspoken, independent mind.

After they had married, they moved in to a posh London house. Their marriage was awarded two children, Cyril in 1885 and Vyvyan in 1886. For supporting Oscar's family, he briefly worked at The Woman's World magazine from 1887-1889, and he wrote a collection of fairy tales and more essays championing the Aesthetic movement. In the 1890s, he published his two works of children's stories, *The happy Prince And Other Tales* (1888) and *The House of Pomegranates* (1892). In 1890, he also published his first and only novel, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, a Faustian tale about beauty and youth. In February 1892 he opened his first play, *Lady Windermere's Fan*. The other plays such as *Salome* (1892), *A Woman of No Importance* (1893), *An Ideal Husband* (1895), and *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895) were his works which finally made him well-known as a playwright. His last play, *The Importance of Being Earnest*, is also considered his greatest and the modern shining example of the comedy of manners (<http://cmgww.com/historic/wilde/>, accessed on April 19th 2005).

However, by now Wilde was infatuated with the younger, beautiful poet Lord Alfred Douglas (known as "Bosie"), and he was not shy about flaunting their sexual relationship. Douglas's father, the Marquess of Queensbury, accused Wilde of sodomy. Wilde, never one to back down from a fight, charged Queensbury with slander. However, Queensbury had several of Wilde's letters to Bosie and other incriminating evidence as well. Alongside the provocative material in Wilde's work, the writer was found guilty of homosexuality in a second trial and sentenced to two years of hard labor (Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 23, page 596).

In 1897, while in prison, Wilde wrote *De Profundis*, an examination of his newfound spirituality. After his release, he moved to France under an assumed name. He wrote *The Ballad of Reading Gaol* in 1898 and published two letters on the poor conditions of prison; one

of the letters helped reform a law to prevent children from imprisonment. His new life in France, however, was lonely, impoverished, and humiliating. Wilde died in 1900 at the age of 46 from Meningitis, in a Paris hotel room. Nevertheless, he retained his epigrammatic wit until his last breath; he is rumored to have said in the drab hotel room, "My wallpaper and I are fighting a duel to the death. One of us has to go." Critical and popular attention to Wilde has experienced a great resurgence; numerous films based on his plays and life have delighted audiences, while his writings remain a wellspring of witty and subtle thought on aestheticism, morality, and society (Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 23, page 596).

Definition of Novel

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reflext and exspress something of the aquality value of human experience or conduct. The novel is an indepth description of the theme wich expressed through the story. According to Jaeckle (2013) say that "a novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length". The novel is a prose fiction that contains the character's life from the beginning to the end.

Definition of Character and Characterization

Character is one of literary elements that are very vital to understand the entire story of a literary work. Characters are the humans, animals, or fantasized beings that are created by the author to act within a story for the author's purposes. In some instances, such as in historical fiction, there may be real human beings who lived during the time period of the story. A character may be described by the author through dialogues, actions, descriptions, and expositions of a narrator. As Roberts stated that in literature, a character is a verbal representation of a human being as presented to

us by authors through the depiction of actions, conversations, descriptions, reactions, inner thoughts and reflections, and also through the author's own interpretive commentary (Roberts, 2003:66).

Character is important in fictional work because a character helps to develop the plot. Character is influenced by events just as events are shaped the plot by characters (Meyer, 1990:61). Characters can be classified by the amount of influence they have over the plot. If a character has a large influence on the plot, that is, if the character's actions have a significant effect on the ending of the story, then that character is considered a major (or main) character. On the other hand, if a character has a small influence on the plot, that is, if the character's actions have little effect on the ending of the story, then that character is considered a minor character.

Furthermore according to Roberts and Jacobs, flat characters are essentially undistinguishable from their group or class. Therefore they are not individual, but representative. Usually they stay the same; they are static, and not dynamic like round character. They are not developed, and because they are not central to the plot they do not change or grow (Roberts and Jacobs, 1989:23). Based on the statement, characters can also be classified by the amount of change they exhibit in their personalities. If a character undergoes a significant change in personality, then that character is considered a dynamic character. If a character shows little or no change in personality, then that character is considered a static character.

Definition of Conflict

The intrinsic elements which can attract the readers' interest to continue the reading of literary works, especially drama, are the reflection of conflict. As human beings we are created as a social creature, which means we alive our life, hand in hand with others. We have many hopes and wishes to be fulfilled in our life.

However, life is that simple because our needs could not always be satisfied. There are many obstacles, internal and environmental, which interferes our live to get our goals.

After reading the story of the novel, the writer concludes that there are many conflicts found which dealing with the main character. And of course the conflicts may influence the main character. Therefore, the writer can illustrate the objective of the study into four objectives. First, to find out the Earnest Worthing's and Algernon's characteristics and their characterization in Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*. Second, after analyzing the main characteristics, the writer tries to find out the conflicts dealing with them, either internal or external conflicts. Then third, the writer will try to elaborate the plots one by one. And finally, the writer will try to find out how far the influence of the main character's conflicts toward the plots in *The Importance of Being Earnest*.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research method is a certain tradition in social science which fundamentally depends on the person and his surrounding through his language. The results of qualitative research are descriptive rather than predictive. Mason (2002, p.199) stated that qualitative is an analysis, explanation and argument building method which involves understandings of complexity, detail and context. The purpose of this method is to produce rounded and contextual understandings on the basis of rich, nuanced, and detailed data. Since the data of this research is in form of word which is transcribe from *A Brilliant Young Mind* movie, this research used descriptive-qualitative method.

According to Taylor, Bogdan & DeVault (2015, p.7-11), qualitative method is more than a set of data gathering technique, it is a way of empirical world approach. Qualitative method has some features. First, it is concerned with the meaning that people attach to the things. It focuses on the phenomenological

perspective and understands people from their reference frame and experience thing as they experience in reality. Qualitative researchers identify and empathize with the people they study to know and understand how people's perspective about the things. A qualitative researcher should set aside their own perspective and see things as if it is the first experience for them. Second, qualitative research is inductive where the researcher develops concept, insight, and understanding from the patterns of the data rather than collecting the data to evaluate models, hypothesis, or theories. In addition, in qualitative research, all perspectives are worthy to study. This method focuses on the meaningfulness of the research and the researchers are the key instrument of the research.

Techniques of Data Collection

The data of the research were collected by doing the following steps:

1. Reading the novel twice or more is very important. In reading it, the writer applied comprehensive strategy which means that the writer read carefully in order to understand the plot and meaning in every sections of the novel. For understanding and gaining the meaning, the writer red the novel many times.
2. Identifying the novel to find the data related to the study. The writer identified and wrote the data based on the dialogue and scenes of the movie which related to the main character's conflict to make it easy to classify the data.
3. Classification data. In writing the related data, the writer also wrote which part of the novel and in what duration the data were found to make it easy in finding the data.
4. Selecting the relevant data. In selecting the data, the writer read the theories which were written in chapter two to make sure whether the data were applicable to the theory or not in order to confirm that the sorted data were based on the theory.

5. Reporting selected data. After data was selected, the writer reported the data descriptively in paragraphs.

Techniques of Data Analysis

Since the method used is descriptive qualitative, the writer used textual analysis since the data were from the dialogues and words. Vanderstop and Johnston (2008, p.210) explained that textual analysis is about the identification and interpretation of verbal and nonverbal signs. The data which were taken are categorized into conflict, elements of plot, and plot structure. The writer analyzed them by reading the transcript of the novel, then describing and presenting it descriptively. The writer used the theory explained in chapter two in presenting the data of the research.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The Main Characters' Conflicts in Oscar Wilde's Novel

As the researcher explained in the previous chapter that character is the central part of a story because it determines whether the story will be interesting or not. A good story is able to make readers interest, and by knowing the main characters' conflicts of this novel, it will make the students' interested in reading novel. The importance of being earnest may be one of the stories that can make the writer interested in and makes him tried to analyze it through the main characters that are Jack Cardew and Algernon.

a. Jhon Worthing (Jack Cardew)

Jack is a man of twenty-nine years old. He lives at Manor's house in the country, and sometimes in the town. He desires to come to town just looking for pleasure, as Algy said. However, his main aim coming to town just to meet Gwendolen as he wants express his love to her. Therefore, he has two different names. He uses the name of Earnest in the town and Jack in the country. He likes to introduce himself as earnest to everyone especially to a girl he loves.

Jack said; I am in love with Gwendolen. I have come up to town expressly the purpose to her.

Algernon said; I thought you had come up for pleasure? I call that business. (Wilde, 1959: 5). Jack is an orphan. He tells everything truly about himself to Lady Backnell, because Lady Backnell asks him. He explains that he does not know his personal history, when Lady Backnell asks him about his parents. He is confused how to explain to her. Then, he frankly speaks that he lost both his parents. Astoundingly, Lady Backnell is shocked to hear what Jack says. Losing one parent, Lady Backnell said, is a misfortune, but losing both parents is a careless. (Wilde, 1959: 20).

Then, Jack tries to explain that he has been taking care by Mr. Thomas Cardew since he was a child. He said that Mr. Tomas Cardew found him in a handbag in Victoria Station. Mr. Tomas Cardew gave Jack the name of Worthing because he turns out to have a first-class ticket for Worthing in his pocket at that time.

Jack said; I am afraid I really don't know. The fact is, Lady Backnell, I said I had lost my parents. It would be nearer the truth to say that my parents seem to have lost me, I don't actually know who I am by birth. I was well, I was found.

Jack also said; The late Mr. Thomas Cardew, an old gentlemen of a very charitable and kindly disposition, found me, and gave me the name of Worthing, because he happened to have a first-class ticket for Worthing in his pocket at the time. Worthing is a place in Sussex. It is a seaside resort. (Wilde, 1959: 20).

Jack is a perfect flatterer. He tries to attract Gwendolen and express his love. In a different room at Algernon's place, he has a good chance to express his love.

Jack was nervously and said; Miss Fairfax, ever since I met you I have admired you more than any girl. I have ever met since I met you (Wilde, 1959: 15).

Jack; my own one, I have never loved anyone in the world but you. (Wilde, 1959: 17).

Gladly Gwendolen replies Jack's love. She said that she loves him too. Se said that his name of Earnest makes her desire to love Jack.

According to her, the name is very inspired as it is able to produce a vibration like music

As Jack has two different names, he, occasionally, lies by introducing himself as Earnest. He says to Algernon, Jack is a liar. He always introduces himself as Earnest. He says to Algernon that his name is Jack in the country and Earnest in town. Even, Cecily, his niece, believes him that he has a brother names Earnest in town.

Jack introduced himself by saying; well, my name is Earnest in town and Jack in the country, and the cigarette case was given to me in the country. (Wilde, 1959: 8).

Jack confesses to Gwendolen that he likes her, and she admits that she likes him too, especially since she has always wanted to love someone named Earnest. Jack asks if she would still love him if his name was not Earnest, for instance Jack. She said she would not. She said that the name Earnest is suitable with him. He proposes to her, and she accepts.

However, eventually Gwendolen knows that Jack has been lying to her. And Jack can't deny it, because he also does not know his real name since he knows that he was a baby found in a hand bag by Mr. Thomas Cardew in a cloakroom at Victoria station.

Jack said with very serious; yes, Lady Bracknell. I was in a hand-bag-a somewhat large, black leather (Wilde, 1959: 20).

Jack also said in the cloakroom at Victoria station. It was given to him in mistake for his own. (Wilde, 1959: 20). He seems to try hard all this time to know his real parents. Finally, Miss Prism is the key of his problem. Because of her, he knows that actually Algernon is his elder brother through Lady Bracknell's explanation. Then he immediately seeks out through the melitery periodicals of the time, and reveals that his father's name was Earnest. He learns that his name Earnest John Mocerief as first sons is always named of the father. Delightfully, Jack tells Lady Bracknell that he has realized, for the first time in his life, "the vital importance of Being Earnest."

Jack. The army lists of the last forty years are here. These delightful records should have been my constant study. [Rushes out.] M. generals... Mallam, Maxbohm, Magley, what ghastly names they have – Markby, Migsby, Mobbs, Moncrieff! Lieutenant 1840, Captain, Lieutenant – Colonel, Colonel, General 1869, Christian names, Earnest John. [Puts book very quietly down and speaks quite calmly.] I always told you, Gwendolen, my names was Earnest, didn't I? Well, it is Earnest after all. I mean it naturally is Earnest. (Wilde, 1959: 73)

Because Jack has many sides in his personality, he can be categorized as a around character.

a. Algernon Moncrieff (Algy)

Algernon is bachelor with high fortune and a superior class. He lives in a flat in a prominent part of London. He is Lady Bracknell's nephew, and Jack is his closest friend in town. He is not a great in playing piano, but he can play it with wonderful expression.

Algernon. I'm sorry for that, for your sake. I don't play accurately - any one can play accurately - but I play with wonderful expression. As far as the piano is concerned, sentiment is my forte. I keep science for life. (Wilde, 1959: 1). Algernon is a great pretender. He creates someone else as Jack does. He makes in invalid friend named Bunbury. He uses the name as a reason to avoid Lady Bracknell's dinner invitation. He said that Bunbury gets sick, so he has to visit him. And he also takes advantage of the name Bunbury in order he can set off into country as often as he likes.

Algernon. I have invented an invaluable permanent invalid called Bunbury, in order that I may be able to go down into the country whenever I choose. (Wilde, 1959: 10)

Algernon. It is a great bore, and I need hardly say, a terrible disappointment to me, but the fact is I have just have a telegram to say that my poor friend Bunbury is very ill again. [Exchanges glance with Jack.]

they seem to think oi should be with him. (Wilde, 1959: 13)

He is not a serious person to the problem he faces. For example, when Jack finds that Algernon is bunburying in his house, Manor House, using the name of Earnest, though he has told to everyone in Manor House that his brother, Earnest, was die in Paris suffered from Chili. Innocently Algernon can make the situation become cheerful such someone who lost his brother and suddenly found his brother. He is a romantic man. As Earnest, he really does, especially in front of Cecily.

Cecily. You deal romantic boy. (kisses her, she puts her finger through his hair)... (Wilde, 1959: 44). He is a smart person. He is able to make Jack confess that he has been “bunburying” all the time, and he successes to get Cecily’s love though many struggles and obstacles. He pretends as Earnest at Manor House in order Cecily will impress him and accepts his love. However, once Cecily uncovers his undercover, and it causes a big anger of her. Then Algernon tries to clear up the problem by explaining that he did everything for her and would sacrifice anything for her. It seems a satisfield explanation and acceptable towards Cecily.

Algernon. Well, I simply wanted to be engaged to Cecily. I adore her. (Wilde, 1959: 55) Algernon can be categorized as round character, as he has two different names with different character. Besides, he also acts as Earnest to get Cecily’s love, and finally Cecily makes him to be Algernon again. Therefore, Algernon has no choice, and cannot deny it.

Conclusion

Concerning with the topic discussed in the preceding chapter, in order to make the writer easier, the writer just focused on the of the main characteristic’s of Earnest Worthing and Algernon in Oscar wilde’s novel Hence, the writer found several important conclusions from the analysis. The main characters in the play are Jack or Earnest and Algernon. Both of them experience some conflicts which made the story become more interested. The conclusions

found by the writer relating to analysis are, firstly, that Earnest and Algernon as the main characters have complex characters which are intentionally created. They were urban people who also love to live in the country. Therefore, they made their own “duplicate” with different character for their own aim. Having two different names, they can do anything in two different places, in town and in the country; even both of them used the same name of Ernest to get girls they want. Their double characters seem to make them involved in conflicts. The conflicts are both internal and external.

Jack is a name when he is in the country, and Ernest is another name in the town. He tells everyone that Ernest is his brother. He carries out both characters, Jack and Ernest, because he wants to come up to town to meet Gwendolen as often as he wants. Besides, Gwendolen loves the name of Ernest so much. While Algernon is Algernon in the town and Bunbury is

Another name in the country. Bunbury is an unlucky friend of him who lives in the country. He is an invalid person during his life.

Secondly, their conflicts made the plot of the drama interesting. The conflicts mainly focus on the problem of Jack and Algernon because of their double characters. They are anxious about their real identity having been recognized in the future. Jack always acts as Ernest in front of Gwendolen, as she loves the name a lot. Jack learns that Gwendolen would not love him if his name were not Ernest. He also has to face Gwendolen’s mother, Lady Bracknell, who unwisely refuses his eagerness to love Gwendolen because of his indistinguishable family background.

While Algernon takes an advantage of being Bunbury. He can avoid his aunt’s, Lady Bracknell, invitation to have dinner, as he knows it would be a boring night. Since he learns that Jack has been undergoing a double character, as Ernest, like he does, he is interested to be Ernest in Jack’s country. He does that, as he knows there is a beautiful and

charming girl, Cecily, who is waiting for a love from a man named Ernest. Luckily, Cecily is really a woman who loves Ernest very much. Algernon attempts to persuade Cecily if his name was not Ernest. Cecily said that he would not love another name instead of Ernest.

As the result, the situation is getting mess when Jack finds Algernon pretend as Ernest in his house, Manor House. Jack insists Algernon to leave his house, but Algernon refuses his willing. The circumstance is getting worse by the presence of Gwendolen to Manor House. A misunderstanding of between Gwendolen and Cecily about Ernest cannot be avoided. Finally, Gwendolen and Cecily reveal that none of Jack or Algernon is Ernest. That is a big problem for Jack and Algernon. Gwendolen and Cecily are angry with them. But at last they forgive them after confessing their guilty.

Thirdly, the conflicts above take Jack to the revelation of his origin. He finds out Lady Bracknell's explanation about his mother. She states that Jack's mother is her sister. For that reason, he does not realize that he actually has a brother, Algernon. And Jack, proudly, announces that he is the real Ernest.

In the novel the author actually intends to reveal that may be a person is not honest as he once is. The main characters change their names to reach their purpose of getting the girls they love. Their intention of changing their names is actually to achieve the girls' affection. The preceding statements can be assumed that till a person keeps "a skeleton in the cupboard", it would be revealed in the end.

Suggestion

Based on the result of this research, the researcher would like to give suggestion:

1. The researcher suggested that novel is not only narrating readers but also has a values inside of it

The writer also expected that there will be another study related to this topic that can discuss other main characters' conflicts of novels. It will be beneficial as a reference in

2. English language teaching. Students will have more sources in learning characters'

conflicts of novels if each of them novels are studied in deeper analysis with a research. Also, teacher can use the study as a source in teaching about main characters' conflicts in side novel.

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The Effectiveness of Round Robin toward Students' Speaking Skill at the Second Grade Students of MTs Bermi Lombok Barat

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Abstract. This study aims to find the impact of Round Robin techniques on students' speaking abilities. This research was an experimental research at MTs Bermi West Lombok school. The subjects in this study were second grade MTs Bermi West Lombok. This research used a quantitative approach. The population of the students in this study consisted of 20 students, and the sample were 10 for the experimental group while, and 10 for the control group. Data collection techniques used were pre-test and post-test. The test in research was in the form of a verbal test. Based on data analysis, the mean value of the experimental group for the pre-test test was 58 and the average value for the post-test was 71, besides the mean value of the control group for the pre-test was 45.6, and the average for the post-test was 47.9. The results of the analysis that the t-test was 1.19 and the t-table was 1.734. The level of freedom were 20 with a significant level of 0.05. This means that the t-test was greater than the t-table ($t\text{-test} > t\text{-table}$). Alternative hypothesis (H_a) has been accepted and null hypothesis (H_0) has been rejected. The conclusion of this study was that there was an influence of the round robin technique on students' speaking ability: experimental study in the second grade of MTs Bermi, West Lombok.

Keys word: *Round Robin, Speaking*

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan dampak teknik Round Robin terhadap kemampuan siswa berbicara. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian experiment pada sekolah MTs Bermi Lombok Barat. Subjek pada penelitian ini adalah kelas dua MTs Bermi Lombok Barat. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan kuantitatif. Populasi pada penelitian ini terdiri dari 20 siswa, dan sampelnya adalah 10 untuk experimental grup sedangkan, dan 10 untuk control grup. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah pre-test dan post-test. Testnya dalam penelitian dalam bentuk verbal test. Berdasarkan analisis data, nilai rata-rata mean dari experimental grup untuk pre-test test adalah 58 dan nilai rata-rata untuk post-test adalah 71, disamping nilai rata-rata dari control grup untuk pre-test adalah 45.6, dan nilai rata-rata untuk post-test adalah 47.9. Hasil dari analisa bahwa t-test adalah 1.19 dan t-table adalah 1.734. Tingkat kebebasan adalah 20 dengan signifikan level 0,05. Artinya bahwa t-test lebih besar dari pada t-table ($t\text{-test} > t\text{-table}$). Alternatif hypothesis (H_a) telah diterima dan null hypothesis (H_0) telah ditolak. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah ada pengaruh dari teknik round robin terhadap kemampuan siswa berbicara: experimental study pada kelas dua MTs Bermi Lombok Barat.

Kata Kunci: *Round Robin, Berbicara*

INTRODUCTION

Speaking is a great challenging subject where students have to try thinking in different language. In this case, speaking well is absolutely important, because it will make the students feel confident, as Palmer

(2011:5) stated that speaking well enables us to feel more confident and become more respectable. Speaking skill is one of the important and essential skills that must be practiced to communicate orally. On the contrary, for most people, speaking is the

most difficult part when learners learn a foreign language.

The most common problems of the students in speaking English. They are not able to use accurate grammar, they are having difficulty in pronouncing words, students are difficult to memorize vocabularies, they are not able to speak fluently, they are shy to express themselves, they are afraid to get mistakes, they are not able to use exact words in a sentence/s, they speak unclearly, less in practice, they are less in vocabulary mastery, students have difficulty to choose appropriate words/tenses, students are not able to arrange a good sentence and they are less in confidence.

In learning speaking the students also find difficulties in communicating by using English language it can be showed by there is little interaction between teacher and student. The Students are having difficulty to get good comprehension about the materials. When teacher gave students a topic that they would to discuss in teaching learning process, most of them just created the ideas that very monotonous idea that make teaching learning process was not interested. In this case, the creativity of person is very important in speaking.

There were many problems occurred when the researcher conducted observation at the first grade students of MTs Bermi Lombok Barat on Sunday 22th January 2018. The researcher found that most of them have difficulties in speaking.

Instead of having difficulties to use accurate grammar, students not able to speak fluently because there are lacks of vocabularies and they are having difficulty in pronouncing words. Students looked very shy when their teacher asked them to speak in front of the class their face were red and bowed their head while smiling with their friends; they said that they afraid to make mistakes that their friends would laugh at them. In the other word, they were having problem with their confidence. Most of them were still clumsy in speaking, they just speak when the teacher asked them to speak in the class, and they could not have creativity to

speak with their friends in the class or the outside of the class. They are lack of comprehension.

The researcher conclude that the student and learner English having difficulties in mastering speaking skill it showed by students and learners are lack of comprehension in five indicators above. Comprehensible input is crucial when we are doing conversation with someone if the learner of language having good comprehensible input the ambiguity will not ever happen. Many of learners English are having well in comprehending the language but the problem is they are afraid to speak because they are afraid to make mistakes.

Ideally English teachers must help them to solve every single problem and also guide them how to be a good speaker, with a huge number of vocabularies, grammar accurately, increasing their confidence, giving them a lot of practice, teaching them how to speak every single word nicely and the most important is teaching them how to be a good communicator or speaker within mastering the indicators or aspects of speaking. As known indicators or aspects here such as grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and fluency. To overcome the problems above the researcher use Round Robin technique, one technique of cooperative learning. It is very important in teaching speaking because according to Kagan (2009) Round Robin technique is a technique of teaching speaking which make the students interested and help students to speak. It is because this technique can stimulate the student to be more active, the student will not afraid to give their opinion, learn how to cooperate in a group and have a chance to speak. In Round Robin, students are divided into several groups and each member of the group will take turn to speak giving their own answers or solutions.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Speaking

1. The Nature of Speaking

There are many definitions of speaking that have been proposed by some experts in language learning.

Speaking is a productive skill that can be directly and empirically observed; those observations are invariably colored by the accuracy and effectiveness of a test-taker's listening skill, which necessarily compromises the reliability and validity of an oral production test (Brown, 2003: 140).

In other hand, Richard (2008: 20) states that the mastery of speaking skill in English is a priority for many second-language or foreign-language learners. Consequently, learners often evaluate their success in language learning as well as the effectiveness of their English course on the basis of how much they feel they have improve their spoken language proficiency. While Jones in Richard (2008: 20) comments that in speaking and listening we tend to be getting something done, exploring ideas, working out some aspect of the word or simply being together.

Speaking is a form of communication in every even because communication through language is about presenting comprehensible message to the user, as well as understanding people's use of language. It must be distinguished from the related activity of natural language processing as fundamental concept (Hulme, 1999: 4).

Based on those definitions above, it can be concluded that speaking is the process to transfer the language or send the message by conversation and to share the idea in other to be able to explain things clearly and create good comprehensions and understanding to the other person in the real life.

2. The Element of Speaking

Speaking is the product of creative construction of linguistic strings; the speaker makes choices of lexicon, structure, and discourse. Either five components are generally recognized in analyzing the speech process (Brown, 2003: 157).

- a. Pronunciation
- b. Grammar
- c. Vocabulary

- d. Fluency
- e. Comprehension

3. Types of Speaking

Brown (2003: 141) described six categories of speaking skill area. Those six categories are as follow:

- a. Imitative
- b. Intensive
- c. Responsive
- d. Interactive
- e. Extensive (monologue)

4. Micro and Macro Skills of Speaking

Brown (2004: 142) defined that a similar list of speaking skill can be drawn up for the same purpose, the purpose is to serve as a taxonomy of skill from which the students will select one or several that will become the objectives of an assessment task. The micro skills refer to producing the smaller chunks of language such as phonemes, morphemes, words, collocations, and phrasal unit. While in the macro skills imply the speaker's focus on the larger elements such as fluency, discourse, function, style cohesion, nonverbal communication, and strategic options. The differences objectives between the micro skills and macro skills of skills are list below:

- a. Micro skills of Speaking
- b. Macro skills of Speaking

5. Teaching Speaking

Speaking is a crucial part of second language learning and teaching. Despite its importance, for many years, teaching speaking has been undervalued and English language teachers have continued to teach speaking just as a repetition of drills or memorization of dialogues. However, today's world requires that the goal of teaching speaking should improve students' communicative skills, because, only in that way, students can express themselves and learn how to follow the social and cultural rules appropriate in each communicative circumstance. Richard (2008: 21) described some feature in teaching speaking. Those are as follows:

- a. Conversational Routines