

## **PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFLICTS ON THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN NETFLIX ORIGINAL MOVIE “ALL THE BRIGHT PLACES” BY BRETT HALEY**

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### **Abstract**

In the movie, psychological conflict, often known as the intrapersonal conflict that is described as a conflict that originates from inside the individual of a character. The researchers analyze the intrinsic aspects of the psychological conflict of the main characters in “All the Bright Places” movie by using the theory of Kurt Lewin (1936). This theory was chosen by the researchers because there has not been a study that analyzes using the theory from Kurt Lewin in “All the Bright Places” movie. This study aims to investigate the types of psychological conflicts faced by the main characters, Theodore Finch and Violet Markey. In addition, the researchers also want to explore and examine the causes and how the two main characters resolve their psychological conflict. The research method that the researchers use is a qualitative descriptive method. This research produced several findings. The psychological conflicts that Finch faced resulted in him developing a mental illness which was influenced by his family environment which was not harmonious, his father had an affair, his mother was often away, and since he was young he was often beaten by his father which not only left scars but also marks on his mind. Meanwhile, Violet is faced with a psychological conflict due to a car accident that happened to her and her sister. From this psychological conflict, the researchers found that the cause of the conflict caused Finch’s personality as an adult to become out of control, his emotions were unstable, and he had difficulty conveying the problems he was facing. In contrast to Violet Markey, she has had a sense of trauma and guilt since her sister died, which causes her personality to change to be quiet and always gloomy. Then proceed with the resolution or settlement of this psychological conflict where the researchers found that there was a positive resolution from Violet’s character who managed to recover from her trauma while a negative resolution occurred in Finch because he ended his psychological conflict by committing suicide.

**Keywords:** “All the Bright Places” movie, Kurt Lewin, Psychological Conflict, character.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Literary works are not always in the form of writing or a text like most literary works such as novels, short stories, poetry, and prose, but drama and theater are also forms of literary works. This is supported by the statement of Marcus and Sollors (2009) who say that literature does not only mean what is written but what is voiced, what is expressed, what is created, and in whatever form it is. In this case, comics, music, and even movies are all included in the literary environment without exception.

Literary works such as characters in novels are created in textual form. In contrast to the movie where the characters are created in a visual form. From this explanation, it can be seen that there is a difference between visual characters and textual characters where visual characters can be studied by looking at movies as literary works by textualizing visuals. This means that a movie with a visual form can be converted into a textual form through a script and this can examine the movie through literary studies.

A literary work must have conflict, for example, conflict in a movie has a very important role in developing the core of the storyline. It is because conflict is the energy of the story. On the other side, if there is no strong relationship, the conflict will always occur, resulting in an ineffective work environment (Shah, 2017, p. 44). Conflict in literature produces tension when it occurs between two forces, such as a conflict within one character, between two characters, and so on.

One of the interesting movies that show psychological conflict is the movie by Brett Haley entitled “All the Bright Places”. This movie tells the story of two main characters whose characters have a conflict related to their psychology. Finch is defined as a boy who is fascinated with death, in another sense, he always plans his death. One day, he meets Violet, another main character. Violet is a girl who enjoys writing, but she stopped writing when she lost her sister in a car accident. She was traumatized by her inability to drive or seat in a car. The two main characters meet on a bridge where Violet’s sister was involved in an accident. At that time, Violet was preparing to end her life by jumping from a bridge. Violet’s efforts were soon halted by Finch, who saw her.

From the movie, the researchers then established three questions in response to the problem of psychological conflict that occurred to the main characters in “All the Bright Places” movie.

1. What kinds of psychological conflicts are faced by the main characters in “All the Bright Places” movie by Brett Haley?
2. What causes the main characters in “All the Bright Places” movie by Brett Haley to experience psychological conflict?
3. How do the main characters in “All the Bright Places” movie resolve the psychological conflicts that they experience?

### **Review of Literature**

#### **Movie**

Movies are not only a medium of entertainment for anyone who wants to enjoy them. A movie is also a visual presentation that can be a source of learning where a movie can leave a message of its own that can be used as a life lesson. Yulfani and Rohmah (2021, p. 385) argue that the movie is considered a medium for mass communication that has various messages that include messages of life and also messages of education as well as being a means of obtaining entertainment and information because the visuals and sounds are lively which can tell many things in a short time. In the movie, there are several elements that are included in a literary work. As said by DiYanni (2001) states that there are main elements in literary works. The movie elements consist of theme, character and characterization, plot, setting, point of view, and moral value.

#### **Psychology and Literature**

The relationship between literature and psychology is not only limited to how a person writes to tell someone’s life in a literary work but also how the author builds the soul in the character he tells. This shows that psychology and literature also have a functional relationship where both examine the inner state of a person. This statement is supported by the opinion of Emir (2016, p. 49) who says that literary works besides studying humans, also describe their inner world with all different aspects, this is because a literary work supports psychology in terms of describing the psychological conditions that exist in humans. Thus, every literary work is free to associate its work with psychological elements to make the characters more alive to what is happening in society. By linking psychology and literature in a story, readers will feel more carried away with the storyline that is adapted to real life.

#### **Conflict in Literature**

Conflicts in literary works are not only triggered between one group and another. Conflicts also often arise because of problems from the character itself. Three types of conflict can occur simultaneously, they are conflicts that occur between characters, between characters and their environment, or it can be between characters and the thoughts, needs, and even emotions of one character (Trimmer, 1989, p. 12).

#### ***Kinds of conflict***

A conflict that exists in a literary work, of course, cannot be separated from the kinds of conflicts that occur in a literary work. There are two types of conflict in a literary work, as stated by Stanton (1965, p. 16). According to Stanton (1965, p. 16), there are two categories of conflict, namely external conflict and internal conflict. External conflict is a conflict that occurs from outside a character such as environmental factors or other characters. While internal conflict is a conflict that occurs from within or from the heart and soul of the character.

### **Theory of Psychological Conflict by Kurt Lewin**

According to, Alwisol (2016, p. 325-326), there are three types of conflict in Kurt Lewin's theory, namely "approach-approach conflict," "avoidance-avoidance conflict," and "approach-avoidance conflict." The factors causing psychological conflict are called vectors. Vector itself is divided into five types, they are "driving force," "restraining force," "person needs force," "induced force," and "impersonal force." As we know, every human being when facing a psychological conflict problem, then they will also find a way to solve the problem. In Kurt Lewin's theory (as cited in Mayangsari, 2018, p. 4) actions taken to solve problems are called valence which according to Lewin, valence is divided into three kinds: "positive valence," "negative valence," and "neutral valence."

### ***The types of psychological conflict***

Kurt Lewin's theory states that conflict happens when people are influenced by two conflicting factors. Kurt Lewin categorizes psychological conflict into the following three types:

#### 1) Approach-approach conflict

"Approach-approach conflict" is a conflict between two choices but we can only choose one option. This usually occurs when we are faced with two equally preferred choices. This type of conflict does not have a negative impact if we choose one option because both choices are equally positive.

#### 2) Avoidance-avoidance conflict

"Avoidance-avoidance conflict" is a decision between two undesirable options. This typically happens when we are presented with two options that we both dislike. This type of conflict is defined as the existence of two negative motives that appear, and on the other hand, confusion arises because they move away from one notification which means they still have to fulfill other motives which are also negative. When we face this type of conflict, we will feel uncomfortable.

#### 3) Approach-avoidance conflict

"Approach-avoidance conflict" arises when we must make a decision whereby part of the situation is positive while on the other side, there is a negative choice. This conflict occurs when two pushing and inhibiting forces emerge from one goal at the same time.

### ***The causes of psychological conflict***

Kurt Lewin's theory (as cited in Alwisol, 2016, p. 325) argues that the psychological environment can create conflict. In addition, Lewin also defines the meaning of conflict. He said that "conflict as a situation where someone receives the same power, but the direction is opposite." As for Kurt Lewin's theory, the causes of conflict are based on the following:

#### 1) Driving force

Movement in the direction that the "driving force" itself indicates may be triggered by the force. According to Kurt Lewin (1936, p. 168), there is a right known as a personal circle in the psychological environment, and the circle is free to move from one location to another. This element creates an internal struggle that motivates someone to react.

#### 2) Restraining force

Physical or social barriers are terms used to describe the "restraining force". This kind of conflict can limit the movement of the conflict itself as well as the impact of the driving factors.

#### 3) Person's needs force

At this point, the conflict that occurs is caused by a person's personal urge to do something he wants. This is referred to be the power that a person wants and that drives him to struggle internally.

4) Induced force

In this power, one is driven to carry out the wishes of others. This is caused by the wishes of parents or friends where these desires cause an inner conflict of the person himself.

5) Impersonal force

This power is based on the fact that these demands do not come from oneself or others. For instance, a child must respect his parents even if they hold different views or opinions than his own.

***The resolution of psychological conflict***

There is a valence term in resolving a conflict. The opinion of Kurt Lewin (1936) about valence in his theory is: "Valence is a chemical term used by Kurt Lewin to describe how to resolve inner conflicts in the field of psychology that he created." The three types of valences identified by Kurt Lewin's theory are as follows:

1) Positive valence

The desired value is one with a "positive valence". "Positive valence" actions influence someone to pick how they want to resolve a problem by seeking things they can use as goals.

2) Negative valence

"Negative valence" turns into something people do not like or reject. When characters run into situations that must be avoided or neglected to resolve, conflicts can be handled.

3) Neutral valence

When a person resolves a conflict by doing something they should not but not be rejected for doing it, they are said to have a "neutral valence", which encourages them to keep doing what they should not.

**METHOD**

In this study, the researchers used a qualitative descriptive method to achieve the purpose of this research which is to analyze the psychological conflicts of the main characters in the Netflix movie "All the Bright Places" by Brett Haley. With the theory that has been presented to support the truth in this research, the researchers has collected data and then described and drawn conclusions about the main problems that exist in this study. Lambert and Lambert (2012, p. 255) say that the use of qualitative descriptive methods is to collect data and information that will later be used to study something in a natural state in the context of the research arena. Therefore, using this qualitative descriptive method can assist the researchers in obtaining accurate information that is useful in this research process.

**Instruments**

In this research, the researchers used two sources of data, namely primary data and secondary data. According to Ajayi (2017, p. 2), primary data is factual and original data collected by the researcher for the first time. The researchers took primary data obtained from "All the Bright Places" movie and the script of the movie. Secondary data is the source of data that has been taken from the main data so that this data is no longer factual like primary data. Secondary data is data that has been obtained only through interpretation and analysis of primary data that has been collected by other people (Ajayi, 2017, p. 2). The researchers has collected secondary data by reading references related to the psychological conflict in the form of research books, articles or journals, and sources relevant to the topic of the research.

**Procedures**

The procedure for collecting data in this research is that the researchers printed the script for the "All the Bright Places" movie. The movie script that has been printed by the researchers are used to find words, phrases, or dialogues that are relevant to the research questions.

Moreover, the researchers makes a list containing phrases or dialogues so that the researchers can easily identify the main characters to find supporting evidence regarding the psychological conflict that exists between the main characters in the movie.

In addition, the researchers watched “All the Bright Places” movie 5 times using the official Netflix website. The researchers watched the movie many times for some reason. First of all, the researchers watched the movie in order to understand the content and sequence of events of the conflict. Then the researchers looked a second time to taking a list of important words, dialogues, or phrases related to psychological conflicts. After that, the researchers re-watched the movie again to make sure that there were no scenes that were missed related to the psychology of the conflict while taking screenshots of the scene. For the fourth time, the researchers watched the movie to match the data obtained by linking Kurt Lewin’s theory that the researchers had chosen. For the last time, the researchers re-watched “All the Bright Places” movie to match the results of the research that had been obtained. And the last step in the data collection procedure is to conclude the main problem of this research based on the findings.

### **Data analysis**

The techniques of data analysis used in this research is based on Miles et al. (2014, p. 31-32) where this technique of data analysis consists of data condensation, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusions.

#### **1) Data condensation**

According to Miles et al. (2014, p. 31), data condensation is a process where data is selected, then sorted, simplified, and abstracted from visual data into written data. Data condensation is used to change the collected data from visual to textual data. After the visual data from the psychological conflicts of the main characters contained in “All the Bright Places” movie were collected, the researchers converted them into textual data. The textual data was obtained using the researchers’ understanding of the dialogue in the movie, making notes on the movie script, and underlining the dialogue that is considered important. From the data that has been collected, the researchers categorizes it into Kurt Lewin’s theory and adjusts it to the needs of the researchers related to research problems.

#### **2) Data display**

Data display is the next step carried out in this research. A display is a collection of information that has been arranged and systematically organized so that researchers can draw conclusions (Miles et al., 2014, p. 31). In this step, the data related to the psychological conflict that has been obtained from the main character is explained in detail by extracting the data to obtain the expected research conclusions from the data that has been collected.

#### **3) Drawing and verifying conclusions**

The last stage of the research is drawing conclusions. Conclusions are drawn by considering the meaning of the results of the data that have been analyzed and will be assessed for their implications for the existing questions (Miles et al., 2014, p. 32). In drawing conclusions, data collection related to the psychological conflict research experienced by the main character in the movie All the Bright Places and its relation to the problem formulation is answered in the conclusion from all data analysis that has been obtained based on Kurt Lewin’s theory. In the conclusion, verification is also needed to review the required data. From this review, important data is obtained as well as data presentation and the researchers draw conclusions based on the findings.

### **FINDINGS**

#### **1. Theodore Finch’s Psychological Conflict**

##### **a. Approach-approach conflict**

##### **Extract 1: (01:15:56-01:17:02)**

*“Woman: Hi. Welcome.*

*Finch: Um... I'm, uh... Theodore Finch. No labels. Not really sure why I'm here. Uh... I guess it's 'cause I...I got in this fight at school and, like, I was there, but I wasn't there. I was watchin' myself, and... uh... I-I-I just get a little lost sometimes. I run... a lot. Sometimes that helps. Kind of. I don't know. Is that enough?*

*Woman: Sure. Thanks. Glad you're here."*

In this first extract, Finch ends up attending a meeting suggested by Mr. Embry. The meeting contains people who have mental disorders. During the meeting, people take turns telling about their feelings. Finch also talked about his feelings, although not everything he felt he could say in that meeting. Finch needs to be open and honest with himself. There is nothing wrong with Finch attending such a meeting, thus making this decision positively cannot harm him. When presented with two positive choices, Finch discovers a form of "approach-approach conflict" that forces him to select one of the positive choices.

**b. Avoidance-avoidance conflict**

**Extract 3: (01:12:13-01:13:20)**

*"Roamer: You have no idea who he really is, do you? He's a freak!*

*Finch: Call me a freak one more time.*

*Roamer: You're a fuckin' freak.*

*[students gasping, exclaiming]*

*Violet: Finch! Finch! Stop! Finch!*

*Charlie: Finch! Yo, let him go, man. Get off him.*

*Violet: Finch, stop! Stop!*

In the next extract, Finch showed an "avoidance-avoidance conflict" type when he heard Roamer criticizing him and sought to fight himself against not responding to it but he was already angry. Finch is faced with two choices, both of which are negative for himself. Both options are choices that Finch does not like. Confusion arises for Finch. Finch can not stand Roamer's words, which creates another negative option, namely Finch must hit Roamer to satisfy Finch's anger when Roamer says he is a weirdo.

**c. Approach-avoidance conflict**

**Extract 5: (01:18:13-01:18:46)**

*"Amanda: Are you OK?*

*Finch: I don't know. I feel like I keep messing things up, and I'm not sure. I know how to not do that. Does this work?*

*Amanda: It's better than the alternative."*

In this extract, Finch tries to get into the counseling sessions suggested by Mr. Embry. After the meeting is over, Finch meets Amanda, his schoolmate, who also attends the meeting. Amanda asks if Finch is okay. And Finch was still in a state he was not sure about how he felt. The meeting's effectiveness was the next question Amanda received from Finch. This is what Finch does as a form of whether he should continue the meeting or not.

**2. Violet Markey's Psychological Conflict**

**a. Approach-approach conflict**

**Extract 6: (00:40:40-00:41:26)**

*"Finch: I know you said that you were done, but what if I told you that I found the best wander in the state of Indiana, possibly the world, but... it was 160 miles away?*

*Violet: I'd say have fun, and I can't wait to hear all about it.*

*Finch: Come on! Just give it a chance. At least sit inside.*

*Violet: No, Finch. I'm not getting in a car!*

The next extract shows that Finch discovers a new place to take Violet when the two have finished the project their teacher assigned them to explore the city of Indiana. Violet still has

trauma from cars due to the car accident that happened to her and her sister which caused her sister's death, and Violet said "no" to the request.

**b. Approach-avoidance conflict**

**Extract 9: (00:36:01-00:36:31)**

*"Violet: No, it's fine. I'm doing it with Finch.*

*Amanda: You know that he's, like, kinda dangerous?*

*Violet: No, he's not.*

*Amanda: He freaked out last year and threw a chair at Roamer, like, in the middle of class.*

*Violet: He did?*

*Amanda: Yeah, like, Roamer was fine, but he's seriously fucked up."*

In the next extract, Violet's friend, Amanda, comes to Violet with the news that she is in a group with Roamer, who is also Violet's friend. Amanda thought that Violet might be upset that she no longer had a project partner. Violet also said that she was in a group with Finch, Amanda was shocked because she thought Finch was a dangerous person. But to Violet, Finch was harmless. This is proven by how often they spend time together.

**3. The Causes of Theodore Finch's Psychological Conflict**

**a. Driving force**

**Extract 10: (00:36:54-00:37:02)**

*"Violet: What is this?*

*Finch: That's a reminder that sooner or later, you're gonna have to get back into the world all by yourself. But I'm happy pushing you for now."*

In this extract, Violet finds a rock that says "Your Turn" in her locker. And he asked the meaning of the writing on the stone. Finch explains that sooner or later Violet will return to her own world. From this sentence, the researchers can interpret the word from the meaning of the sentence. What Finch meant was that one day Finch would no longer be by Violet's side. Maybe for a while, he was still there for Violet, still able to help Violet heal from her trauma and she was happy because she could help her. But one day Finch would be gone, disappearing from her side.

**b. Restraining force**

**Extract 11: (01:22:22-01:24:34)**

*Violet: I'm trying to help you.*

*Finch: I don't need your help! This is on me! This isn't about you!*

*Violet: You need to tell me what's wrong.*

*Finch: You don't get it.*

*Violet: You're right. I don't get it.*

*Finch: Don't you know, Violet? I'm "The Freak." I'm fucked up! I need you to leave. Go!"*

In the extract above, Violet tries to talk to Finch. He wants to know what really happened to Finch. But Finch is hindered by his own thoughts. Finch is confronted with a conflict situation that causes a physical barrier that prevents Finch from acting normally. According to Kurt Lewin's theory, the cause of this psychological conflict is the "restraining force". Finch was hindered by his own thoughts so he refused help from Violet because Violet would not understand his situation and only told Violet to leave him.

**c. Induced force**

**Extract 13: (01:04:03-01:04:53)**

*"Violet: Tell me something real about you. Or I'm leaving.*

*Finch: OK. Sometimes I have to go to places that make me feel like myself. I need to do things that remind me that I'm in control. My dad used to...get in these dark moods.*

*Violet: Did he do that to you? (points to the scar on Finch's stomach)*

*Finch: I used to be a lot smaller. I used to not know how to get out of the way."*

The next extract shows that Finch shows the cause of psychological conflict of the “induced force” type where he is forced by Violet to explain something that has never been told to anyone. Finch is driven to carry out other people’s wishes.

#### **4. The Causes of Violet Markey’s Psychological Conflict**

##### **a. Driving force**

###### **Extract 14: (00:25:16-00:25:27)**

*“Violet: It was my sister’s birthday. She would’ve been 19. That’s why I was at the bridge.”*

In this extract, Violet begins to explain why she was at the edge of the bridge the day Finch found her. Violet is experiencing is the “driving force” because she was driven to do something by her memories of that bridge. Thoughts and trauma caused Violet to stand on the edge of the bridge and if she made the slightest mistake she could fall into the river.

##### **b. Restraining force**

###### **Extract 15: (00:22:28-00:22:41)**

*“Violet: OK...but no cars.*

*Finch: Come again?*

*Violet: If you wanna do this with me, you have to figure out another way because I’m not getting in a car.”*

In the extract above, Violet finally agrees to work on a project touring around the city of Indiana with Finch. But Violet has a hint that she can not travel by car. From Violet’s statement, the researchers concluded that Violet faced the cause of the “restraining force” conflict. Violet used to be able to get in a car but the car accident left a deep traumatic wound for Violet. That is why she refused to use the car.

##### **c. Person needs force**

###### **Extract 17: (01:25:40-01:26:04)**

*“Voicemail: Hey, it’s Finch. Leave a message.*

*Violet: Hey, Finch. Um... I’m sorry. I’m just sorry that I pushed. And... I.. just need you to come back. I just really need you to come back, OK?”*

The next extract contains Violet trying to contact Finch. After Finch came back, Finch then disappeared again and Violet still had no information about Finch. Violet shows signs that she is experiencing the cause of a “person’s needs force” conflict. A situation where she persists in his relationship even though she is mentally depressed by Finch’s condition, which always suddenly disappears. But on the other hand, Violet persisted because she also could not lose Finch, the man who made her heal from the trauma of losing her sister.

##### **d. Induced force**

###### **Extract 19: (01:22:22-01:24:31)**

*Violet: I’m trying to help you.*

*Finch: I don’t need your help! This is on me! This isn’t about you!*

*Violet: You need to tell me what’s wrong.*

*Finch: You don’t get it.*

*Violet: You’re right. I don’t get it.*

*Finch: Don’t you know, Violet? I’m “The Freak.” I’m fucked up! I need you to leave. Go!”*

The extract above shows Violet coming to Finch to hear about the problem Finch is facing. He was trying to be able to help him. However, Finch was only able to tell Violet to leave because she would not comprehend his situation.

#### **5. The Resolution of Theodore Finch’s Psychological Conflict**

##### **a. Negative valence**

###### **Extract 20: (01:29:54-01:30:22)**

*“Violet: Finch! Finch! Finch. Marco!”*



In the extract above, Finch is missing and he does not appear again. Violet tries to find him. She went to the place where she and Finch had gone before. When she reaches the spot where they used to swim together, Violet finds Finch's car, clothes, and a rock emblazoned with the words "Your Turn." previously given by Finch to Violet. The stone has its own meaning for Finch, namely sooner or later, Violet will face her world alone without Finch by her side. Finch is gone and will not come back. He committed suicide in the river where he swam with Violet. Only clothes, keys, cellphones, and other items that he left on the rocks.

## **6. The Resolution of Violet Markey's Psychological Conflict**

### **a. Positive valence**

#### **Extract 23: (01:37:31-01:41:08)**

*"I missed seeing something more important... seeing Finch. I missed that he was in pain. I missed that he was teaching me all along how to move on. Finch was a dreamer. He dreamt while he was awake. He dreamt of all the beauty in the world, and he made it come to life. Finch taught me that there's beauty in the most unexpected of places. And that there are bright places, even in dark times. And that if there isn't... you can be that bright place...with infinite capacities."*

At the end of the story, even though it ends tragically where Violet has to lose Finch, Violet still tells everything that she and Finch have been through. A project touring the city of Indiana brought them close. Making them able to know many things about each other, knowing beautiful places, can even heal Violet's trauma, even though Violet did not realize that at that time Finch was also in pain.

## **DISCUSSION**

The writer discovered 23 extracts based on the dialogue between the main characters in "All the Bright Places" movie. Using the psychological conflict theory of Kurt Lewin (1936) written in Alwisol's book (2016, p. 325-326), the researchers have answer the three research questions:

### **1) Types of Psychological Conflict**

The first type of conflict is "approach-approach conflict". Theodore Finch and Violet Markey are faced with a conflict where they are faced with two positive choices that require them to choose one of these positive choices. Finch is faced with a positive choice where he must choose to attend a meeting suggested by Mr. Embry (counselor at school), the meeting is about people who have mental disorders. In this positive choice, nothing can harm Finch, because there is nothing wrong with him joining meetings like that which might help clear his mind. Whereas the type of "approach-approach conflict" that Violet experienced occurred when Finch invited Violet to go to a new place that was far from where they lived so they had to use a car to get there. Violet is faced with two positive choices where these two choices are good for Violet. Violet can travel to see beautiful places in the city of Indiana that she has never been before, on the other hand she can learn to overcome her trauma by staying in the car. The conflict that Violet faced did not have a negative impact because both choices were mutually beneficial for her.

Furthermore, for the type of conflict "avoidance-avoidance conflict" Theodore Finch was faced with a conflict that required him to face negative choices that he did not like. Finch is required to take his counseling sessions seriously, but Finch also feels that they are not helping him. According to Finch, even though he attended the counseling session well, it still could not help his mental problems to be resolved. The last type of conflict is "approach-avoidance conflict". Finch is faced with an "approach-avoidance conflict" when he meets Amanda, a schoolmate, after attending a counseling meeting. Finch then asked Amanda whether the meeting was effective or not. This is what Finch does as a form of whether he should continue the meeting or not. Finch is faced with a conflict where he must choose to continue the meeting which according to him has not produced anything for him but on the other hand he also hopes

that by attending the meeting, he can be more open about himself and what he feels. Because so far Finch himself is still struggling with himself.

As for Violet, she is faced with an “approach-avoidance conflict” when Amanda, is surprised to learn that Violet is in the same school project group as Finch. Amanda is shocked because she thinks Finch is a dangerous person. But to Violet, Finch was harmless. This is proven by how often they spend time together. Violet was again confronted with an “approach-avoidance conflict”. A conflict where she felt she had to think back about what Amanda had said. On the other hand, she still believes that Finch is not a dangerous person to spend time with working on her final project, namely exploring beautiful places in the city of Indiana. Violet is faced with two choices where she has to follow other people’s negative words about Finch or has to follow her own opinion.

## **2) The Causes of Psychological Conflict**

There are types of psychological conflict causes, namely “driving force” on the characters of Theodore Finch and Violet Markey. For Finch, he is confronted by a “driving force” type cause when Finch gives Violet a rock that says “Your Turn” and Finch explains that sooner or later Violet will return to her own world. The researchers can interpret the word from the meaning of the sentence. What Finch meant was that one day Finch would no longer be by Violet’s side. Maybe for a while, he was still there for Violet, still able to help Violet heal from her trauma and he was happy because he could help her. But one day Finch would be gone, disappearing from her side. From that explanation, there was a cause of conflict that Finch had indirectly warned Violet about. From the start, he already had the intention of disappearing from Violet. Finch already has a final plan for the psychological conflict he is experiencing. He wants to help Violet heal from her trauma even though no one is aware that Finch has a mental illness of his own. He keeps his secret to himself because Finch believes no one can help him. This type of conflict causes “driving force” according to Finch where he is encouraged to do something based on the psychological conflict he is experiencing which will eventually end with a resolution that Finch will choose by himself.

Meanwhile, the cause of the psychological conflict of the “driving force” type that existed in Violet occurred when Violet began to tell the reason why she was at the edge of the bridge on the day Finch found her. It was Violet’s sister’s birthday that day. She wanted to be there to remember her sister because on that bridge she and her sister had an accident and only Violet survived. This shows that the cause of conflict experienced by Violet is the “driving force”. This was because she was driven to do something by her memories of that bridge. Thoughts and trauma caused Violet to stand on the edge of the bridge and she could fall into the river.

In addition, there is “restraining force” which is a type of psychological conflict that the two main characters have. “Restraining force” is shown in Finch’s character when he refuses Violet’s help when Violet wants to know what really happened to Finch. Finch was hindered by his own thoughts so he refused help from Violet on the grounds that Violet would not understand his situation and simply told Violet to leave him.

Violet was also faced with a psychological cause of conflict of the type of “restraining force” where Violet finally agreed to work on a project around the city of Indiana with Finch. But Violet has a hint that she can not travel by car. Violet used to be able to get in a car but since the car accident left a deep traumatic wound for Violet. That is why she refused to use the car. As for the cause of psychological conflict, the type of “person needs force” is only found in Violet’s character. This type of conflict occurs with Violet when she tries to contact a missing Finch and has yet to get any news on Finch. Violet begins to worry about Finch, so she blames herself for pushing Finch too hard before. Violet shows signs that she is experiencing the cause of a “person needs force” conflict. A situation where she persists in her relationship even though Violet is mentally depressed by Finch’s condition, which always

suddenly disappears. But on the other hand Violet persisted because she also could not lose Finch, the man who made her heal from the trauma of losing her sister.

The last cause of psychological conflict is “induced force”. Finch’s character is confronted with this type of conflict when he is forced to explain something he has never told anyone. Finch is driven to do what other people want him to do. This occurs when Violet forces Finch to tell her about the real Finch, about why he disappeared for several days. Finally Finch reluctantly explains everything. As for Violet, she is faced with “induce force” when she comes to Finch to hear about the problem Finch is currently facing. She was trying to be able to help him. But Finch told Violet to leave on the grounds that Violet would not understand what predicament she was feeling. Violet still wants to stay to hear about Finch’s problems. She wants to help Finch deal with his problems. But Finch does not want Violet to help him because Violet does not understand him.

### **3) The Resolution of Psychological Conflict**

The researchers found that the resolution of the psychological conflict experienced by Theodore Finch and Violet Markey is divided into two types of resolution, namely “positive valence” and “negative valence”. Finch’s character ends with a “negative valence” resolution where he chooses to end his conflict in a negative way and is rejected by those around him. Likewise, Finch who ignores and avoids his psychological conflict problems by committing suicide. Unlike Violet, she chooses to solve her psychological conflict problems in a positive way. Violet, who was previously traumatized by cars because cars were the reason she lost her sister, at the end of the story, she is able to use a car again.

### **CONCLUSION**

The researchers obtained several points that could lead to an easier understanding of this research. From this analysis, the researchers can conclude that Theodore Finch and Violet Markey, are both main characters who both have psychological conflicts. Finch has several conflicts that occur to him. First, Finch is still trapped about the bad memories he experienced in his family environment. His father often tortured Finch by hitting him until the wound still left an imprint on Finch’s body and mind. This caused mental disturbances for Finch because he had lived in a disharmonious environment since childhood. Second, Finch can not tell people about the frustration and brokenness that weighs on his mind. He keeps everything to himself without telling people and does not want to get help from others. And thirdly, as a result of Finch’s behavior at school where he always skipped classes, was reckless, and disobedient, made his friends give Finch the title “The freak”.

Meanwhile, Violet has her own conflict. In the first place, she tragically lost her sister. Her sister died in a car accident. Violet survived but not with her sister. Second, after the accident, Violet was always gloomy even to her friends and family. And thirdly, because the incident caused Violet to no longer use the car to travel. Violet was traumatized by using a car because for Violet, cars were one of the reasons her sister died.

In the previous discussion regarding the explanation of the second problem in this study, namely the causes that become psychological conflicts that the main characters, Theodore Finch and Violet Markey, experience in “All the Bright Places” movie. For Finch’s character, the cause that triggers Finch’s mental disorder is caused by his family being out of harmony. The father who always tormented him now has a new family and his mother often leaves him. Finch has nowhere to complain about his feelings. As for Violet’s character, the psychological disorder she is experiencing causes Violet to have the urge to commit suicide. She was about to jump from the bridge where she and her sister had a car accident. Violet’s mind has been clouded by the trauma and guilt she has felt since her sister left in the accident, causing her to want to commit suicide.

Finally, regarding the main problem in the discussion of this study, the researchers found a resolution that Theodore Finch and Violet Markey did in resolving the psychological conflicts they experienced. First, for Finch, he chose to solve his psychological conflict by committing suicide. The mental disorder he is experiencing and without any help from a psychologist makes him unable to have a clear mind in resolving his conflicts. So, he chose to commit suicide. Meanwhile, Violet's character resolves her psychological conflict with several resolutions. First, Violet, who wanted to commit suicide on the bridge where she and her sister had an accident, had to fail. That happened because of Violet and Finch's encounter. Finch saw that Violet was about to jump and immediately tried to persuade Violet to get off. And secondly, Violet, who previously could not and did not want to travel by car, has been able to overcome her psychological disorder. Finch invites Violet to work on a school project together, which is touring the city of Indiana. Even though at first Violet was difficult to persuade, because this was related to her school assignment project, Violet tried to overcome her trauma towards cars. It can be concluded that each character has their conflict resolution. Violet Markey manages to heal her trauma with the help of Finch. Finch is the character who helps Violet to recover. Meanwhile, Theodore Finch was unable to cure his mental disorder which resulted in him committing suicide.

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