

STRUGGLE IN TERE LIYE'S NOVEL *ABOUT YOU*

Evi Oktaviani, Susi Ekalestari

Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

E-mail: susi.ekalestari@sastra.uisu.ac.id

Received: 2023-09-07

Accepted: 2023-11-15

Published: 2023-11-29

Abstract

This study aims to reveal the protagonist's struggle and describe how the protagonist struggles to survive in Tere Liye's novel *About You*. Maizler's theory was applied as the main theory and Ahmadi's theory as the sub-theory. Therefore, the analysis of this study concerns the kinds of struggle: positive struggle, negative struggle, inevitable struggle, and chosen struggle. It also discusses the factors of struggle. They are will, sympathy, encouragement, and desire. The novel *About You* talks about the story of a woman named Sri Ningsih who faces many struggles in her life. This research adopts a qualitative design in which the data, the analysis, and the findings are presented in the form of a description. The result shows that three kinds of struggle are experienced by the protagonist. She carries out positive struggle, inevitable struggle, and chosen struggle. Furthermore, four factors of struggle are experienced by the protagonist. The factors are will, sympathy, encouragement, and desire.

Keywords: *factors of struggle; kinds of struggle; life; protagonist; struggle*

1. Introduction

The novel *About You* (Liye, 2016) is a story that tells about a woman named Sri Ningsih who, in her life, has had many struggles to survive. After her father died, her stepmother frequently tortured and beat her. She also gave her no food. She married and had two children, but both children died. Then, her husband also died because of his disease (rhesus). She was then abandoned by her best friend due to several conflicts causing misunderstandings. Here, he worked as a teacher, opened a car rental business, and built a soap factory until he finally decided to move to London. Then, this novel tells the story of a young Indonesian lawyer named Zaman Zulkarnaen called Sir Thompson, a senior at the Thompson & CO law firm. He fills the senior lawyer chair. But to get the senior lawyer chair, Thompson gives a task statement to the times to complete the distribution of the inheritance of a woman named Sri Ningsih from Indonesia with a British passport. She died in a nursing home in Paris. Sri Ningsih has an inheritance of 19 trillion rupiah, which is kept by a 1% stake in one of the world's companies.

The problem started when he was looking for Sri Ningsih's heir, but he could not find it, so he had to look for Sri Ningsih's personal data. He started searching in Sri Ningsih's diary, then traveled to Bungin Island (Sri Ningsih's birthplace). Zaman received information on Sri Ningsih's childhood life from his elder brother. According

to the information, Sri Ningsih was abandoned by her birth mother when she gave birth to her. After his mother died, his father remarried. His father was a fisherman.

Sri Ningsih is the protagonist in the novel. This novel reflects the struggle of a woman living an independent life because her family died and she had to start a new life alone. The protagonist's struggle in life is full of irony, but he also finds his purpose in life. What the protagonist experiences in life is just complicated. This study analyses the protagonist's struggle to lead an independent life. Independent means being able to act according to circumstances without asking or depending on others. Independence is where a person is willing and able to realize his will, which is seen in real actions to produce something to fulfil his life needs (Anthony, 2002). In this novel, the struggle of the protagonist is quite complicated; everyone inevitably has to face life's struggles. Feist (2017: 6) says that struggle is a motivation that can be used as a driving force for someone to achieve success and superiority that replaces interior feelings, or what is commonly referred to as weakness, in undergoing a life.

There are two reasons why this topic is important to discuss. First, it is considered important to reveal and describe the struggle that the protagonist faced in Tere Liye's novel *About You*. Second, it is also important to know how the protagonist attempts to face the struggle by herself in Tere Liye's novel *About You*. Therefore, it is hoped that this research can contribute to future research.

However, there are some kinds of struggles made by the protagonist, and some factors make her struggle in her life. These become the subject matter of this research, which is then formalized in two questions: 1) What kinds of struggle are found in Tere Liye's novel *About You*? and 2) What factors of struggle are found in the novel.

2. Literature Review

Struggle in one's life is needed to achieve the desires or goals you want to achieve. "Life is a struggle," as the English says. This means that in this life, there must be an effort from us to be able to move forward. When someone doesn't have the enthusiasm to move forward, it's certain that person will be a loser for the rest of their life. That person can only blame circumstances, themselves, and others. For that, whoever we are, if we want to be successful, then there must be a struggle in this life. In this life, one must choose to fight and keep fighting until the end of one's life (Setiawan, 2015: 124).

According to Chollins (1978: 1451), struggle is not easy, and sometimes it also requires sacrifice to achieve goals. Many people struggle in life, even though happy endings don't always come from struggle. McKechnie (1989: 367) said struggle is something that requires a lot of effort to achieve.

According to Nugroho (1996: 141), the struggle is hard work to make dreams come true. Some human lives contain effort or endeavor. In this study, the struggle refers to a woman's efforts to survive and face all the difficult conditions necessary to get a better life. If someone has the desire to be rich, he must work hard, because effort alone is not enough if it is not accompanied by hard work. Hard work can be done using knowledge, strength, or even both. So, whatever a person does to make his dream come true is called a struggle. Often, people just want to be rich or successful without fighting. As stated by Manson (2016: 40), I want the prize and not the struggle. I want results, not processes. I feel in love—not with the fight but only with victory. And life doesn't work that way. Merriam (2014: 2) defines struggle as a long effort to do, achieve, or face something that is difficult or that creates problems. It takes courage

and perseverance to carry out a struggle in life, even though everyone has to face many conflicts.

According to Sanusi (2015: 17), struggle is a system based on components that interact with each other and are interconnected. Through this understanding, values are things that refer to good and bad and that function to control people to act according to the rules, whether in religion, morality, or a social context, and that reflect beauty. The various values of struggle are the value of unity, the value of self-sacrifice, the value of nationalism, and the value of tolerance.

Finding and describing how the protagonist struggles in the novel *About You* by Tere Liye, this study will discuss matters of struggle based on the theory put forward by Soekanto (2009: 213), which includes matters of struggle: 1) Struggle, includes the norms associated with a person's position or place in society: in this sense, struggle is a series of rules that guide a person in social life. 2) Struggle is a concept about what is done by individuals in society as an organization. 3) Struggle can also be described as individual behavior important for the social structure of society.

2.1 Kinds of Struggle

According to Maizler (2012: 67), struggle is divided into four kinds. They are negative, positive, inevitable, and chosen struggles. The theory is used to be able to solve the research problems. In completing this research, the researchers use qualitative methods to describe the protagonist's struggle for survival.

a. Negative Struggle

Negative struggle is goal achievement that involves eliminating a deficit state. This occurs when you are attempting to get back to the norm, such as by mastering a life-limiting phobia.

b. Positive Struggle

Positive struggle is goal achievement involving a transformation from a steady state into a more evolved, grown, or developed state. Positive struggle, in contrast to negative struggle, does not involve overcoming pathology. Examples of positive struggles are going to graduate school or writing a book. The positive struggle may still involve overcoming resistance and discomfort.

c. Inevitable Struggle

Inevitable struggle deals with the necessary losses and attendant discomfort that you struggle with as you adjust to a new and less comforting world. During your life, you will struggle with sadness and loss when your friends, parents, or partners die or go elsewhere. These struggles are an automatic condition of your life.

d. Chosen Struggle.

Chosen struggles are the product of personal choice and are not automatic conditions of life. Simple examples of chosen struggles are climbing a mountain, going to graduate school, or becoming a bodybuilder.

2.2 Factors of Struggle

According to Ahmadi (2003: 111), struggle has factors which are divided into four factors:

a. Will

Will is one of the functions of human psychological life. Willpower is also a

capable factor that encourages someone to do or achieve something in his life. In the absence of a will, everything that is planned and well run would be futile and of no use.

b. Sympathy

Sympathy is a psychological process that occurs in a person when he feels attracted to something that makes him feel like helping, giving, and other things. A feeling of sympathy can also give a sense of approval and a sense of love towards whatever is done with the meaning of what has been given, which can raise enthusiasm and give hope for a better life.

c. Encouragement

One that can make a person rise again because of the encouragement from the people around him who made him feel excited to live again. This situation also arises because of the need to have something delivered and realized.

d. Desire

Every human being in his life must have a desire to be achieved as well as targets to be planned. Desires are not obtained for free; they require a long process to achieve. Desire is a form of strong desire from someone to make your desired dreams come true. Willing to sacrifice everything you can do to make your wish come true. It is passion that makes people successful because passion is more than just a desire. In the absence of desire, something to be achieved will not work as it should.

3. Research Method

According to Tika (2015: 12), research design is a plan on how to collect, process, and analyze data in a systematic and directed manner so that research can be carried out efficiently and effectively according to research objectives. In this study, the method used is qualitative. As stated by Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2018: 246), data analysis in qualitative research is carried out at the time data collection takes place and after completion of data collection within a certain period. The data collection in this study was carried out in several steps, namely after reading and understanding the novel. Then, the researchers identify the data from the novel by marking the data related to the problem statement of this analysis, classifying and collecting information from all the data based on the theory put forward by Prastowo (2011:208). After completing the data collection, the next step is to analyze the data. In data analysis, there are four stages to pass: 1) organizing the collected data, 2) connecting the data to the subject matters of this research as stated in the statement of the problem, 3) coding or classifying the data, and 4) analyzing the data by giving description to prove that the data is valid.

4. Discussion

4.1 Kinds of Struggle

The struggle occurring in the novel involves four kinds, namely positive struggle, inevitable struggle, and chosen struggle.

4.1.1 Positive Struggle

In the novel, positive struggles exist in many chapters, most of them occurs to

Sri Ningsih, the protagonist. The following is one of the positive struggles conducted.

The first weeks of the adaptation process went smoothly alive, Sri Ningsih is fluent in French. The months passed quickly, Sri began to unite with the residents and staff of the orphanage. She busied herself in the kitchen, helping out with the cooking, helping out with the older neighbors, attending every event at the orphanage, making friends with everyone, and being known by many (Liye, 2016: 38).

The quotation above shows how Sri Ningsih, the protagonist, becomes a volunteer at the orphanage for years. It is called a positive struggle because the protagonist attempts to take a small step toward learning French, helping old people, and socializing. During her time as a volunteer, Sri, the protagonist, becomes fluent in speaking French. She becomes a volunteer because she wants to be a teacher at that orphanage boarding school. Therefore, she struggles to achieve her wish.

Sri, the protagonist, who is persistent, eventually gets the job she always wants. During her childhood, she believed that she was unable to achieve her dream since she, an orphan, had been living in poverty. But, in the following quotation, Sri, the protagonist, is hired as a teacher. Even she can go worldwide to see international art shows. It shows that she gets success with her struggles.

During the eight years Sri Ningsih taught at school, this new job took her around the world. The dance studio hemanages has been invited to many international art performances (Liye, 2016; 39).

In the following quotation, it is explained how Sri Ningsih, the protagonist, has become the head of the factory. Her knowledge of her field cannot be underestimated. Even her employees like her. She is also known as a good leader.

The first weeks of the adaptation process went smoothly alive, Sri Ningsih is fluent in French. The months passed quickly, Sri began to unite with the residents and staff of the orphanage. She busied herself in the kitchen, helping out with the cooking, helping out with the older neighbors, attending every event at the orphanage, making friends with everyone, and being known by many. Residents of Quay D'Orsay street know him, who likes to take a walk every morning to the Eiffel Tower, or just stare at the Seine River. Sri Ningsih never bothers other people, she does many things alone, her five senses are good, her physique is still strong-remembering that she once crossed the English Channel (Liye, 2016; 276).

In this life, there must be an effort from the protagonist to move forward. In other words, she struggles to fight herself. In the novel, this positive struggle can be seen in the following quotations:

"If Nyai Kiai allows it, I also want to stay here. My sister hasn't graduated yet, I want to do anything as long as I can stay."

"Duh, Sri. Of course my mother will allow." Nuraini laughed, "And I would be very happy if you would stay here. We can continue to be together with Ms. Lastri." (Liye, 2016: 166)

According to the quotation above, the protagonist has to face the struggle by

dedicating her life to the development of the boarding school in order to get a better place to live. After that, the protagonist decides to leave the boarding school and start a new life. She struggles to work as many jobs as she can to survive. It is shown in the following quotation:

Still, I work odd jobs at the market in order to survive longer. Keeping a stall, being a porter-you'd laugh watching me carry a big sack, being told this and that, anything as long as I could eat (Liye, 2016: 221).

Based on the below quotation, the protagonist's struggle is to start her new business after saving money. She asks the principal to pay her salary in advance, but unfortunately, the money is only enough to pay rent. She struggles to have any side jobs as a teacher to support her life, as shown in the following quotation.

Hearing my predicament, the principal agreed to pay my salary in advance. The money immediately ran out to pay for room rent. But that's okay, at least I didn't get kicked out by the landlady. In the morning I teach, in the afternoon and at night I can do odd jobs at the market to pay for food. That's my plan, and hopefully it can make me last longer in the city of Jakarta (Liye, 2016: 222).

The struggle faced by the protagonist starts to pay off. With the money she saves, she can start selling fried rice. She struggles to expand her business until she can have two other new carts.

The business of selling fried rice with a wheelbarrow was successful, Nur. In the third month, I built two new carts at once. Lighter, better shape, smoother wheels pushed. I managed to make a glass display case, and not only umbrellas, I also added a tarpaulin storage area, and plastic chairs that can be opened so that customers don't get too hot or rained on. These two, I use it to sell meatballs and sarsaparilla (Liye, 2016: 234).

After all that she has experienced, the protagonist wants to try something new, namely the business of renting cars. The quotation below marks that Sri Ningsih, the protagonist, wants to start her new business renting cars by using a foreign language to get attention from her specific marketing targets.

"I officially started a new business at renting cars by the name "Rahayu Rental Cars." I deliberately use a foreign language because of the target market. I also chose Japanese cars, because even though other taxis use American brand cars more, Japanese cars are more fuel-efficient and easier to maintain. The day after tomorrow, this brand is believed to beat the American brand" (Liye, 2016: 244)

Based on the quotation below, the protagonist struggles to be able to speak English. Therefore, she takes the course to be fluent at speaking English to support her own business. Based on the quotation below, the protagonist struggles to be able to speak English. Therefore, she takes the course to become fluent in speaking English to support her own business.

"Oh, Nur! I am taking English course now so that I can serve the customers better by speaking English." (Liye, 2016: 246)

4.1.2 Inevitable Struggle

This struggle is an automatic condition of life. Based on the following quotation, it explains how the protagonist faces an inevitable struggle. Sri Ningsih, the protagonist, in her childhood, has to face an inevitable struggle since her father passed away in 1955 while sailing in the sea. The death of her father is unexpected or inevitable. It is not what the protagonist wants, but fate decides otherwise. When her father passed away, she struggled to live her life. She needs to start working to replace her father because her stepmother does not want to support her. It can be seen in the following quotation:

That day, 1955, Sri Ningsih was approaching nine years old, that was the last time Sri saw her father. From that day on, she was perfect as an orphan (Liye, 2016: 96).

The quote above explains that Sri Ningsih has become an orphan. After her father died, she lived with her stepmother and stepsisters. She quit school, and her stepmother always scolded her. Like the case when Sri spilled food from the bowl when she wanted to bring it to the dining table. It is seen in the following quotation:

"How many times do I have to tell you, huh?" Nusi Maratta screamed, his face bright red.

"Sorry, ma'am. I didn't do it on purpose" Sri trembled in fear.

"Where are your eyes placed?" Nusi Maratta reached for the long rattan on the table.

Sri was about to step back, but her legs felt heavy. "You think food is cheap? It's free?"

Nusi Maratta hit the rattan, hitting Sri in the arm (Liye, 2016: 103-104).

Since that time, Sri Ningsih has been asked by her stepmother to replace her father's job by looking for *tetehe* (sea urchin), the name of a sea animal used by the Bungin Islanders. Apart from *tetehe*, another marine animal is named the sea cucumber. Sri also looks for sea cucumbers in the sea and sells them directly to the market. The above explanation can be seen from the following quote:

Sri looked down deeper. She's been taking a borrowed small boat from a neighbor all day to sail around the island, collecting sea urchins. The catch is a lot, but the price is indeed cheap.

"If you already know the price is low, why don't you look for sea cucumbers? And sell them directly to the market. You idiot, use your brain to think". Nusi Maratta grumbled (Liye, 2016: 107).

Besides looking for sea cucumbers to sell at the market, Sri also did her father's job of fetching clean water using a bucket. To get the clean water, Sri had to cross the island by boat. The following is the quotation:

"Can I borrow the boat, Ode? I'll be back in an hour". Ode tapped his forehead. Can't believe what Sri said. "Please, Ode, I have to cross immediately to fetch clean water. At home, there's not even water to boil" (Liye, 2016: 119).

Sri Ningsih also did several other jobs that her father used to do by going to sea. His bravery can be seen from the following quote:

The short, stocky, black girl had sailed away. He sailed to the other side of the continent, a place that even the greatest sailors on Bungin Island had never been to. (Liye, 2016: 140)

Those are the inevitable struggles that the protagonist experiences. She cannot avoid living without her stepmother. It is the only choice she has because she is still a child. Therefore, she should struggle with the choice she makes.

4.1.3 Chosen Struggle

Chosen struggles are the product of personal choice and are not automatic conditions of life. It can be shown as follows: The researcher finds that the protagonist in the novel has chosen struggle in her life because of certain conditions in her life. The following is the description:

About Sri Rahayu, the cursed child. For five years he was mistreated by his stepmother, at the last second, he was willing to die in order to save her at the last second. (Liye, 2016: 137)

Based on the quotation above, it indicates that Sri Ningsih, the protagonist, has chosen to stay with her stepmother even though she suffers too often. But she should choose it. Then she struggles with her choice. Her mother tortures her, but she still attempts to save her stepmother's life. Five years ago, she was mistreated by her stepmother, and at the last second, she avenged it by willing to die in order to save her.

Furthermore, Sri Ningsih, the protagonist, chooses to move to Jakarta and start her new life because she thinks that she cannot afford her life anymore if she stays at her previous place. A year after that incident, in early 1967, Sri decided to say goodbye to Nur'aini and Arifin. She went to the capital, Jakarta. start a new life. Nur'aini couldn't help but hug Sri tightly. Release it in the courtyard of the Madrasa.

A year after that incident, early 1967, Sri decided to say goodbye to Nur'aini and Arifin. She went to the capital city, Jakarta. Start a new life. Nur'aini could not help it, hugged Sri tightly. Take it off in the yard of the madrasa (Liye, 2016: 199)

In the quotation below, Sri Ningsih, the protagonist, has chosen to buy land in Pulogadung since it is cheaper than the other. She also chooses to use the land she can afford as a guarantee to gain a loan from the bank.

...cheaper than Pasar Senen. Then I pledged the vacant land to the bank, to get a loan. The banker already knows me, factory relations before. They approved my business plan, extended credit. (Liye, 2016: 260)

The quotation shows that the protagonist gets what she wants with her struggle. Her hard work made her wish come true.

4.2 Factors of Struggle

According to Ahmadi (2003: 111), struggle has factors that are divided into four categories: will, sympathy, encouragement, and desire.

4.2.1 Will

Will is also a capable factor that encourages someone to do or achieves something

in his life. Based on the following quotation, the protagonist tries to escape. This action refers to the factor of struggle, according to Ahmadi (2003). She attempts to survive in her life by doing many jobs.

The protagonist attempts or wills to survive by moving to Jakarta. There, she tries to look for a job in order to be able to support her own life. The protagonist Sri Ningsih, a smart woman, never knows the feeling of giving up. She always has lots of interesting ideas to plan her business well she does it wholeheartedly. That is her struggle in life in order that she can survive. It can be seen in the following quotation:

Still, I work odd jobs at the market in order to survive longer. Keeping a stall, being a porter-you'd laugh watching me carry a big sack, being told this and that, anything as long as I could eat. (Liye, 2016: 221)

The quotation above shows that the protagonist has a will. It is to survive longer. This is the factor that makes her do any kind of job in her life, such as keeping a stall, being a porter, and carrying a big sack at the market.

4.2.1 Sympathy

A feeling of sympathy can also give a sense of approval and a sense of love towards whatever is done with the meaning of what has been given, which can raise enthusiasm and give hope for a better life. From the below quotation, Sri Ningsih, the protagonist, shows sympathy for Tilamut by giving her rice and soup to eat. Even though she does not ask Tilamut whether he has eaten, she already knows that he has not. Therefore, she gives him a meal.

The boy looked at Sri. "What's wrong, Tilamut?" "Tilamut is hungry, Ka."

"Wait a minute, Kaka is cooking soup. Kaka will take it later." Sri nodded cheerfully. For a moment, all the joy of the past returned." (Liye, 2016: 114)

Other quotation showing that Sri Ningsih, the protagonist, shows her sympathy to people around her is when she gives jobs to people who have none. It is seen in the following quotation:

With two new carts, I can save more money every day. My plans now are getting bigger. I have never been this enthusiastic, Nur. It's great to be able to give jobs to other people, especially considering that when I arrived in Jakarta I had to look desperately for one. Hope all goes well. (Liye, 2016: 235)

The protagonist's sympathy is also seen when she struggles to teach Chaterine, a roadside child. She feels sympathetic to this girl, so she adopts her and struggles with her by teaching her how to be a better person in life. The following is the quotation:

Three years before building a bath soap factory, she told me to continue studying. When the factory started operating, I joined the finance department, working during the day, studying at night. It was Ibu Sri Ningsih who taught me to be resilient. Wake up at four in the morning, go to bed at twelve at night. (Liye, 2016: 274)

The above quotation shows how the protagonist teaches the girl to live

punctually in her life by telling her what time she should wake up in the morning and go to bed at night.

4.2.3 Encouragement

Encouragement can make someone feel alive. Based on the quotation below, it marks how Nugroho encourages her daughter, Sri Ningsih, to learn how to read and count at school across the island.

"Fulfilling a promise to his wife, Nugroho sent Sri Ningsih to school. At night she studied the Koran at the Bungin Island Mosque. During the day she learned to read and count at a school across the island."
(Liye, 2016: 82)

The above quotation shows that the protagonist struggles in her life because of encouragement from her father. She learns to read and to count at a school across the island, and she also studies the Koran at night at the Bungin Islam mosque.

The protagonist is also encouraged to study at a madrasa. She studies there after leaving her father. Her struggle is motivated by the offer given by the Madrasa and by her father, who gave her pocket money to go to the Madrasa School. It is seen in the following quotation:

The old man stroked his white hair, "A week later, Sri and Tilamuta left Bungin Island. Tuan Guru Bajang came to see him, offering Sri the opportunity to study at a madrasa owned by his relative (Liye, 2016: 138).

The quotation above shows that the protagonist is given the opportunity by Tuan Guru Bajang to study at the Madrasah School and provide a place to live for Sri Ningsih and her stepsister.

Furthermore, the protagonist also gains any other encouragement from a foreigner from England. She is accepted as a factory supervisor because she has the ability to speak English. Then she should struggle to be a factory supervisor. The following is the quotation:

The head of the factory was not mistaken in recruiting him to be factory supervisor, it was actually a brilliant decision (Liye, 2016: 256).

The quotation above shows that the protagonist is encouraged by the offer given by a foreigner from England, which, then, is accepted to be a factory supervisor. During her struggle, fortunately, the head of the factory is kind enough to do each of her many things. It is seen in the following quotation:

The head of the factory once invited me to go to the Tanjung Priok port, to see the trucks loading the soap onto the ships. He was kind enough to teach me many things (Liye, 2016: 258).

According to the quotation, the head of the factory teaches her everything related to the business. It is a form of encouragement that the protagonist accepts from people around her. And this, of course, motivates her to struggle to be a factory supervisor.

4.2.4 Desire

The last factor of struggle based on the theory adopted in this research is desire. Desire is factor of the protagonist's struggle in her life. The following is the analysis:

Still, I work odd jobs at the market in order to survive longer. Keeping a stall, being a porter-you'd laugh watching me carry a big sack, being told this and that, anything as long as I could eat. (Liye, 2016: 221)

The above quotation marks that Sri Ningsih has a desire to be able to live longer in Jakarta by having many side jobs to support her life. The quotation below marks that Sri Ningsih, the protagonist, starts her new business renting cars by using a foreign language to get attention from her specific marketing targets. She struggles to fulfill her desire, by which she wants to develop a business of renting cars, for which customers are more specific.

"I officially started a new business at renting cars by the name "Rahayu Rental Cars." I deliberately use a foreign language because of the target market. I also chose Japanese cars, because even though other taxis use American brand cars more, Japanese cars are more fuel-efficient and easier to maintain. The day after tomorrow, this brand is believed to beat the American brand." (Liye, 2016: 244)

To support her desire to create a bigger business of renting cars, based on the quotation below, the protagonist struggles to study English. Therefore, she takes the course to become fluent in speaking English to support her own business.

"Oh, Nur! I am taking English course now so that I can serve the customers better by speaking English." (Liye, 2016: 246)

5. Conclusion

After completing the analysis of the kinds of struggle and the factors of struggle of the protagonist, Sri Ningsih, the researchers present the findings as follows:

1. There are three kinds of struggles found in the novel in Tere Liye's novel *About You* experienced by the protagonist. They are positive struggles, inevitable struggles, and chosen struggles. Meanwhile, negative struggles are not found.
2. There are four factors of struggle found in the novel *About You* experienced by the protagonist. They are will, sympathy, encouragement, and desire. The factors of struggle experienced by the protagonist are pointed directly to one reason. It is a bad treatment or condition. This triggers the protagonist to struggle in her life.

References

- Ahmadi, A. (2003). *Teaching and learning strategy*. Bandung, Indonesia: Faithful Library.
- Aminuddin. (2013). *Introduction to appreciation of literary works*. Bandung, Indonesia: Sinar Baru Algensindo.
- Anthony & Govindarajan. (2002). *Management control system*. Jakarta, Indonesia, Salemba Four.
- Collins, C. (1978). *A student's guide to literature*. New York, US: Washington Square Press Inc.
- Feist, J. & Feist, G. J. (2017). *Book personality theory 1 & 2 theories of personality*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Penerbit Salemba Humanika.

- Liye, T. (2016). *About you*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Republika Penerbit.
- Maizler, J. S. (2012). *Struggle and human growth*. Retrieved from <http://www.motivasionalmagic.com>. (Viewed 9 May 2023).
- Manson, M. (2016). *The subtle art of not giving a f*ck*. San Fransisco, CA: Harper One.
- Merriam, S. B. (2014). *Qualitative research: A guide to design and implementation*. San Fransisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- McKechnie, J. L. (1989). *A webster's dictionary*. New York, US: Prentice Hall Press.
- Nugroho, W., & Muchji, A. (1996). *Basic cultural knowledge*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Gunadarma.
- Prastowo, A. (2011). *Qualitative research methods in the perspective of research design*. Yogyakarta, Indonesia: Ar-Ruzz Media.
- Sanusi, A. (2015). *Value system: Alternative faces of education*. Bandung, Indonesia: ScholarlyNuances.
- Sembodo, D. R. J. (2010). *Weeds and their management*. Yogyakarta, Indonesia: Science House.
- Setiawan, K.C. (2015). *The effect of work motivation on the performance of executive level employees in the operations division*. Palembang, Indonesia: PT. Pusri.
- Soekanto, S. (2009). *The role of sociology introduction: New Edition*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Rajawali Press.
- Sugiyono. (2018). *Quantitative, qualitative and R&D research methods*. Bandung, Indonesia: Alfabeta.
- Tika, M. P. (2015). *Organizational culture and work performance improvement company*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Bumi Aksara