

**INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CONFLICT OF THE MAIN CHARACTER
IN MARK TWAIN NOVEL THE ADVENTURE OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN**



SKRIPSI

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Makassar in partial fulfillment of the requirement for Sarjana
degree the English department**

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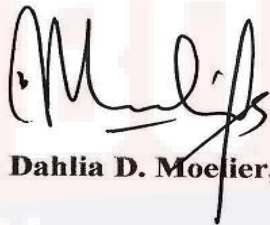
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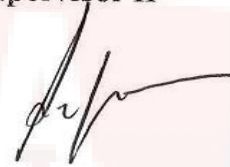
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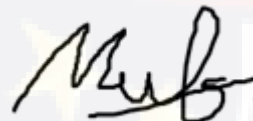


PERYATAAN

Dengan ini Menyatakan bahwa skripsi yang berjudul ***Internal and external conflict of the Main Character in Mark twain novel the adventure of Huckleberry Finn*** ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, skripsi ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan skripsi yang lazim.

Lembar pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sungguh-sungguh. Apabila ternyata terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

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Natalia Toding

ABSTRAK

Natalia Toding, 2018 *internal and external conflict of the main Character in Mark twain novel the adventure of Huckleberry Finn (dibimbing oleh Dahlia D.Moelier dan Andi Tenri Abeng).*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan konflik yang dialami oleh karakter utama dan bagaimana menyelesaikan setiap konflik tersebut di dalam hidupnya. Masalah yang diteliti dalam penelitian ini adalah: (1) bentuk internal dan external konflik tokoh utama dalam novel Mark Twain the Huckleberry Finn. (2) penyelesaian internal dan external konflik dari tokoh utama.

Penelitian ini menggunakan data yang bersumber dari novel Huckleberry Finn dan kemudian dianalisis menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan menggunakan teori id, ego dan super ego oleh Sigmund Freud.

Hasil analisis yang diperoleh, menunjukkan bahwa secara keseluruhan permasalahan yang dialami oleh tokoh utama yaitu id yakni sikap dan gaya hidup bebas tanpa aturan dan ego dikekang dalam setiap aturan yang keras dan super ego sikap menyadari dari setiap kesalahan pada karakter utama pada internal konflik dan external konflik perbedaan pendapat dan pertengkaran, ancaman dan ketakutan dalam karakter utama yang dialami oleh Huck, widow douglas, miss watson, pap dan Jim. dan penyelesain pada karakter utama dilihat dari sikap sadar akan diri dan keinginan karakter lain yang ingin hidup bebas dengan melakukan hal-hal yang baik yang terdapat pada internal and external konflik.

Kata kunci; internal, External, konflik, tokoh utama, psikologi.

ABSTRACT

Natalia Toding, 2018 *internal and external conflict of the main Character in Mark twain novel the adventure of Huckleberry Finn (survived by Dahlia D.Moelier and Andi Tenri Abeng).*

This study aims to explain the conflict experienced by the main character and how to resolve any such conflicts in his life. The problems examined in this study are: (1) internal and external conflicts of the main character in the novel Mark Twain the Huckleberry Finn. (2) Settlement of the internal and external conflicts of the main character.

This study uses data sourced from the novel Huckleberry Finn and then analyzed using qualitative methods by using the theory of id, ego and super ego by Sigmund Freud.

The results of the analysis obtained, suggesting that the overall problems experienced by the main character which is the id which are the attitude and style of living freely without the rules and ego bridled in each rule that is hard and super ego attitude aware of any mistakes on the main character in internal conflict and external conflict differences of opinion and quarrels, threats and fear in character main experienced by Huck, widow Douglas, miss Watson, pap and Jim. And settlement is on the main character seen from the attitude of the conscious self and the desire of other characters who want to live freely by doing good things on the main character in internal and external conflict.

Keyword:*internal,external,conflict,maincharacter,psychological.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Literature means writing valued as work of art. Literature, like other arts, is essentially an imaginative act of the writer's imagination in selecting, ordering, and interpreting life experience. Literature is also based on the life experience. It also gives explanation that literature cannot be separated from life. It can be concluded that literary is one opus of the author to provide entertainment to the reader in which is filled with imagination by the author to change the story.

There are three major types of literary work such as: poetry, drama, and Prose. Prose can also be divided into the novel, novelette, and short story.

Literary work is fundamentally developed by two elements, such as intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The function of extrinsic element is the elements that are outside of the literary works, but it does not directly affect the structure or the organism system of the literary works. More specifically, it can be said that the role of extrinsic element can affects the buildings element of a story. Therefore, the extrinsic elements of literature work should be regarded as something important, function of intrinsic element is to build up the literary creation itself such as theme, plot, setting, character, conflict, point of view, etc.

Conflict presented by an author does not escape from the fact that its existence is part of life as a social life that lives by side, the emergence of a conflict can be triggered by various motives.

Conflict is about how the main character faces up his conflict with himself, with another individual and also conflict with society.

In conflict, there are two types of conflict; internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict takes place within the mind of character while external conflict takes place between one character with other characters or with the force of nature (Griffith, 1986:45). This is appropriate the research that conflict is an expression of contention between individuals and other individuals, groups with other groups for several reasons.

The Researcher chose to study internal conflicts because psychological conflicts often occur in real life and researchers have a desire to know whether of the internal conflicts in novels can be analyzed in accordance with psychological science.

This research, Mark Twain's novel "the Adventure of Huckleberry Finn" is selected to be the object of the research because this novel many interesting conflict one of conflict internal and external that experienced Huckleberry and has many values for the reader. And In this research is emphasized on internal conflict analysis that exist in novel with some consideration that is. First, every literary work always

displays conflicts, especially internal conflicts and external experienced by characters.

Second, the desire to know and interpret the various internal and external conflicts experienced by the character.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above the problems which are investigated in this study are formulated as follows:

1. The internal and external conflict of the main character in Mark Twain's novel the Adventure of Huckleberry Finn.
2. Settlement internal and external conflict of the main character in Mark Twain's novel the Adventure of Huckleberry Finn.

C. Scope of The Research

The little of this research is internal and external conflict of the main character in Mark twain's novel the adventure of huckleberry Finn. The research focused by internal among external conflict. Here is the scope of the research:

1. Internal and external conflict of the main character in Mark Twain's novel the adventure of Huckleberry Finn.
2. The form of Settlement internal and external conflict of the main character in the novel Mark twain's The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn.

D. Question of the Research

Question in this research can be formulated as follows:

1. What form of internal and external conflict of the main character in Mark Twain in novel: The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn?
2. How are the settlements that internal and external conflict of the main character in Mark twain in novel: The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn?

E. Objective of Research

Based on the formulation of predetermined problems, the purpose of this study is:

1. To find out the internal and external conflict of the main character in Mark twain in novel: The adventure of Huckleberry Finn.
2. To describe settlement internal and external conflict of the main character in Mark twain in novel: The adventure of huckleberry Finn”.

F. Significance of the Study

It is expected that the results of this research can be useful both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical benefits: in research is expected to contribute to the development of literature, especially of literary analysis on Novel through the study of psychology in literature.
2. Practical Benefits: in research is expected to provide opinion as a comparative material for students or public in general as an effort to

increase appreciation of literature, especially the psychological aspects and public awareness to love literature. Moreover, it can make the public understanding a work of literature, especially novel and its relevance to psychology.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides some literary review that will support the analysis in the research. This chapter is divided into: Previous study, novel and element novel, internal conflict, psychological analysis, synopsis of the novel and biography Mark Twain.

A. Previous Study

This research takes some previous studies that have similarities on the object of analysis Mark Twain's novel the Adventure of Huckleberry Finn. there are several writings which has been written novel about the Adventure of Huckleberry Finn. all of them had different perspectives. the first related research is entitled Novel "Internal Conflict of the Main Character in Novel Lintang by Dodi 2013, University Negeri Yogya this research study about depression that have related with internal conflict on the journey of his life so heavy but this research have related with structur psyche and personality and meanwhile in the research Mark twain the adventure of the huckleberry is different from the study of the novel Lintang where Mark Twain's research is concerned with the psychological conflicts in the internal conflicts.

The second related study is entitled an analysis of the main character conflict Nathaniel Hawthorne's novel "the scarlet letter" was written by Hermina, 2009. State university of north Sumatra the previous

study about this study examines conflict Nathaniel in as the main character, how the main character interacts to some conflict and how each conflict works in the story and object that used to this research conflict and psychoanalysis in literary criticism and using psychological readings in the face.

A. Novel

Novel is fiction that tells the story of the life of the problematic character and values that seek authentic values in the world. The novel consists of 50,000 words or more.

Novel and social life are related to each other. The novel can be separated from the culture background of the society, because the literary work consists of, not only, the collected story, but it is also a chronological expression of the society.

In the order words it can be said the fiction is a useful word because it is about ourselves and as well as about the reality of the world.

The novel is the story of the medium that describes the reality of life that makes sense to summon heroic figure along with changes his fate and is divided into several episodes of life (Herman J. Waluyo, 2002: 36-37).

Based on some opinions on the above, we conclude that the novel is a fiction that depicts the life story of heroic figure through a complex

sequence of events and change the fate of the characters are composed of more than 50,000 words.

1. Definition of novel

Novel is a kind of imaginative literature, which belongs to narrative fiction. The literature of imaginations always present experience by a fictitious presentation of persons, ideas, and events. In novel, all events or ideas are almost the same with the reality. The author creates character, plot and setting which is familiar to the reader in order to make them understand, comprehend and enjoy the story easily.

Hudson, in his "An Introduction to Literature" said that "the novel is self-contained; it provides within its own compass everything that the writer deemed necessary for the comprehension and enjoy meant of his work. Novel is part of literature. Most novels talked about people and their problem, especially the conflict between individual and the society in which they live. In it, the authors express their ideas, imagination, feeling, morality, character, setting etc. Novel is also one of interesting objects for reading. Sometimes, lectures and teachers at some of universities and schools ask their student to read, to understand, and to analyze certain novels in order to extract moral teachings; the students can analyze the moral values of the story especially positive values. Then they can draw lesson from the story. In fact, most of readers cannot analyze the moral values after finishing reading the novel.

2. Element of Novel

In the study, the writer of this thesis presents some opinions stated by outstanding-writers in references books which refer to of the elements of novel, but the element which are considered crucial in this study are plot, character, conflict, setting, subject, and theme, and point of view.

a. Plot

Plot is a series of events that is tied based on the relation of its creation in chronological events and they are related to another based on the cause – effect from the beginning of the story until the end. The events in the story are not independent, but they are related to one another. So, one event will influence the others. According to Forster (1970: 86), plot is events in the story that has pressure to causal relationship.

According to Milan (1987: 419), there are six steps of plot, they are:

1) Exposition

Exposition is the way on which the author introduces the main characters and orients the reader to the setting, such as time and place.

An exposition is just an explanation of some sort of material that maybe difficult to explain. It is also described as the act of exposing. Exposition of a novel is a statement or rhetorical discourse intended to give information about or an explanation of difficult material. Setting, characters, main conflicts are introduced to the reader; this is the

beginning of a novel or story and may be short or long, but is always flat (little action or emotion).

1) Rising Action

Rising action is the series of events that lead to the climax of the story usually the conflicts or struggles of the protagonist. The rising action's purpose is usually to build suspense all the way up the climactic.

2) Conflict

Conflict has become a broad term in literary works and it now includes almost any problem the protagonist may have. It can encompass a struggle between the protagonist and another creature, obstacles society puts in the protagonist's way, a battle against nature, and a mystery unravelled, or internal and emotional issues being solved.

3) Crisis/climax

Climax is the high point of a story in which the major conflicts erupt in some kind of final showdown (fight, argument, violent or physical action, very tense emotional moment) at the end of the climax, the 'winner' will be clear (there is not always a winner!).

4) Falling Action

After the climax, all events leading to the resolution are the falling action. Characters sort out complications and display their emotions following the climax, all of them guiding the reader to the resolution.

5) Denouement/Resolution/Conclusion

Resolution is the part in the story where the nail biting plot, mystery, or situation in the book is finally solved and the climax of the story is brought to an ending.

Where everything ends; the reader may have some sense of “closure” or maybe asked to think about what might come next; in fairy tales, the Happy Ending; in some novels, you will read about the characters many years later.

b. Character

The general character in a story, whether he is sympatric or an symphonic person, is related to the protagonist, they forced arrayed against him, whether person or things, they are the antagonist (Perrine, 1978: 43).

1) The Major or Main Character

The major characters play an important role in the story or the novel. The major characters can further be analyzed into three groups they are as follows: (a) protagonist (b) antagonist (c) companion.

2) Minor Character

Minor character or we often called supporter of the drama, novel and they do not have an important role.

c. Theme

Theme is the main idea or the main point in a story. A theme must represent the whole part of the story, because theme in a novel. The reader has to read the novel and understand what the story tells about. The theme of the novel is more than its subject matter, because an author's technique can play as strong a rule in developing a theme as the action of the characters do. Sometimes because of the length of novels and the various characters, conflicts, and scenes, found within them, reader can look at different aspects of the work to uncover different interpretations of the meaning of the tale.

d. Setting

Setting is place; time and social condition that become place for figures and affected an event (Nurgiyantoro,2000: 75) setting will influence the action and way of thought of figures.

Setting or the time and place of the action in a story have a definite impact on the character development and plot. The setting is often found in the exposition of the plot and readily establishes time and place. Frequently it plays an important role in the conflict giving credence to the rising action as a climax or turning point is approached.

e. Points of view

Point of view is a term which refers to the relationship between story teller, the story and the reader. Point of view is a term in the analysis and criticism of fiction. Point of view is way and or opinion used by the author as medium to present figures, action, setting and some events that make a story in fiction work to reader.

B. Conflict

The story of a novel contains some conflicts but a wider sense of this term, must be considered. Conflict is something dramatic situation, refers to the opposition between two compensated powers, and reveals the presence of action and reaction.

The conflict in novel is usually introduced by means of a complication that sets in mentions the rising action, usually toward a climax and eventual resolution. Thus, conflict is a mutual destructive relationship of individuals or groups, involving a clash of interest or values.

1. Kinds of Conflict

Type of events in life or in a story can be events that come from outside or within one's own self. Events that come from outside involve activities and interactions with the world outside itself, or it can be said that there is a clash between himself and the world outside himself. And vice versa, inner event occurs between a person figures with itself. In

this case (Staton,1965) mentions that the conflict was divided into two categories, namely external conflict and internal conflict.

a. External Conflict

External conflict is a conflict between a characters with something outside themselves, may come from that conflict between the human environments or otherwise make it a conflict. Then, according to (Jones, 1968) external conflict can be divided into two categories, namely;

Physical conflict or elemental conflict is a conflict that caused the clash between the leaders of the natural environment. While, Social conflicts are conflicts caused by social contact between people, or problems which arising from human relationships.

b. Internal Conflicts

The internal conflict is a conflict between the figures with itself. According to Nurgiyantoro (2009) the inner conflict is the conflict that occurs in the heart, the soul of a character or the characters. So the inner conflict is the conflict experienced by humans with himself or internal problems of a human being, for example, it happens because as a result of a conflict between two desires, beliefs, different options, expectations or other problems.

Conflict consists of external conflict and internal conflict. External conflict is a conflict between a person with something outside himself, can be either the natural environment or the form of the human environment. Internal conflict or psychological conflict is the conflict

that occurs in the heart, the soul of a person or a conflict experienced by humans with itself, or an internal conflict experienced by a human being (Gerungan 2004: 163).

So that, there are two kinds of kinds of conflict which exist in almost all the literatures and literary figures currently do not have a dispute about the internal conflict. But not as an external conflict, likes Jones and City schools. They have the explanation differences between the kinds of conflict by Jones and City schools in the external conflict.

City schools (2012) in literary conflict book also explain that there are two kinds of conflict internal and external conflict.

1. Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is conflict that which exists inside the character. Struggles with morality, fate, desire and belief, to name a few. This form of conflict is central to the character, or characters and must be resolved by the character alone. Internal conflict is also known as man versus self.

2. External Conflict

External conflict deals with the problems of the world. The story's characters will struggle against the circumstances of external conflict; they may even suffer internal conflict resulting from the issues of external conflict. External conflict occurs when characters are involved in the world's woes, such issues as community, nature, government

and other characters. External conflict manifests itself as man versus man, man versus nature, man versus society and man versus fate.

- a. Man vs. Man: Man versus man is the most fundamental type of external conflict. This form of external conflict occurs when a character struggles against another character. These struggles may be born from moral, religious or social differences and may be emotional, verbal or physical conflicts. Man versus man is almost always the conflict present when a hero fights a villain. This form of conflict may present alone, or in conjunction with other external conflicts. Star Wars is an excellent example, where Luke Skywalker's fight with Darth Vader is a man versus man conflict that also treads into the realm of man versus fate.
- b. Man vs. Nature: Man versus nature occurs when a character or characters, find themselves at odds with forces of nature. Character struck by lightning, characters whose boat sinks in a storm and a character who struggles against hypothermia in a snow storm are all characters experiencing man versus nature.
- c. Man vs. Society: This external conflict exists when characters struggle against the mores of their culture and government. Works where character's battle evil, oppressive cultures are characteristic of man versus society City schools (2012).

1) conflict In Literature

Conflict is part of a story is sourced in life. By therefore, readers can be emotionally involved again what happens in the story (Suyuti, 2000: 41-42). Readers as lovers not only just read the story, but able to feel deeply each story and associating it with the events that occurred in the vicinity.

Conflict directed on notion something is not fun happens and experienced by the characters that, if the figures that has the freedom to review vote, they will not choose event that override himself as to which was expressed by Meredith and Fitzgerald (via Nurgiyantoro, 2012: 122). Meanwhile, Wellek & Warren (1989: 285) states that the conflict is something was dramatic, referring in between opposition balanced power of prayer and action implies the existence replies action. Thus the conflict is something unpleasant and cause an action and reaction from the disputed figure in an event.

Conflict in the story by Suyuti (2000: 42-43) is divided into three types. First, the inside conflict the character. This type of conflict is called psychological conflict "psychological conflict" which is usually in the form of a figure in the struggle against itself so that it can cope with and determine what it will do. Second, social conflict "social conflicts" are usually conflicts figures in relation to social problems. The conflict arises from the attitude of the individual to the social environment on different issues. Third, the conflict between man and nature, this conflict

called the physical element of conflict "natural conflict" that usually appear when characters cannot controlled and or utilize and cultivate the natural surroundings properly.

Internal conflicts (conflict psychiatric) are conflicts that occur in the heart, the soul of a character story. So it is that people experience conflict with itself. It is more of an internal problem of a human being. For example, this occurs due to a conflict between two desires, beliefs different options, expectations or other problems (Nurgiyantoro, 2012: 124).

Conflicts usually ask the individual concentration. Martama (1971) classifies the conflict into three:

- a) The conflict wanted to be close, want to stay away (approach, avoidant conflict), in this conflict there is definitely a tendency to approach and avoid the same problem.
- b) The conflict approaches double (double approach) , this conflict contains the competition between two or more goals.
- c. Conflict avoidance double (double avoidant), in this conflict must choose between the two disliked all. synopsis of the novel and biography Mark Twain.

C. Psychological Sigmund Freud

According to the Lodge (in Endraswara, 2008: 47) the figures are viewed sparked the idea of literary psychology is Freud, but if observed actually Lacan, Bloom, Cixous, Hartman, and Mitchell have bridged

ideas psychoanalysis that Freud offers. It's just the characters have different pressures in the study of literary psychology. Of the many experts, Freud did occupy a leading role, while other experts branch out its conception. Further Endraswara (2008: 198) states the presence of Freud.

Literature psychology research may be difficult to argue. He seemed the mainstream of literary psychology. After looking at the ideas in some of his works, it is quite good psychoanalytic theory that he put forward. This theory has opened the discourse of literature psychology research until now, the theory that many referenced psychological approach is Freud's psychological determination (1856-1939). According to him, all the symptoms are mentally unconscious being sealed by the realm of Schellenberg's consciousness (in Endraswara, 2008: 199). With the imbalance, the unconscious give rise to impulses which in turn require pleasure, called libido. Because the creative process is a pleasure, and requires satisfaction, then the process is considered parallel to the libido. Nevertheless, Freudian personality theories are generally divided into three, namely (a) Id or Ice Das (b) Ego or Das Ich and (c) Super Ego or Das Iber Ich. Content Id is the primitive impulses to be satisfied; the only one is the above libido. Id is thus a subjective reality of the primer, inner world before the individual has experience from the outside. Ego is in charge of controlling Id, whereas Super Ego contains conscience.

D. Structure Of Personality Analysis Freud

In his psychoanalysis study, Freud (as cited in Smith, 2010:3127) states that the personality structure is divided into three parts; they are id, super-ego, and ego based on the theory of instinct, the origin of conscience, and the sense of guilty.

1) Id

The id is an important part of humans' personality because as newborns, it allows human to get their basic needs, drives, and wishes. Engler (2014:43) states that human cannot see the id in the real form, since this comes from their unconsciousness. It can be described by making its analogies and comparing it with the ego. Freud believed that the id works based on human's pleasure principle.

It contains instinct, impulse, and drives. So that, the id seeks pleasure and avoids pain. It seeks to satisfy its needs partly through reflex action. It also avoids pain through the primary processes, such as hallucinating or forming an image of the object that will satisfy its needs.

For example, a baby needs breastfeeding from his mother, if this need cannot be satisfied, then the baby will seek another things and he will suck it in order to satisfy his need. In its relation to the ego, the ego can be assumed as the part of id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world.

It is proved by the ego process to bring or control the pleasure principle which comes from id to the reality principle. So, the ego

represents reasons and common sense, while the id represents the passions.

2) Ego

The ego is the part of the personality that maintains a balance between the impulses and the conscience. It appears in order to fulfill human needs to build a contact with the external world or reality. It drives the more primitive id impulses and adapts them based on the reality principle.

It works as the coherent organization and controls the constituents of human mental processes. The ego is the executor of what human thinks. Engler (2014:44) assumes that the ego works to serve the ID's power by mediating it with some realistically decisions. It holds on the id and maintaining transactions with the external world in order to fulfill the personality's interest.

While the id creates the fantasies and wishes through the primary process, the ego applies realistic thinking through the secondary processes, such as the cognitive and perceptual skills. The secondary processes help human to distinguish between their facts and fantasies. Thus, Engler concludes that the ego needs the human's higher intellectual functions of problem solving to assist the ego in establishing suitable decision of action and test them for their effectiveness.

3) Superego

The superego is “an internal model to which the individual aspires or attempts to conform” (Bateman, 2001:35). It is the part of the personality that represents the moral part of human. The superego develops due to the moral and ethical restraints placed on human. It drives human mind based on the experience of guilt, perfectionism, indecision of what is the right or wrong thing to do, and it has an important role in the emergence of depression, obsessional disorders and sexual problems.

According to Engler (2014:44), the superego consists of two subsystems; the conscience and the ego-ideal. The conscience involves self-evaluation, criticism, and reproach. It creates a feeling of guilt to repress the ego for violating the moral codes. While the ego-ideal is “an ideal self-image consisting of approved and rewarded behaviors.” It creates the base concept of what is the right and wrong thing to do. It drives the human mind to consider what they should do and choose the right way to solve a problem.

Since the superego works based on the moral value, it prefers to consider the moralistic rather than realistic solutions. As a result, the superego has its main function in order to release its moral value. First, it controls impulse energy of id and replaces it to the right thing that can be accepted by the society. Second, it guides ego’s decision to the

moral value than reality. It means that superego tends to oppose both id and ego and it creates its own ideal world.

Freud (as cited in Engler, 2014:45) states that there is no easy correlation between the unconsciousness-consciousness and the id, ego, and superego. He describes these correlation by analogizing as an iceberg. The surface of the water can be described as the boundary between consciousness and unconsciousness.

While its line separates all three personality structure functions; id, ego, and superego. The id, ego, and superego take part as dynamic functions of personality, while the consciousness and unconsciousness show the qualities of personality that these functions may have.

E. Synopsis of the Novel

In Tom Sawyer's book of American children, who preceded this book, Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer acquired treasures that made them rich. Huck Finn, who was originally a homeless child, was adopted by a widow Douglas widow to be nurtured and given a proper education. But Huck Finn felt uncomfortable and always wanted to escape from an established life. Meanwhile his father, who is also a bum and drunk, is trying to take Huck Finn from Douglas widow's house to master his property.

One time Huck Finn was kidnapped and hidden by his father in the forest, but after a while Huck Finn escaped. But she did not want to go back to Mrs. Douglas's widow, and to school. On his run, Huck Finn

meets Jim, a Negro slave who fled from his master, Miss Watson. Having met before in the mistress house of Douglas's can adventure to the freedom that Jim coveted. But that freedom was not easy to get, especially at that time when suspicion and humiliation were still attached to Negroes, and many adventurers and swindlers roamed across America. Especially when then Tom Sawyer's fad also appeared at the end of the story.

F. Biography of Mark Twain

Mark Twain (1835-1910) is the pen name –of Samuel L Clemens, the writer H.L. Mencken called “the true father of our national literature.” This title may be justified, for Twain made a more extensive combination of American folk humor and serious literature than previous writers had done.

Clemens was born in the backwoods of Missouri, but while he was yet a small boy the family moved to Hannibal on the Mississippi river. There Sam developed a passion for the river and a desire to become the pilot on a riverboat. This was the dream of all the boys along the river, and twain was very proud of himself when, later on, he actually became a pilot.

Clemens father had wanted to be a lawyer, and actually serve as a justice of the peace and judge, but had to make his living as a farmer and storekeeper. He was popular man in Hannibal, but remained poor, and when he died Sam's was apprenticed to a printer.

After working, on his brother's newspaper for a while, in 1854 Sam set out on his own, working as a printer in various eastern and Midwestern towns.

Clemens first wrote for a newspaper in Nevada and then moved to San Francisco, during this period he wrote mainly humorous sketches, the most famous being "the celebrated jumping frog of Calaveras county". Between 1865 and 1870, Clemens went on tours of Hawaii, Europe, and the middle east as a correspondent; later his adventures served as subject of several books. The typical motif in Clemens writing was the narration story by a young or naïve person or a story in which the main character was an easterner unaccustomed to frontier life. In Clemens contested with the hypocrisy and cruelty of the adult world.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Types of Research

This research uses descriptive qualitative by utilizing ways of interpretation with the present in the form of a description. The Data generated from this study about the internal and external conflict experienced by the main character and the settlement internal and external conflict. The description of the data conveyed through words or language contained in the novel Mark twain the adventures of Huckleberry Finn.

B. Object of the Research

The object of this research was whole events in the novel written by Mark Twain "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn". This research focused on the huckleberry internal and external conflict because are closely related with human daily life. And this study uses the theory of psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud, namely id, ego and superego.

C. Procedure of Collection Data

The research conduct by library research and will be done to meet the objectives of this paper. The instrument is a novel and entitled as the main source and some supported materials, such as data from internet and collect as much as information who supporting the data.

The procedure is done step by step, firstly reading the novel, and found out the internal and external conflict of main character and form settlement internal and external conflict.

D. Method of Analyzing Data

The main data in qualitative research in the form of words and action, the rest is additional data such other documents (Iofland in Moleong, (2013: 157). This study focused on internal and external conflict main character and the settlement of the conflict on the main character in novel the adventure of huckleberry Finn.



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CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presented the analysis of finding and discussion of analysis of the internal and external conflict of main character in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* through psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. The writer then presented the analysis based on the objective of this research which is the internal and external conflict of the main character and the settlement of internal and external conflict of the main character.

A. Internal and external conflict of the main character

1. Internal conflict

Internal conflict is conflict that exists inside the character that struggle with morality, fate, and desires result from conflict from character and must be resolved by the character himself. The internal conflict analyses in this novel are taken from Huck, Pap, Widow Douglas, Miss Watson and Jim. The analysis used Freud's method of ID, Ego and superego.

a. Identity

ID is driven by the pleasure principle, which strives for immediate gratification of all desires, struggle of life, wants and needs.

1) Huck

Huck is the main character in the novel, Widow Douglas then took him in as her son and promised to make him a good person, but then Huck wants to be free from the rules that made by widow Douglas and Miss Watson.

a) Appearance

Appearance is part of the ID because appearance is a picture of the person or character of the person is manifested in his own.

She put me in them new clothes again...I got into my old rags and my sugar hogshead again and free and satisfied.(Twain 1977: 9)

From the quotation above, ever since Huck lived with Widow Douglas, she tells Huck to wear clothes that are dismal regular and decent, But Huck does not want to wear clothes that way and he left Widow Douglas is home and go back to wear rag clothes.

b) Attitude

Attitude becomes part of the id because it shows someone's behaviour their personality, how they behave toward people or reacted to things would show people's attitude.

"Don't put your feet up there, Huckleberry;" and "Don't scrunch up like that, Huckleberry—set up straight;" and pretty soon she would say, "Don't gap and stretch like that, (Twain 1977: 10)

From the quotation above when Huck put his feet on the table and acts as it is his own house, Huck reprimanded by Miss Watson then he tries to behave well.

good works and free grace and prefore or destination, and I don't know what all, that it did seem to me to be one of the roughest Sundays I had run across yet.(Twain 1977:130)

From the quotation above Huck is not very like the sermon at the time in the church and he better not want to listen to it.

c) Background education

Background education becomes part of the id because it shows the character curiosity upon anything and their level of education that they have been through would eventually show someone is personality.

At first I hated the school, but by and by I got so I could stand it. Whenever I got uncommon tired I played hookey, and the hiding (Twain 1977: 25)

From the quotation, Huck feels that he hated to go to school, he even sometimes hiding just because he does not want to go to school.

d) Life style

Life style is part of the id because it shows someone's desirable lifestyle that would satisfy their sense.

Living in a house and sleeping in a bed pulled on me pretty tight mostly, but before the cold weather I used to slide out and sleep in the woods sometimes, and so that was a rest to me.(Twain 1977: 25)

Sometimes Huck cannot sleep in a nice bed and he feel tight living in the house, occasionally Huck sneak out into the forest to get some sleep.

Anyways, they stayed away from us, and if my building the fire never fooled them it warn't no fault of mine. I played it as low down on them as I could. (Twain 1977:79)

From the quotation above Huck very clever to trick, fooled and lie to other people when he was very threatened.

Tom Sawyer he hunted me up and said he was going to start a band of robbers, and I might join if I would go back to the widow and be respectable.(Twain 1977:11)

From the quotation above when Tom Sawyer offers a band of robbers of his Huck is very interested so she went back to the house of the Widow Douglas and Join with Band of robbers.

2) Widow Douglas

Widow Douglas is a good person and a very religious person, when she took Huck in as her son her then educated Huck in a religious way.

a) Appearance

she would civilize me; but it was rough living in the house all the time, Considering how dismal regular and decent (Twain 1977: 9)

The quotation above actually explain about Widow Douglas is she is a woman who is civilized and use decent clothes as a civilized, people she also teaches Huck how to put clothes property and be a civilized person.

b) Attitude

Ring a bell for supper, and you had to come to time. When you got to the table you couldn't go right to eating (Twain 1977: 10)

Widow Douglas always rings a bell at mealtime and Huck must come to the table on time. Before eating Huck must wait Widow Douglas.

c) Background education

She got out her book and learned me about Moses and the Bulrushes (Twain 1977:10)

Widow Douglas always reading the book about Mosses to Huck and taught him to become a good son.

d) Life style

She would be proud of me for helping these rascallions (Twain 1977: 92)

She cried over me, and called me a poor lost lamb, and she called me a lot of other names (Twain 1977: 9)

Widow Douglas has always loved Huck and never gets mad at him if Huck was wrong and Widow Douglas also always concern about any bad person and taught and help them so that they can be a good person.

3) Miss Watson

Miss Watson is the sister of Widow Douglas teaches Huck how to read and have a good life.

a) Appearance

Her sister, Miss Watson, a tolerable slim old maid. With goggles on (Twain 1977:11)

From the quotation above the sister of the Widow Douglas Miss Watson has the appearance of a maid and wear glasses.

b) Attitude

Then she told me all about the bad place, and I said I wished I was there. She got mad then, but I didn't mean no harm. (Twain 1977:11)

From the quotation Miss Watson is very happy to tell Huck about Hell and be a good person, but Huck answer it very happy to live in Hell.

c) Background education

She took me in the closet and prayed (Twain 1977:20)

From the quotation above just like Widow Douglas, always teach Huck to pray and tells Huck that hell is a place where bad people go.

d) Life style

By and by they fetched the niggers in and had prayers, and then everybody was off to bed.(Twain 1977;10)

Miss Watson is very religious she always gathers with her slaves and prays together before going to sleep.

4) Pap's

Pap's is the father of Huck. His father always drunk and want to have Huck's money he also forbids Huck to attend school and often tortured Him.

a) Appearance

As for his clothes—just rags...We lived in that old cabin, and he always locked the door and put the key under his head nights (Twain 1977;29-34)

From the quotation above his father lives in old cabin of wearing ragged clothes and living anywhere.

b) Attitude

by and by pap got too handy with his hick'ry, and I couldn't stand it. I was all over welts. (Twain 1977;21)

From the quotation above his father often beat Huck until he cannot stand and there are many traces of scar on his body.

c) Background education

There are no data about background education of this character found in the Novel.

d) Life style

And towards daylight he crawled out again, drunk as a fiddler (Twain 1977; 33)

From the quotation above his father drunk every day and he did not care about Huck but just ask for money from Huck and use it to have a drunk.

5) Jim

Jim is a slave belonging to Miss Watson who works at Miss Watson is house

a) Appearance

Miss Watson's big nigger, named Jim. (Twain1997: 13)

From the quotation Jim is the Slave of Miss Watson who is of body and working in the home of Widow Douglas.

b) Attitude

Jim never asked no questions, he never said a word; but the way he worked for the next half an hour showed about how he was scared.(Twain 1977:77)

From quotation above Jim is very scared at the time he escaped and he more better silence to prevent his fear.

c) Background education

Miss Watson's nigger, Jim, had a hair-ball as big as your fist, which had been took out of the fourth stomach of an ox, and he used to do magic with it.(Twain 1977:27)

From the quotation above Jim believes magic and dream in his life if he finds something, he will directly tell Huck that it is a bad or good in itself.

d) Life style

There warn't nothing to do now but to look out sharp for the town, and not pass it without seeing it.(Twain 1977;106)

Jim wants to live freely by gather with his family he always dream about Cairo and really wants to go there and live with his family.

b. Ego

Ego is the opposite of Id. It is based on reality and is influenced by society.

1) Huck

a) Order

Order becomes part of the ego because it because a boost delay of a sense of desire as orders not willed for the sake of holds the satisfaction of desire.

she told me to pray every day, and whatever I asked for I would get it but it warn't so. (Twain 1977;20)

Miss Watson tells Huck to pray but Huck did not believe in prayer even when he prayed he did not get the answer of his prayer.

b) Bridled

Bridled part of the ego because it holds back all the anger in the form of a bridled through the process of id that actually postpones the anger.

Whenever I got uncommon tired I played hookey, and the hiding I got next day done me good and cheered me up. So the longer I went to school the easier it got to be. I was getting sort of used to the widow's ways, too, and they warn't so raspy on me. (Twain 1977: 25)

From the quotation above if Huck does not go to school Huck always get whip from Miss Watson but eventually Huck starts accustomed with the rules of Miss Watson.

2) Widow Douglas

a) Order

She would civilize me; but it was rough living in the house all the time (Twain 1977;9)

From the quotation above Widow Douglas will make Huck a good person and promise to educate Huck to be civilized people but

then Huck feels that staying in a house with a lot of regulations and ordinances is not very pleasing.

b) Bridled

Pretty soon I wanted to smoke, and asked the widow to let me. But she wouldn't. (Twain 1977;10)

From the quotation above Widow Douglas does not allow Huck to smoke because smoking is not a good habit.

3) Miss Watson

a) Order

pretty soon she would say, "Don't gap and stretch like that, Huckleberry—why don't you try to behave?"(Twain 1977;10)

Miss Watson always asks told to Huck to polite. Huck has a bad habit by putting his feet on the table and he is always doing things that he likes.

b) Bridled

I couldn't stood it much longer. Then for an hour it was deadly dull, and I was fidgety.(Twain 1977;10)

Miss Watson teaches Huck to read and stand until Huck cannot stand and feels fidgety.

4) Pap's

a) Order

And trying to be better than him; and when I reckoned he was gone he come back (Twain 1977; 31)

From the quotation above his father warns Huck not to go to school and beat him to death if he insists in going to go to school.

b) Bridled

There are no data about bridled of this character found in the Novel.

5) Jim

a) Order

“Well, you see, it ‘uz dis way. Ole missus—dat’s Miss Watson—she pecks on me all de time, en treats me pooty rough, but she awluz said she wouldn’ sell me down to Orleans. But I noticed dey wuz a nigger trader roun’ de place considable lately, en I begin to git oneasy. (Twain 1977: 56)

From the quotation above Miss Watson is too rough to Jim and Miss Watson wants to sell Jim at Orleans and Jim is very uneasy and frightened and at last he ran away from Widow Douglas is house.

b) Bridled

There are no data about bridled of this character found in the Novel.

c. Superego

Superego is the aspect of personality related with moral value and norms. Superego is a set of personality system, good or bad and right or wrong.

1) Huck

a) Guilt

Guilt part of the super ego because it shows someone's and attitude and assessment to differentiate the right to wrong.

I warn't to blame, because I didn't run Jim off from his rightful owner (Twain 1977;106)

From the quotation above Huck blames himself when he runs away with Jim who is a slave of Miss Watson.

b) Right or wrong

Right or wrong part of the super ego because it has things that come good and bad to be done in someone's mind.

It hadn't ever come home to me before, what this thing was that I was doing (Twain 1977; 106)

From the quotation above the conscience of Huck said freeing the slaves is a wrong thing to do and he did not because not turn over Jim the slave to his owner.

2) Widow Douglas

There are no data about guilt and right or wrong of this character found in the Novel.

3) Miss Watson

There are no data about guilt and right or wrong of this character found in the Novel.

4) Pap's

There are no data about guilt and right or wrong of this character found in the Novel.

5) Jim

There are no data about guilt and right or wrong of this character found in the Novel.

2. External conflict

External conflict is conflict that occurs between characters with something outside of the character, such as with the natural environment even with of the human environment.

1. Huck

1) quarrels

Quarrels becomes one part of the conflict is external because it shows any problems that arise due to differences of opinion or other problems.

His father always hit Huck when his father not in a condition of drunk. Sometimes Huck always avoids it by going into the Forest.

Can see below quotation:

Pap he hadn't been seen for more than a year, and that was comfortable for me; He used to always whale me when he was sober and could get his hands on me (Twain 1977: 21)

2) Dissent

Difference of opinion is part of the external conflict due to different opinions with what was decided and proposed by one or more people in a decision-making.

Here his father was so angry when his father asks for money but Huck told him that he had no money.

See the quotation below;

You git me that money tomorrow—I want it.” “I hain’t got no money.” “It’s a lie. Judge Thatcher’s got it. You git it.(Twain 1977;31)

3) Threat

The threat is part of the external conflict because it has violence and forcing other people to get rights of his own.

His father wanted to threaten Huck to be careful in speaking because Huck has already started to become in polite to his father.

Can see below quotation;

“Looky here—mind how you talk to me; I’m a-standing about all I can stand now—so don’t gimme no sass.(Twain 1977;31)

4) Fear

The fear part of the external conflict because of something that is considered will bring disaster to him as a sense of uneasiness and worry.

Huck is afraid because from childhood he had been wrong upbringing and he has to shoulder the entire burden himself and had experienced almost many in his life problem.

see the quotation below;

to kinder soften it up somehow for myself by saying I was brung up wicked, and so I warn't so much to blame.(Twain 1977;24).

2. Widow Douglas

1) Quarrels

He got to hanging around the widow's too much and so she told him at last that if he didn't quit using around there she would make trouble for him. (Twain 1977:34)

From quotation above Widow Douglas make trouble his father Huck if his father is still monitoring in the home of the Widow Douglas.

2) Dissent

The difference between his father and the widow Douglas is very different in educating Huck, widow Douglas would not want if Huck has attitude cussing while his father did not forbid it.

Can see below quotation;

I had stopped cussing, because the widow didn't like it; but now I took to it again because pap hadn't no objections. (Twain Mark 1977;35)

3) Threat

There are not data about threat of this character found in the Novel.

4) Fear

There are not data about fear of this character found in the Novel.

3. Miss Watson

1) Quarrels

There are no data about quarrels of this character found in the Novel.

2) Dissent

When Miss Watson tells the story of hell is a place for people who are bad Huck said pleasure to live in hell and Miss Watson said Huck that it is a bad they to say.

Can see below quotation;

She got mad then, but I didn't mean no harm. All I wanted was to go somewheres; all I wanted was a change, I warn't particular. She said it was wicked to say what I said.(Twain 1977;11)

3) Threat

There is not data threat of this character found in the Novel

4) Fear

There is not data fear of this character found in the Novel.

4. Pap's

1) Quarrels

His father screams to judge Thatcher to give money to him.

Can see below quotation;

Next day he was drunk, and he went to Judge Thatcher's and bullyragged him, and tried to make him

give up the money; but he couldn't, and then he swore he'd make the law force him. (Twain 1977:31)

2) Dissent

There are not data about dissent of this character found in the Novel.

3) Threat

Father Huck cussing judge that cheer asking for money and his father would swear send litigating court if he did not get the money.

Can see below quotation;

The judge and the widow went to law to get the court to take me away from him. (Twain 1977:31)

4) Fear

His father was fear when he dream that Huck will come and kill him and thinks that Huck is the Angel death.

Can see below quotation;

He chased me round and round the place with a clasp-knife, calling me the Angel of Death (Twain1977;41)

5. Jim

1) Quarrels

There are not data about revenge of this character found in the Novel.

2) Dissent

There are not data about dissent of this character found in the Novel.

3) Threat

When Jim run away from the home of the widow Douglas because of the fear that he would be sold by Miss Watson, Jim then disappeared and people are looking for him to be punished for killing Huck Finn and if those who find Jim will be given a reward of three dollars.

“The nigger run off the very night Huck Finn was killed. So there’s A reward out for him—three hundred dollars. (Twain 1977: 71)

4) Fear

Jim run away leaves Widow Douglas is home because fear to Miss Watson because Jim heard the conversation of Miss Watson and Widow Douglas to sell Jim at Orleans.

I hear old missus tell de widder she gwyne to sell me down to Orleans, but she didn’ want to, but she could git eight hund’d dollars for me, en it ‘uz sich a big stack o’ money she couldn’ resis’. (Twain 1977: 57)

B. Settlement of internal and external conflict

a. Identity

1. Huck

a) Appearance

She put me in them new clothes again...I got into my old rags and my sugar hogshead again and free and satisfied. It was a mighty nice family, and a mighty nice house, too. I hadn’t seen no house out in the country before that was so nice and had so much style...When we got upstairs to his room he got me a coarse shirt and

a roundabout and pants of his, and I put them on. (Twain 1977:11-119-117)

From quotation above can be seen on the statement first Huck did not want wear clothe and he more like wear clothe rags. But at the time he was left of the house of Widow Douglas he gets a new family very well and he is given clothes and he was wearing clothe it.

b) Attitude

“Don’t put your feet up there, Huckleberry;” and “Don’t scrunch up like that, Huckleberry—set up straight;” and pretty soon she would say, “Don’t gap and stretch like that. I slipped into cornfields and borrowed a watermelon, or a mushmelon, or a punkin, or some new corn, or things of that kind...the widow said it warn’t anything but a soft name for stealing, and no decent body would do it. (Twain 1977:10- 81)

From quotation above can be seen on the statement First Huck very not polite and on statement second When Huck and Jim are hungry Huck sneaks and borrowed a watermelon, pumpkin, and corn to make and eat it. But he was reminded by the words of Widow Douglas act was a theft is bad person. And then Huck was not eating the fruit of it because he want behave well.

c) Background education

At first I hated the school, but by and by I got so I could stand it. Whenever I got uncommon tired I played hookey, and the hiding. He kept me with him all the time, and I never got a chance to run off. We lived in that old cabin...It was kind of lazy and jolly, laying off comfortable all day, smoking and fishing, and no books nor study.(Twain 1977: 25-35)

From quotation above can be seen on statement first Huck very hated school. And on statement second Huck happier when

one day his father managed to catch Huck and brings Huck at old cabin belonged his father. When Huck lived with his father he felt happy because it is not busy anymore with books that always teach Miss Watson and him free to act anything.

d) Life style

Living in a house and sleeping in a bed pulled on me pretty tight mostly, but before the cold weather I used to slide out and sleep in the woods sometimes, and so that was a rest to me.

I laid there in the grass and the cool shade thinking about things, and feeling rested and ruther comfortable and satisfied...I was powerful lazy and comfortable—didn't want to get up. (Twain 1977:25-49)

From quotation above can be seen on the statement that at first Huck very happy if he sleep in forest and on the second statement when Huck begin on his adventure Huck is very happy to sleep in the open air and laze do not want to wake up again and want to enjoy the freedom.

Anyways, they stayed away from us, and if my building the fire never fooled them it warn't no fault of mine. I played it as low down on them as I could... Well, I see I was up a stump—and up it good. Providence had stood by me this fur all right, but I was hard and tight aground now. So I says to myself, here's another place where I got to resk the truth. (Twain 1977:79-225)

From quotation above can be seen on the statement that at first Huck is very clever to trick, fooled and lie to other people when he was very threatened. And second statement Huck want to go back to the right path and back to his self to say truth. Because Huck realize there is not luck to say lie.

Tom Sawyer he hunted me up and said he was going to start a band of robbers, and I might join if I would go back to the widow and be respectable....We played robber now and then about a month, and then I resigned. All the boys did. We hadn't robbed nobody, hadn't killed any people, but only just pretended. (Twain 1977:11-21)

From quotation above Huck is really want to join in the band of robbers that belonging to Tom Sawyer and Tom Sawyer offers a band of robbers of his to Huck and he is very interested so he went back to the house of the Widow Douglas and Join with Band of robbers. And when Huck tired and he resigned as a member of the band of robbers and returned to the home of the Widow Douglas.

2. Widow Douglas

a) Appearance

she would civilize me; but it was rough living in the house all the time, Considering how dismal regular and decent.

I reckon I got to light out for the Territory ahead of the rest, because Aunt Sally she's going to adopt me and sivilize me, and I can't stand it.I been there before. (Twain 1977:9-334)

From quotation above can be seen on the first statement when Widow Douglas want to be Huck as person civilize Huck left house Widow Douglas and statement second When Huck stays with Aunt Sally Huck immediately want to go out of the house Aunt Sally because Aunt Sally wants to adopt Huck as his son and wants to be Huck's people are civilized. Huck felt tired with it because of the first Huck have feel living with Widow Douglas and Huck does

not want become people civilized was again and Huck run away and want to live alone.

b) Attitude

Ring a bell for supper, and you had to come to time. When you got to the table you couldn't go right to eating.... and sometimes the table was set there in the middle of the day, and it was a cool, comfortable place. Nothing couldn't be better. And warn't the cooking good, and just bushels of it too! (Twain 1977:10-124)

From quotation above can be seen on the first statement Widow Douglas have rules when eating and on statement second Huck very happy when he lived with Mr. Georges all cooking very good and delicious in house Mr. Georges without there are rules as home widow Douglas .

c) Background education

She got out her book and learned me about Moses and the Bulrushes. just looked like a couple of monstrous big soldier-plumes. Well, it made me sick to see it; and I was sorry for them poor pitiful rascals, it seemed like I couldn't ever feel any hardness against them any more in the world. It was a dreadful thing to see. Human beings can be awful cruel to one another. (Twain 1977:10-265)

From the quotation above can be seen on the first statement when Huck learned about book Moses he feels pity with king and duke. And can be seen on the second statement Huck saw the King and the Duke were tortured because of what he has done. Huck till so sad to see it and see a human now is so cruel.

d) Life style

She would be proud of me for helping these rascallions. But take it all around, I was feeling ruther comfortable on accounts of taking all this trouble for that gang, for not many would a done it. I wished the widow knowed about it. I judged she would be proud of me for helping these rascallions. (Twain 1977:92)

For quotation above can be seen on the first statement when he was remembering Widow Douglas always help bad people. Huck helps person bad and he said if Widow Douglas see it she very pleasure. And on the second statement Huck felt happy when he helped a rascallions and Huck wish the Widow Douglas could see Huck helping criminal that. Because the rascallions for the Widow Douglas is very care to change their lives for the better.

3. Miss Watson

a) Appearance

Her sister, Miss Watson, a tolerable slim old maid. (Twain 1977:11)

From quotation above on statement Miss Watson has a thin body and a spinster she is very detail and always punish and educate hard on Huck.

b) Attitude

Then she told me all about the bad place, and I said I wished I was there. She got mad then, but I didn't mean no harm.... I warn't so much to blame; but something inside of me kept saying, "There was the Sunday-school, you could a gone to it; and if you'd a done it they'd a learnt you there that people that acts as I'd been acting about that nigger goes to everlasting fire."(Twain 1977:11-245)

From quotation above can be seen on the first statement when Miss Watson explain about Hell but Huck say if he there are in Hell he feel happy. But on the second statement Huck aware of the teachings of Miss Watson and he admitted her sin by going to Sunday school every day so he doesn't get eternal fire for person bad.

c) Background education

She took me in the closet and prayed....So there ain't no doubt but there is something in that thing—that is, there's something in it when a body like the widow or the parson prays, but it don't work for me, and I reckon it don't work for only just the right kind.(Twain 1977:20-51)

From the quotation above on the first statement Huck teaches pray by Miss Watson but Huck Not believes. But Huck to on the second statement when Huck concluded a prayer's. Prayer will be answered when the Widow Douglas and a man of faith will be answered. While for person bad like Huck when he praying he does not get answer his Prayers.

d) Life style

By and by they fetched the niggers in and had prayers, and then everybody was off to bed. (Twain 1977; 10)

From the quotation above Miss Watson every night she always gathered all his slaves to pray together and everyone is must to go to sleep. And she always teaches his slave to learn praying.

4. Pap's

a) Appearance

As for his clothes—just rags...We lived in that old cabin, and he always locked the door and put the key under his head nights... When he got out the new judge said he was a-going to make a man of him. So he took him to his own house, and dressed him up clean and nice. (Twain 1977:29-32)

From the quotation above can be seen on statement first his father Huck wear clothe rags and lived in old cabin alone. In statement second when his father free from prison, there is a new judge wanted to teach a better life, his father is given new clothes and give home a new to be taught how to live well.

b) Attitude

by and by pap got too handy with his hick'ry, and I couldn't stand it. I was all over welts... I thought it all over, and I reckoned I would walk off with the gun and somelines, and take to the woods when I run away. (Twain1977:21-37)

From quotation above on statement first his father always hit Huck and to statement second when his father always hit Huck, Huck has a plan to escape by bringing the guns of his father, and he will live a new life and free from his father.

c) Background education

There are not data about background education in this character in the novel.

d) Life style

And towards daylight he crawled out again, drunk as a fiddler (Twain 1977; 33)

The judge he felt kind of sore. He said he reckoned a body could reform the old man with a shotgun, maybe, but he didn't know no other way. (Twain 1977:33)

From the quotation above on statement first his father Huck always drunk and his father on statement second his father was always drunk every day till Judge Thatcher says the father could no longer be repaired because there's no other way that is able to change his father.

5. Jim

a) Appearance

Miss Watson's big nigger, named Jim. (Twain1997: 13)

From the quotation Jim is the Slave of Miss Watson who is of body and working in the home of Widow Douglas.

b) Attitude

Jim never asked no questions, he never said a word; but the way he worked for the next half an hour showed about how he was scared... So Jim he was sorry, and said he wouldn't behave so no more, and then and Tom shoved for bed. (Twain 1977:77-302)

From quotation above on statement first Jim always face every problem with scared but in statement second Jim promise for his self to behave in the face of problems.

c) Background education

Miss Watson's nigger, Jim, had a hair-ball as big as your fist, which had been took out of the fourth stomach of an ox, and he used to do magic with it. (Twain 1977:27)

From quotation above Jim very believe about magic and Dream very in life he believe if Jim find something about dream its really happen in his life.

d) Life style

There warn't nothing to do now but to look out sharp for the town, and not pass it without seeing it.(Twain 1977; 106)

Well, one thing was dead sure, and that was that Tom Sawyer was in earnest, and was actually going to help steal that nigger out of slavery. That was the thing that was too many for me. (Twain 1977:267)

From the quotation above on statement first Jim Miss to gather with family and to statement second Huck began to devise a plan to free Jim from slavery, and Tom helps Huck to help Jim free from slavery.

b. Ego

1. Huck

a) Order

she told me to pray every day, and whatever I asked for I would get it but it warn't so.... It made me shiver. And I about made up my mind to pray, and see if I couldn't try to quit being the kind of a boy I was and be better. So I kneeled down. But the words wouldn't come. knowed very well why they wouldn't come. It was because my heart warn't right; (Twain 1977: 20-245)

From quotation above on statement first can be seen Huck very not believe in pray but on statement second Huck decides to pray, Huck know why he did not find the answer in his prayer because Huck has an heart not right.

b) Bridled

I played hookey, and the hiding I got next day done me good and cheered me up. So the longer I went to school the easier it got to be. I was getting sort of used to the widow's ways, too, and they warn't so raspy on me. (Twain 1977: 25)

From quotation above on statement first actually Huck hated school but eventually Huck was already accustomed with the way the Widow Douglas set it up.

2. Widow Douglas

a) Order

she would civilize me; but it was rough living in the house all the time. She put me in them new clothes again, and I couldn't do nothing but sweat and sweat, and feel all cramped up. Well, then, the old thing commenced again. (Twain 1977:9-11)

From the quotation above on statement first can be seen when lived in house Widow Douglas, she promise Huck will make good person and educate to be people civilize. And statement second say Huck back to the house of the Widow Douglas because Tom wants see to Huck becomes son well. And Huck went back to the house of Widow Douglas with the new clothes and he finally obeys commands orders of the Widow Douglas.

b) Bridled

Pretty soon I wanted to smoke, and asked the widow to let me. But she wouldn't...

I set down again, a-shaking all over, and got out my pipe for a smoke; for the house was all as still as death now, and so the widow wouldn't know. (Twain 1977:10-12)

From quotation above on statement first widow Douglas did not like if Huck smoke because smoke there not beneficial for human and on statement second when Huck wants to smoke, Widow Douglas forbade he and said smoking is not good. But Huck smoking at the time Widow Douglas does not see Huck.

3. Miss Watson

a) Order

pretty soon she would say, "Don't gap and stretch like that, Huckleberry—why don't you try to behave?" (Twain 1977; 10)

I took a good gap and a stretch, I laid there, and had a good rest and a smoke out of my pipe. (Twain 1977:47)

From the quotation above on statement first Huck has habit bad that gap and stretch and Miss Watson not like with attitude Huck. And to statement second when Huck run away in the woods he felt happy gap and stretch as much and smoking without the in scolds by Miss Watson

b) Bridled

I couldn't stood it much longer. Then for an hour it was deadly dull, and I was fidgety...

It was kind of lazy and jolly, laying off comfortable all day, smoking and fishing, and no books nor study...forever bothering over a book, and have old Miss Watson pecking at you all the time. (Twain 1977:10--35)

From the quotation above Huck feels free when he did not live in the home of Widow Douglas. When she is enjoying her life free from Miss Watson he is very free and forever is not busy by the book and supervised by Miss Watson.

4. Pap's

a) Order

And trying to be better than him; and when I reckoned he was gone he come back....

The judge and the widow went to law to get the court to take me away from him and let one of them be my guardian. (Twain 197:31-32)

From the quotation above when her father forbids Huck to go to school, Judge Thatcher and Widow Douglas asked that the court free Huck from his father.

b) Bridled

There are not data about bridled of this character found in the novel.

5. Jim

a) Order

she awluz said she wouldn't sell me down to Orleans. But I noticed dey wuz a nigger trader roun' de place considerable lately, en I begin to git on easy...

I hear old missus tell de widder she gwyne to sell me down to Orleans, but she didn' want to, but she could git eight hund'd dollars for me, en it 'uz sich a big stack o' money she couldn' resis'. (Twain 1977:56)

From the quotation above when Jim left the house of Widow Douglas, he heard the conversation of Miss Watson and the Widow

Douglas. The Widow Douglas actually forbids Miss Watson to sell Jim but Jim quickly leaves the House Widow Douglas because of the fear for sale.

b) Bridled

There are not data about bridled of this character found this the novel.

c. Super ego

1. Huck

a) Guilt

I warn't to blame, because I didn't run Jim off from his rightful owner...

And at last, when it hit me all of a sudden that here was the plain hand of Providence slapping me in the face and letting me know my wickedness was being watched all the time from up there in heaven, whilst I was stealing a poor old woman's nigger that hadn't ever done me no harm. (Twain 1977:106- 244)

From the quotation above on statement first Huck very blame his self because he run away with Jim slave owner by Miss Watson and on statement second the conscience of Huck very tormented how bad he is and he aware that this is a punishment from God for stealing the slave of Miss Watson was an old lady who never disturbs Huck.

b) Right or wrong

It hadn't ever come home to me before, what this thing was that I was doing...Then I thought a minute, and says to myself, hold on;s'pose you'd a done right and give Jim up, would you felt better than what you do now? No, says I, I'd feel bad—I'd feel just the same

way I do now Well, then, says I, what's the use you learning to do right when it's troublesome to do right and ain't no trouble to do wrong.(Twain 1977:106-110)

From the quotation above on statement first can be seen Huck said freeing the slaves is a wrong thing to do not turn over Jim the slave to his owner and statement second Huck felt when he handed Jim his heart was not so calm and what he did was right to protect Jim because Huck wants to do well.

2. Widow Douglas

There are no data about guilt and right or wrong of this character found in the Novel.

3. Miss Watson

There are no data about guilt and right or wrong of this character found in the Novel.

4. Pap's

There are no data about guilt and right or wrong of this character found in the Novel.

5. Jim

There are no data about guilt and right or wrong of this character found in the Novel.

2. External conflict

1. Huck

1) Quarrels

Pap he hadn't been seen for more than a year, I didn't want to see him no more. He used to always whale me

when he was sober and could get his hands on me... Then I turned around, and there he was. I used to be scared of him all the time, he tanned me so much. I reckoned I was scared now, too; but in a minute I see I was mistaken— that is, after the first jolt, as you may say, when my breath sort of hitched, he being so unexpected; but right away after I see I warn't scared of him worth bothring about.(Twain 1977: 21-29)

From quotation above on statement first can be seen His father always hit Huck and Huck sometimes going to forest to avoids his father and can be seen on statement second when Huck sees his father came he did not feel afraid anymore.

2) Dissent

You git me that money tomorrow—I want it.”
 “I hain't got no money.” “It's a lie. Judge Thatcher's got it. You git it....
 I borrowed three dollars from Judge Thatcher, and pap took it and got drunk (Twain 1977:31-32)

From quotation above can be seen statement first his father was so angry when his father asks for money but Huck told him that he had no money. And to statement second Huck borrows money to judge Thatcher and give that money to his father and his father wearing that money to a drunk.

3) Threat

“Looky here—mind how you talk to me; I'm a-standing about all I can stand now—so don't gimme no sass...I got the things all up to the cabin, and then it was about dark. While I was cooking supper the old man. (Twain 1977:31-37)

From quotation above can be seen quotation first His father wanted to threaten Huck to be careful in speaking because Huck has

already started to become in polite to his father. And statement second Huck cook to his father and he want to be polite for his father.

4) Fear

to kinder soften it up somehow for myself by saying I was brung up wicked, and so I warn't so much to blame... And then when I went up to bed she come up with me and fetched her candle, and tucked me in, and mothered me so good I felt mean, and like I couldn't look her in the face. (Twain 1977: 24-322)

From quotation above can be seen on statement first Huck is afraid because from childhood he had been wrong upbringing and he has to shoulder the entire burden himself and had experienced almost many in his life problem. And to statement second Huck feel the love of a mother at the time of Aunt Sally brought Huck to go to bed and enveloped Huck like a mother.

2. Widow Douglas

1) Quarrels

He got to hanging around the widow's too much and so she told him at last that if he didn't quit using around there she would make trouble for him... Judge Thatcher knowed how to do it And he said people allowed there'd be another trial to get me away from him and give me to the widow for my guardian, and they guessed it would win this time.(Twain 1977: 34-36)

From quotation above on statement first Widow Douglas makes trouble his father Huck if his father is still monitoring in the home of the Widow Douglas. And can be seen statement second Judge

Thatcher and Widow trying to take Huck from his father for guardian Huck and it would win this time.

2) Dissent

I had stopped cussing, because the widow didn't like it; but now I took to it again because pap hadn't no objections....

"I don't care whether 'twas little or whether 'twas big; he's here in our house and a stranger, and it wasn't good of you to say it. If you was in his place it would make you feel ashamed; and so you oughtn't to say a thing to another person that will make them feel ashamed. (Twain 1977:35-202)

From quotation above on statement first difference between his father and the widow Douglas is very different in educating Huck, widow Douglas would not want if Huck has attitude cussing while his father did not forbid it. And statement second Huck looks changed he advised Mary to speak good and polite to other person.

3) Threat

There are not data about threat of this character found in the novel.

4) Fear

There are not data about fear of this character found in the novel.

3. Miss Watson

1) Quarrels

There are not data about quarrels that find in character in the novel.

2) Dissent

She got mad then, but I didn't mean no harm. All I wanted was to go somewheres; all I wanted was a change, I warn't particular. She said it was wicked to say what I said....

It made me shiver. And I about made up my mind to pray, and see if I couldn't try to quit being the kind of a boy I was and be better. (Twain 1977:11-245)

From quotation above on statement first When Miss Watson tells the story of hell is a place for people who are bad Huck said pleasure to live in hell and Miss Watson said Huck that it is a bad they to say. And statement second Huck was shaking at the time he prayed and confessed his sin and he want change his life be a son well.

3) Threat

There are not data about threat of this character found in the novel.

4) Fear

There are not data about fear of this character found in the novel.

4. Pap

1) Quarrels

Next day he was drunk, and he went to Judge Thatcher's and bullyragged him, and tried to make him give up the money; but he couldn't, and then he swore he'd make the law force him.(Twain 1977:31)

"No, he hain't," Tom says; "it's all there yet—six thousand dollars and more; and your pap hain't ever

been back since. Hadn't when I come away, anyhow."(Twain 1977:31-344)

From quotation above on statement first his father want get money Huck that in save by Judge Thatcher. And can be seen his father disappear and Huck's money 3 dollars is still intact in Judge Thatcher.

2) Dissent

There are not data about dissent of this character found in the novel.

3) Threat

The judge and the widow went to law to get the court to take me away from him...

His lawyer said he reckoned he would win his lawsuit and get the money if they ever got started on the trial; but then there was ways to put it off a long time, and Judge Thatcher knowed how to do it And he said people allowed there'd be another trial to get me away from him and give me to the widow for my guardian. (Twain 1977:31-37)

From quotation above on statement can be seen his father want get money Huck. But judge that cheer has experience to win the court and pick up Huck as a guardian Widow Douglas.

4) Fear

He chased me round and round the place with a clasp-knife, calling me the Angel of Death (Twain1977; 41)

From quotation above on statement can be seen his father always think Huck as calling the angel of death and Huck very fear about father because his father want kill Huck.

5. Jim

1) Quarrels

There are not data about quarrels of this character found in the novel.

2) Dissent

There are not data about dissent of this character found in the novel.

3) Threat

“The nigger run off the very night Huck Finn was killed. So there’s a reward out for him—three hundred dollars... Watson died two months ago, and she was ashamed she ever was going to sell him down the river, and said so; and she set him free in her will.” “Then what on earth did you want to set him free for, seeing he was already free?” (Twain 1977:71-330)

From quotation above on statement first When Jim run away from the home of the widow Douglas because of the fear that he would be sold by Miss Watson, Jim then disappeared and people are looking for him to be punished for killing Huck Finn and if those who find Jim will be given a reward of three dollars. And statement second Jim free of slavery because Miss Watson has died and declared Jim a free.

4) Fear

I hear old missus tell de widder she gwyne to sell me down to Orleans, but she didn’ want to, but she could git eight hund’d dollars for me

“Pooty soon I’ll be a-shout’n’ for joy, en I’ll say, it’s all on accounts o’ Huck; I’s a free man, en I couldn’t ever ben free ef it hadn’ ben for Huck; Huck done it. Jim won’t ever forgit you, Huck; you’s de bes’ fren’ Jim’s ever had; en

you's de only fren' ole Jim's got now."(Twain 1977: 57-107)

From quotation above can be seen on statement first Jim run away leaves Widow Douglas is home because fear to Miss Watson because Jim heard the conversation of Miss Watson and Widow Douglas to sell Jim at Orleans. And statement second can be seen Huck helped Jim to bring home Jim gathered his family together.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been done can be drawn some conclusions as follows.

First, the shape of the internal and external conflict experienced by the main character including id, ego and super ego. From the result, showed that more than all the problems faced by the main character is dominated by the id ego and super ego. Dominance of the id, ego and superego that causes the main character has internal conflict, while the shape of the internal conflict that is most dominant on the main character itself is the id of the conflicting attitudes and lifestyles, ego restraints that are experienced in a person's life and super-ego are aware on any mistakes experienced by the main character. And external conflict differences of opinion and quarrels, the threats experienced by each of the other characters.

Second, the settlement internal and external conflict when a character other conscious of himself and want to live in freedom without any of the problems of life and want to do good things on any every life of the other characters.

B. Suggestion

The writer realizes that this research has many weaknesses these occurred because of the limitation of the writer's knowledge and experience. As the close of the conclusion the writer suggests as follows;

1. This research focus only on "The internal and external conflict of main character Huckleberry Finn by Mark twain". Thus the writer suggests that next researchers can analyze other elements of the novel, for instance plot or moral value in this novel. Therefore, read many kinds of fiction, not as for only but also as something to learn and appreciate.
2. The writer expects that this research would give a various source and inspiration to the reader who intends to analyze a literature work particular fiction.

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BIOGRAPHY



Natalia Toding, She was born in Makassar, South Sulawesi on 18 December 1994. She is the fourth child from Yunus Djama and Esther Napa. She has one brother and two sisters. His father is a entrepreneur and her Mother is housewife.

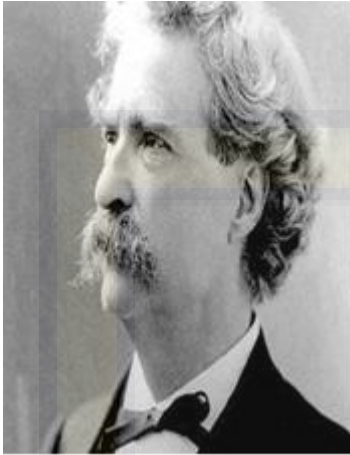
She started her study in SD Inpres Tamalanrea V in 2000 when she was six years old and graduated in 2006. then she continued study in junior high school SMP Negeri 35 Makassar graduating in 2009. She enrolled in senior high school, SMA Negeri 18 Makassar for three years, she continued again for her first Degree (S1) in BOSOWA University Makassar she took Faculty of Letters which focused at English Literature until 2018.

The logo of the University of West Sumatra is a shield-shaped emblem. At the top is a graduation cap. Below it, the word 'APPENDICES' is written in a large, bold, white, 3D-style font with black outlines. A red banner with white text is positioned below the main title. The bottom part of the shield contains a white sailboat on the left and three yellow stars on the right, all set against a background of a globe's grid lines.

APPENDICES

BOSOWA

BIOGRAPHY MARK TWAIN



Mark Twain (1835-1910) is the pen name –of Samuel L Clemens, the writer H.L. Mencken called “the true father of our national literature.” This title may be justified, for Twain made a more extensive combination of American folk humor and serious literature than previous writers had done.

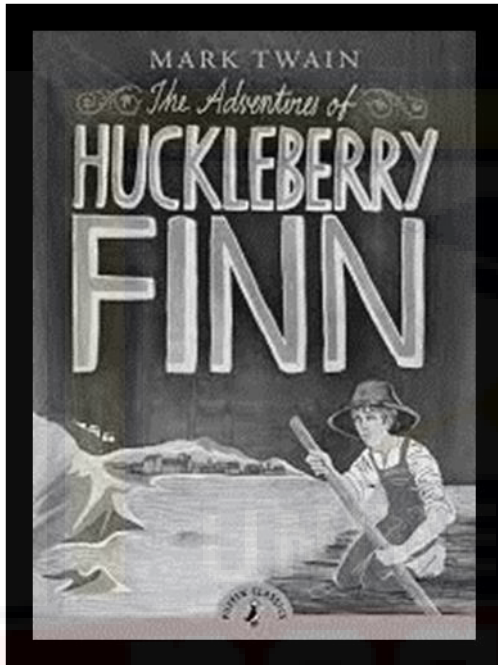
Clemens was born in the backwoods of Missouri, but while he was yet a small boy the family moved to Hannibal on the Mississippi river. There Sam developed a passion for the river and a desire to become the pilot on a riverboat. This was the dream of all the boys along the river, and twain was very proud of himself when, later on, he actually became a pilot.

Clemens father had wanted to be a lawyer, and actually serve as a justice of the peace and judge, but had to make his living as a farmer and storekeeper. He was popular man in Hannibal, but remained poor, and when he died Sam’s was apprenticed to a printer.

After working, on his brother’s newspaper for a while, in 1854 Sam set out on his own, working as a printer in various eastern and Midwestern towns.

Clemens first wrote for a newspaper in Nevada and then moved to son Francisco, during this period he wrote mainly humorous sketches, the most famous being “ the celebrated jumping frog of Calaveras country .between 1865 and 1870, Clemens went on tours of Hawaii, Europe, and the middle east as a correspondent; later his adventures served as subject of several books. The typical motif in Clemens writing was the narration story by a young or naïve person or a story in which the main character was an easterner unaccustomed to frontier life. In Clemens contested with the hypocrisy and cruelty of the adult world.

Synopsis Novel The adventure huckleberry Finn



Readers learn that the practical Huck has become rich from his last adventure with Tom Sawyer (*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*) and that the Widow Douglas and her sister, Miss Watson, have taken Huck into their home in order to try and teach him religion and proper manners. Instead of obeying his guardians, however, Huck sneaks out of the house at night to join Tom Sawyer's gang and pretend that they are robbers and pirates. One day Huck discovers that his father, Pap Finn, has returned to town. Because Pap has a history of violence and

drunkenness, Huck is worried about Pap's intentions, especially toward his invested money. When Pap confronts Huck and warns him to quit school and stop trying to better himself, Huck continues to attend school just to spite Pap. Huck's fears are soon realized when Pap kidnaps him and takes him across the Mississippi River to a small cabin on the Illinois shore. Although Huck becomes somewhat comfortable with his life free from religion and school, Pap's beatings become too severe, and Huck fakes his own murder and escapes down the Mississippi. Huck lands a few miles down at Jackson's Island, and there he stumbles across Miss Watson's slave, Jim, who has run away for fear he will be sold down the river.

Huck and Jim soon learn that men are coming to search Jackson's Island, and the two fugitives escape down the river on a raft. Jim's plan is to reach the Illinois town of Cairo, and from there, he can take the Ohio River up to the free states. The plan troubles Huck and his conscience. However, Huck continues to stay with Jim as they travel, despite his belief that he is breaking all of society and religion's tenets. Huck's struggle with the concept of slavery and Jim's freedom continues throughout the novel.

Huck and Jim encounter several characters during their flight, including a band of robbers aboard a wrecked steamboat and two Southern "genteel" families who are involved in a bloody feud. The only

time that Huck and Jim feel that they are truly free is when they are aboard the raft. This freedom and tranquility are shattered by the arrival of the duke and the king, who commandeer the raft and force Huck and Jim to stop at various river towns in order to perform confidence scams on the inhabitants. The scams are harmless until the duke and the king pose as English brothers and plot to steal a family's entire inheritance. Before the duke and the king can complete their plan, the real brothers arrive. In the subsequent confusion, Huck and Jim escape and are soon joined by the duke and the king. Disappointed at their lack of income, the duke and the king betray Huck and Jim, and sell Jim back into slavery. When Huck goes to find Jim, he discovers that Jim is being held captive on Silas and Sally Phelps' farm. The Phelps think Huck is their visiting nephew, Tom Sawyer, and Huck easily falls into the role of Tom. Tom Sawyer soon arrives and, after Huck explains Jim's captivity, Tom takes on the guise of his own brother, Sid. After dismissing Huck's practical method of escape, Tom suggests they concoct an elaborate plan to free Jim. Tom's plan is haphazardly based on several of the prison and adventure novels he has read, and the simple act of freeing Jim becomes a complicated farce with rope ladders, snakes, and mysterious messages.

When the escape finally takes place, a pursuing farmer shoots Tom in the calf. Because Jim will not leave the injured Tom, Jim is again recaptured and taken back to the Phelps farm. At the farm, Tom reveals the entire scheme to Aunt Sally and Uncle Silas. Readers learn that Miss Watson has passed away and freed Jim in her will, and Tom has been aware of Jim's freedom the entire time. At the end of the novel, Jim is finally set free and Huck ponders his next adventure away from civilization.