

**CONFLICT UNDERGONE BY THE MAIN CHARATER IN
MARK TWAIN'S *THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY
FINN***

THESIS

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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
MALANG 2016**

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TWAIN'S *THE ADVENTUES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN***

THESIS

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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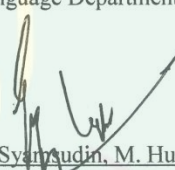
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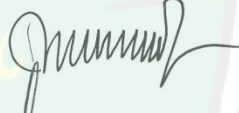


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MOTTO

**ACTION WITHOUT PLAN IS BETTER THAN A PLAN WITHOUT
ACTION**

(Passion purpose)



DEDICATION

This thesis is lovingly dedicated to my beloved father (Abdullah Latif), mother (Faridah, S.Pd.i), brother (Burhanudin Asrori), sister (Nur Faidatul Latifah), and also my big family in Mojokerto and Pandaan. Their support, encouragement, and love have sustained me throughout my life. It is also dedicated to my beloved friend who has supported and helped me throughout the process. Thank you very much for everything.

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim.

Firstly, I gratefully thank to Allah SWT, The Lord of the universe, for His love, blessing, guidance, and spirit. He always gives the strength for passing through everything in my life, especially in accomplishing my thesis and my bachelor degree. Without Him, I am nothing.

Secondly, *shalawat* and salaam may always be poured by Allah to our Great Prophet Muhammad SAW who have successful accompanied us go to the truth way and hopefully we are given strength to continue his struggle.

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I realize this is not a perfect thesis. It has a lot of drawbacks. Therefore, critics and suggestions from the readers are very needed for the better thesis. I hope it will be useful for the readers, especially who learn about conflict theory on the novel.

Malang, September 30, 2016

The Researcher

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ABSTRACT

Ashom, M. Hatim Al. 2016. **Conflict Undergone by the Main Character in Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn***. Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. Advisor: Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Keywords: Conflict, internal conflict, external conflict, psychology.

Conflict is something that is dramatic, referring to the battle between the two forces, implying their action and counter action. The conflict needs to be analyzed because the conflict in this novel is very interesting. The conflict in this novel has many values to the readers and also closely related to problem in daily life in the 18th in America.

Based on that thought, the researcher studies at the conflict theory in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and focus on the conflict that happen in Huck as the main character. The statement of the problems are: (1) What are the kinds of conflict undergone by Huck in Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*? (2) How does Huck solve the conflict described in Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*?

The researcher uses conflict theory and psychological approach by Sigmund Freud to answer the statement of problems above. Besides, the researcher uses literary research in analyzing the data. It is a literary research because it has the purpose to understand and value of author's literary work. The researcher conducts the discussion of literature including description, analysis, and interpretation.

The result of the study are: (1) there are two conflicts faced by the main character, internal conflicts and external conflict. Internal conflicts happen between the main character with himself when he lives with Widow Douglas and Miss Watson. While the external conflict happens between the main character with his father, and the main character with society when he meets with King and Duke. (2) the main character are able to overcome their conflicts by escaping from Widow Douglas house so he can solve his internal conflicts in his life when he lives with Widow Douglas. External conflict comes when he was lives with his father and kidnapped by his father then the main character runs away from his father house then start to adventures, external conflict with the society by escaping from that village and lives likes fugitive.

To solved the conflict the main characters uses, sublimation embodied in close himself by not communicating to others, repression manifested in variants attempted suicide, projections embodied in variant severed ties with home and repeatedly ran away from home, and rationalization variants manifest in the decision to live independently with life as he wants.

ABSTRACT

Ashom, M. Hatim Al. 2016. **Conflict Undergone by the Main Character in Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn***. Thesis, Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. Advisor: Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Kata Kunci: Konflik, Konflik internal, konflik eksternal, psychology.

Konflik adalah sesuatu yang dramatis, mengacu pada pertarungan antara dua kekuatan, menyiratkan aksi dan tindakan yang saling membalas. Konflik perlu dianalisis karena konflik dalam novel ini sangat menarik. Konflik dalam novel ini memiliki banyak nilai kepada pembaca dan juga erat kaitannya dengan permasalahan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari pada abad 18 di Amerika.

Berdasarkan pemikiran tersebut, peneliti mempelajari teori konflik dalam novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* dengan berfokus pada konflik yang dialami Huck sebagai karakter utama. Pernyataan masalah adalah: (1) Apa saja jenis-jenis konflik yang dialami Huck dalam novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* karya Mark Twain? (2) Bagaimana Huck menyelesaikan konflik yang dialaminya dalam novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* karya Mark Twain?

Peneliti menggunakan teori konflik dan pendekatan psikologis kepribadian Sigmund Freud untuk menjawab pernyataan masalah di atas. Selain itu, peneliti menggunakan penelitian sastra dalam menganalisis data. Ini merupakan penelitian sastra karena memiliki tujuan untuk memahami dan nilai-nilai yang terkandung dalam karya sastra. Peneliti melakukan diskusi sastra termasuk deskripsi, analisis, dan interpretasi.

Hasil penelitian ini adalah: (1) ada dua konflik yang dihadapi oleh karakter utama, konflik internal dan konflik eksternal. Konflik internal terjadi antara karakter utama dengan dirinya sendiri ketika dia tinggal dengan Janda Douglas dan Miss Watson. Sementara konflik eksternal terjadi antara karakter utama dengan ayahnya, dan karakter utama dengan masyarakat ketika dia bertemu dengan King dan Duke. (2) karakter utama dapat mengatasi konflik mereka dengan melarikan diri dari rumah Janda Douglas sehingga dia bisa menyelesaikan konflik internal dalam hidupnya ketika ia tinggal bersama Janda Douglas. Konflik eksternal datang ketika dia hidup dengan ayahnya dan diculik oleh ayahnya kemudian karakter utama melarikan diri dari rumah ayahnya dan mulai berpetualangan, konflik eksternal dengan masyarakat terselesaikan dengan melarikan diri dari desa itu dan tinggal sebagai buronan.

Untuk menyelesaikan konflik karakter utama menggunakan, sublimasi diwujudkan dengan tidak berkomunikasi dengan orang lain, represi diwujudkan dalam percobaan bunuh diri, proyeksi diwujudkan dalam varian memutuskan hubungan dengan rumah dan berulang kali kabur dari rumah, dan rasionalisasi terwujud dalam varian keputusan untuk hidup mandiri dengan kehidupan yang dia inginkan.

مستخلص البحث

محمد حثيم العصم. ٢٠١٦. الصراع خضع لشخصية رئيسية في الرواية *Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. البحث الجامعي. قسم لغة الإنجليزية وأدبها بكلية العلوم الإنسانية بجامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج. المشرف: الدكتورة سيتي ماسطة/الما جستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الصراع، الصراع الداخلي، الصراع الخارجي، علم النفس.

الصراع هو شيء دراماتيكي و أشار إلى تعارض بين القوتين و تمزيق البادرة و كذلك العمل بعضنا الرد. يحتاج الصراع على التحليل لأنه جذاب. يملك هذه صراعة الرواية كثير الخبرة إلى القارئ، وكذلك عنده الإرتباط عن مسألة الحياة اليومية في قرن ١٨ في أمريكا.

لذلك يدرس الباحث نظرية الصراع في الرواية *Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* تركّز على خبرة صراع الهوك كشخصية رئيسية. و أسئلة البحث هم: (١) ما لأنواع الصراع الذي يوجه هوك في رواية *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* عند مرك توين. (٢) كيف ينجه الهوك الصراع في رواية *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* عند مرك توين.

يستخدم الباحث نظرية الصراع ومنهج علم النفس الشخصيات سكمون فريد ليجب الأسئلة البحث المذكور. علاوة على ذلك يستخدم الباحث البحث الأدب لأن يملكه الهدف لفهم النتائج في روائع الأدب. يعمل الباحث المناقشة و فيها الوصف و التحليل و الترجمة.

الحصيل من هذا البحث: (١) هناك صراعين الذي يوجه الشخصية الرئيسية هم الصراع الداخلي و الصراع الخارجي. حدّث الصراع الداخلي بين الشخصية الرئيسية مع نفسه حينه يسكن مع أرملة دوكلاس و مدم وسطن. اما الصراع الخارجي يحدث بين الشخصية الرئيسية مع ابيه و مجتمع حين يقابل مع كينج و دوكل. (٢) الشخصية الرئيسية يستطيع ان يحل الصراع بهروب من بيت أرملة دوكلاس، لذلك يستطيع ان يحل الصراع الداخلي في حياته حينه يسكن مع أرملة دوكلاس. و يوجه الصراع الخارجي حينه يسكن مع ابوه و يسرقه ابوه. ثم يهرب الشخصية الرئيسية من بيت ابيه و يحاطر. واما الصراع مع المجتمع يستطيع ان يحل بهروب من تلك القرية و يسكن كالهارب.

ليحل الصراع يستخدم الشخصية الرئيسية التسامي، جسدت بلا مواصلات مع الآخر، القمع جسدت بجرب انتحار، الإسقاط جسدت بهروب مرة ، و العقلنة جسدت بكثير من القرار لحياة بشكل مستقل بحسب ما يريد.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, research method, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is one of famous novels in 18th Century. It has been analyzed by many researchers such as Rosmiati who analyzed racism aspect, Riki Nuryadin who analyzed figurative language translation aspect, Amin Nurmala who analyzed narrative technique aspect, Stevend Pramadhan who analyzed of major characters aspect. This novel has many interesting conflict and has many values to the readers. In this novel the conflict which has been experienced by Huck are very hard and dominant. In other word, the writer focuses his study on the conflicts undergone by Huck.

From the description above, there are not researchers who analyses this novel using conflict theory. The conflict theory needs to be analyzed because the conflict theory is closely related to problem in daily life in the 18th. Conflict experienced by the main character is very interesting to investigate. The novel tells about the main character refuses luxury lifestyle and wants to be a free person.

In this Research, the researcher will discuss about novel around the 18th century, entitled *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. In this novel there are many aspects that can be studied such as slavery, ideology, and, conflict. Conflict in the novel reflects the society and culture that occurred during the 18th century. This novel was published in the United Kingdom in 1884, and published in the United States in 1885. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is an often scathing satire on entrenched attitudes, particularly subject to the conflict that happen in the novel.

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn tells about the adventures of Huckleberry Finn, usually called Huck. He is a typical brave boy. Huck was opened with the presence in the residence of the Widow Douglas and Miss Watson who cared very civilized until when his father came. His father liked to get a drunk, Huck's father also frequently beat her. Once, Huck had to live with his father in the forest. When his father went to the other side, Huck locked in their hut in the forest. This novel tells about the suppression of Huck. This novel also tells about the suppression on the slavery.

In this study the researcher chooses *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* written by Samuel Langhorne Clemens, or usually called Mark Twain because of some reasons. The first, Mark Twain is one of American writers, his book *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885) which is often called as "The Great American Novel". Mark Twain is also known for his satirical antics and receives praise from critics until he became a known

figure and close to American presidents, artists, industrialists and European nobles. He was hailed as "the greatest American humorist of his age", William Faulkner called the Twain "The Father of American literature" (Merdeka, 2005).

Mark Twain's attitude against slavery changed at the latest, when he lived in New York after the civil war of 1867. He became a "moral man" (Cf. Mark Twain, 1994) and "one troubled by a pained conscience" (Tom Quirk, 1993), because of the fact that his family kept a slave as well. He intervened and made friends with them. The second, the story of the novel tells about society, the researcher is very excited to analyze. Therefore, from the story the readers know more about the social condition when the writer lived.

There are some previous studies that have the same object that is Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. The First one is Rosmiati's Research entitled *Racism in the novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain Analysis Sociological Literatures*. The Second Research is Riki Nuryadin entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language Translation in Mark Twain's Novel Entitled Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. The Third Research is Rahmat Fuad entitled *The Study of Gerund Used in The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain*. The main point that makes this research is different from the previous is about the theory and approach of the research.

The above researchers are different from the recent research because in this research, the researcher focus on describing the conflicts undergone by Huck and to find out the way how the main characters overcame their conflicts.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, the researcher wants to formulate the statement of the problems as follows:

1. What are the kinds of conflict undergone by Huck in Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*?
2. How does Huck solve the conflict described in Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the statements of the problem above, this study is intended to:

1. find out the conflict undergone by Huck in Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.
2. explain the way how they overcome their problem.

1.4 Research Scope and limitation

This research is focused on the discussion of the conflicts undergone by Huck in the novel "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*". Conflict is one of many aspects that can be analyzed such as cultural, slavery, racism, and social conflict.

1.5 Significant of the Study

Hopefully, this thesis will be able to give both theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to contribute to the theoretical development of literature related to the element of fiction

namely conflict. It is also hoped that this theory will be able to explain the way how the theory applied in literary work.

Practically, the findings of the research can be used as the alternative for those who have the same conflict as the characters of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Further, the researcher hoped this research will perfectibility by the next researcher in the same focus.

1.6 Research Method

The research method is an organized way to achieve the aim of the research. The method must be able to formulate ideas and thoughts that are based on a scientific approach. In this research method, the researcher discusses the research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis

1.6.1 Research Design

The research is a literary research. In literary research, the literary work becomes the main object to be observed. This study analyzes the novel in the 18th Century, entitled *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* written by Mark Twain. In this research, the researcher uses psychological approach and conflict theory by Sigmund Freud.

1.6.2 Data Source

In this data source, the researcher only uses one data source. It is the novel of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* written by Mark Twain. The novel was published at Dover Publication, Inc., New York, in 2014. The novel contains of chapter XLII and 220 pages.

1.6.3 Data Collection

There are some steps of collecting the data. The First steps is doing close reading the novel, the second steps is making a notes on the sentences which related with conflicts undergone by Huck and Jim in novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain, the Third steps is classifying the data related with the research problem.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher identifies the conflict undergone by Huck and James. To analyze the data, the researcher identifies the kinds of conflict, causes of conflict and the way how Huck solves his problems in the novel. Then, the researcher elaborate some information and keep the needed data only. After that, the researcher analysis the data. The last step is making conclusion.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

The definition of the key terms used in the study is aimed at avoiding misunderstanding of the terms which exist in the research. The terms are defined as follows:

Conflict is what involves emotionally in what is happening (Jones, 1986: 6). Then, Jones explained more that there are three categories of conflict. There are social conflict, psychological conflict, and physical conflict (Jones, 1968: 30).

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 (Jones, 1968).

Social conflict is a conflict which happens to one person against the other, that is the conflict from outside forces society. (Perrine in Rochmah, 2004:4).

Psychological conflict is Conflicts that usually occurs in the form of a figure in the struggle against himself, so that it can cope with and determine what it will do (Sayuti, 2000: 42).

Conflicts between humans and nature. The conflicts like these are often referred to as a physical element or conflict or a natural conflict. This type of conflicts usually occurs when a character cannot be controlled and or utilize and cultivate the natural surroundings properly. If a man's relationship with nature mismatched, there will be disharmony that can lead to conflict (Suyuti, 2000: 43).

Psychology: a textual approach, which examines the psychology of the character in a literary work. Psychology is a science that investigates and learners about human behavior and human activities. Behavior and human activity is a manifestation of the life of his soul (Walgito, 1997: 9)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss about the explanation of psychological approach, conflict, psychological theory by Sigmund Freud and previous studies.

2.1 The Psychological Approach

The understanding of psychology comes from the word *psyche* means the soul and *logos* means knowledge or science. Because of that, the word psychology is often interpreted as the science which studies the science of the soul or spirit. According to Gerungan (as it is cited in Walgito, 2004) psychology encompasses all thinking, knowledge, feedback, and also includes all fantasy and speculation about the soul.

Psychological criticism is the study which view the literary work as the psychological activity (Endraswara, 2001). Basically, the use of psychology in literature is to assist the reviewers in an effort to understand and explore the aspects of the human psyche. Thus, between psychology and literature (novels) has a functional relationship, which equally serves as a means for studying the mental state of others. The differences, human psychiatric symptoms shown by figures are imaginary novel.

Wiyatmi (2011) explains that the psychology literature was born as a kind of literary studies that are used to read and interpret literary works, authors and readers of literary works by using various concepts and theoretical frameworks that exist in psychology.

Furthermore, Endraswara (2006) explained that the basic assumptions of psychological research in literature is influenced by the notion, that the literary work is a product of a psychiatric and thought that the author was in a situation semi-conscious or

subconscious after new conscious poured into the form of conscious (conscious). It means between the conscious and the unconscious always have an important role in the process of the author's imagination. This will create a literary work has appeal if the author is able to present psychiatric condition unknowingly into a literary work.

Freud himself (Thomas A. Schmitz, 2007) said repeatedly that literary texts are analogous to dreams. Thus, a psychoanalytic interpretation of a text takes as its starting point that a deeper, unconscious, and “true” meaning lies hidden beneath the text’s visible surface and that interpretation consists in uncovering this deeper meaning.

Psychological analysis is the study of literary works that are believed to reflect the processes and mental activity. Psychology of literature is studying literary work and mental activity. In studying a work psychologically important thing to understand is the extent of the involvement of the psychology of the author and the author's ability to show the fictional character who is involved with psychiatric problems. Psychology of literature is influenced by several things. First, the literary work is a mental process and thought that the author was in a situation semiconscious (Subconscious) are then poured into the form (Conscious). Second, the study of psychology is the study of literature that examines the psychological reflection within the figures presented by the author in such a way so that the reader feels swayed by psychological problems narratives that sometimes fell himself involved in the story. Literary works featuring the character of the characters, although imaginative, to show a variety of psychological problems (Albertine Minderop, 2011).

According to John Keble (as cited in Minderop, 2011) the relationship of literature toward the psychology can be observed by looking at to the pattern of conflict in the story and is an expression of the desire of veiled figures.

The term psychoanalysis according to Bertens (1987) is a new view of human beings, where the unconscious plays a central role. Thus, psychoanalysis can be defined as the science of a deeper probe of psychiatric and psychological conflicts in human beings which are based on ignorance.

2.2 Conflict

The term "conflict" is etymologically derived from the Latin "con" means join and "fligere" means the impact or collision, (Setiadi, 2011). So conflict can be defined as a series of social conflicts and disputes between the phenomenon of personal disagreement over from class conflict to the international conflicts and wars.

Conflict is the process in someone behavior interfere to other (Taylor et al. 2009). While according to Meredith and Fitzgerald (in Nurgiyantoro, 2007), the terms conflict is something unpleasant which happened and experienced by the characters or story if the characters have the freedom to choose, he would choose the events that befall him. Conflict in the view of a reasonable life (factual) and not in the story suggest on a negative connotation, something unpleasant. Therefore, people prefer to avoid conflict and want a quiet life.

Conflict is about different interest, and interest is feeling about something which really wanted by someone. It is central thought and Action which formed the main attitude (Raven and Rubis as cited in Pruit and rubin, 2004).

Coser defines conflict as a struggle against the value and recognition of the status of rare, then power and sources of contention neutralized or held eliminated rivals (Irving Zeitlin, 1998).

Conflict also can be interpreted as a conflict of powers and interests between one group against another in the process of the struggle for social (economic, political, social and cultural) are relatively limited (Robert, 1994).

Beside, Conflict always begins with dislike, hates, and anger feeling, (Ahmad, 2009). In another sense, the conflict is a social process that takes place with the involvement of the people or groups who challenge each other with threats of violence (Narwoko and Suyanto, 2005).

Conflict is an important part of a story. The importance of conflict in a story described by Stanton (2007) that the two basic elements that build plot of story are conflict and climax. Every literary work particularly fiction at least has an internal conflict (obvious), which is present through two characters or desire someone of character with his or her surroundings.

Just as real life, conflicts may occur because of differences in interests, the seizure of something (for examples likes women, influence, wealth), betrayal, revenge, and so typical of human characters (Nurgiyantoro, 2013). So, from that explanation, conflict can be understood by the existence of an event experienced by a fictional character as a human manifestation in real life where such as events or things that are not fun so make the character feel annoyed and uncomfortable.

Surakhmat (1979: 92) suggests that psychological conflicts are vacillation caused by two or more motifs that appear at the same time. While in KBBI (2005: 587) psychological conflict is a conflict caused by the presence of two or more ideas, or the conflicting desires for self-mastery that affect behavior.

As described by Stanton, in a story that should at least be found to the conflict in the figures in it whether it is an internal conflict, external conflict, or even both internal and external conflicts. Thus of these explanations according to their divisions, conflicts can be divided into two categorized: internal conflict and external conflict.

2.2.1 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 (Stanton, 1965) mentions that the conflict was divided into two categories, namely external conflict and internal conflict.

1. 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.

2. 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 Cityschools. They have the explanation differences between the kinds of conflict by Jones and Cityschools in the external conflict. Jones divides the external conflict Categorized into two, then Cityschools divides the external conflict Categorized into three.

Cityschools (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. A 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 a character's battle with evil, oppressive cultures are characteristic of man versus society Cityschools (2012).

2.2.2 Psychological analysis

Psychoanalysis was first sparked by Sigmund Freud in 1896 in Wina. The term psychoanalysis (Bertens, 1987), Psychoanalysis is a new view of human, where the unconscious plays a central role. Thus, psychoanalysis can be defined as the science of a deeper probe of psychiatric and psychological conflicts in human beings which are based on ignorance.

Through these methods Freud concludes that the unconscious has a dynamic nature and plays a role when a person has neurotic disorders like hysteria. Furthermore, Koswara (1991: 30) adds that an important role for unconscious mental life then expanded. Human psyche life consists of two elements, namely instinct elements and desire that comes from the instinct itself. In this case the role repression mechanism is necessary to handle of the conflicts that exist in human life. When those desires cannot be fulfilled or difficult to satisfy the repression mechanism was up and restore the desire is not reached to the unconscious region and put them together with certain experiences that are traumatic and painful. In other words, the mechanism of repression in this case is a means used to avoid a conflict of psychosis in a human being so neurotic symptoms such as hysteria in a person can be avoided.

Eagleton (2007: 229) explained that the subconscious of the most damaging is the psychological disorder in one form or another. The existence of an unconscious desire that would not be denied, but also cannot find a real release will ultimately lead to conflict on the individual psyche. This happens because the

unconscious desire that is in people force themselves out of the subconscious while the ego of the individual self is actually blocking the defensive, causing internal conflict which was called the neurosis.

Psychoanalysis focuses on personality, in which the personality of human being have an impact or relevance for psychiatric which exist in a person. The relationship between psychoanalysis with personality was conveyed by Semiun (2006: 55) that the main idea of Freud's theory of personality grows out of experience when treating neurotic patients. From that experience, it is known that their attitudes and feelings expressed by the patient is not derived from nature conscious, but unconscious.

Personality Structure

In psychoanalytic theory, personality is seen as a structure consisting of three elements or systems, namely the id, ego, and superego. Although all three systems have functions, completeness, operating principles, dynamism, and the mechanism respectively, these three systems of personality related to one another and form a totality (Koswara, 1991: 32). So, in essence the elements of personality of the human person is consists of the id, ego, and superego. When the third personality structure can be unified and work in harmony then allows an individual can live a good life.

Id is psychic energy and suppress which push human instincts in order to meet basic needs such as need: eating, sex deny the pain or discomfort. According to Freud, the id is in the subconscious, no contact with reality. How it works id associated with the pleasure principle, which is always seeking pleasure and always avoid the inconvenience (Minderop, 2013: 21).

Unlike the id which is on the subconscious and works on the principle of pleasure, ego-ruled by the principle of reality (reality principle) and located between the conscious and the unconscious, in this case caught between two opposing forces and retained and obedient on principle of reality by trying to meet the individual enjoyment which limited by reality (Minderop, 2013: 22).

An explanation of the ego according to Hall (1959: 36) he explained that in someone who is calm character, ego is the executor of the personality, that control and govern the id and superego and maintaining relationships with the outside world for the benefit of the whole personality and needs extensive. If this did functions execution ego wisely, would there exist a harmony and alignment. If ego succumb or surrender too much power to the id, superego, or to the outside world, there will be irregularities and irregular circumstances.

The last personality structure is superego. According to Freud, superego is moral or ethical part of the personality. Superego began to develop at the time ego to internalize social norms and moral. Superego is an internal manifestation of the values and ideals of traditional society, as explained parent to child and executed in a way to reward or punishment.

Superego can be interpreted as a determinant of right and wrong value in accordance with the guidelines or rules applicable beyond the individual, such as rules or norms of culture in society so that the action of individual may be recognized in the community. In other words, the superego is the moral code of a person (Semiun, 2006: 66).

Personality Dynamics

Freud distinguishes humans based on energy that use, for physical activity is called physical energy, and the energy used for psychic activity called psychic energy. Freud put forward the idea that physical energy can be transformed into psychic energy, and vice versa. Physical Energy with personality bridged by id instincts (Koswara, 1991: 36). So changes in physical energy into psychic energy can be defined as personality dynamics that occur in humans. The occurrence of the personality dynamics caused by the impulses of the id in the form of instincts in them or also called instinct.

An overview of the personality dynamics can be explained by engaging third personality structure. That is because the dynamics of personality consists of a road where the psychic energy is channeled and used by the id, ego, and superego (Koswara, 1991: 40).

With each task and function the id, ego, and superego using psychic energy with the results or impact differently on individual personality (Koswara, 1991: 43). So, through the transfer of psychic energy in the structure of

personality itself causes their mutual interests and alignments are shown between the id that requires ego, and superego which requires ego where both want to dominate.

Personality Development

Freud has a notion that the personality has sufficiently formed at the end of the fifth year, and further developments are mostly just an elaboration of the basic structure of it. He came to this conclusion based on his experience with patients undergoing psychoanalysis. Inevitably, their mental explorations suggestive experience early childhood, which turned out to be played in determining the development of neurosis in the other day (Semiun, 2006: 92-93).

From Freud's narrative, it is known that past experiences or childhood experiences in a person can affect a person's personality in other day. Personality development itself can be interpreted as a learning process conducted by a person using a way to cope the frustration, conflict, and anxiety caused by stresses.

The theory developed by Freud about ego defense mechanism. These can be used as a means or an attempt to resolve a conflict. Freud (via Koeswara, 1991: 46) divides the ego defense mechanism into seven there are repression, sublimation, projection, displacement, rationalization, reaction formation, and regression. Repression is an ego defense mechanism that is most important. Repression itself is a mechanism that is performed to relieve anxiety with emphasis on impulse or desire. Sublimation is a way to maintain the ego by channeling a desire unobstructed into better shape, so it can be accepted by

others. Projection is a transfer or placement of an attitude or behavior that cause anxiety to others.

Displacement is causing concern disclosure encouragement to objects or individuals who are less harmful than the original object or individual. Rationalization refers to an individual effort to distort the reality that threatens the ego with a convincing pretext or excuse. Reaction formation is a condition where the individual ego can control his ego a boost with behavior contrary. Regression is a mechanism by which individuals who threatened to go back to what they once Freud (as cited at Koeswara, 1991: 47).

2.6 Previous Studies

Rosmiati's Research entitled *Racism in the novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain Analysis Sociological Literatures*. it is objected to reveal the existing social symptoms, to reveal race and slavery both as individual and society members, to reveal race and slavery reaction as little society. She used descriptive analytic, it was begun by studying data related to the text, and describing the coherent one, and excerpting it. Technique used is analysis of sociology that is relating literature with a super structure in revolution period in America to reveal figure characterization of slavery as manifestation of author sociology. Particularly race and slave characterization through Huck and Jim in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* with all opposition and similarity as ideological form that cover.

Riki Nuryadin entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language Translation in Mark Twain's Novel Entitled Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. The aims of this research are to investigate kinds of figurative language in the novel, to investigate the procedures used by the translator in translating figurative language, and to judge the quality of the translated version of the figurative language. This research paper was conducted by using qualitative method through applying several stages. The first one was by studying the both novel the English version and translated version. The second one was by collecting and categorizing the data which is in the form of figurative language based on each characteristic from selected chapters. The third one was by analyzing the gained data in terms of the translation procedures proposed by Larson (1988) which were applied to every type of figurative language.

Rahmat Fuad entitled *The Study of Gerund Used in The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain*. Gives an explanation about gerund concerning on its forms and functions found in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* novel. The purpose of this research is to find out how the author of the novel uses gerund in various forms and functions in his writing. He uses the library research method by collecting some books such as grammar books, articles, and papers. The writer also uses the descriptive quantitative method to determine the most dominant gerund found in the novel. Figuring out the forms, the functions, and the most dominant gerund found in the novel becomes the problem of this study.

The fourth study was by Esmeral dayanti Sosronegoro (2002). With the title "Reciprocal Influence Between Slavery and Literature reflected Through the work of Harriet Beecher Stowe Uncle Tom's Cabin ". In this study investigated reciprocity between the days of slavery when this literary work was created and influence the literary work of the slavery era. He used the sociology and mimetic theory, and the theory of pragmatics.

Other studies conducted by the novel *Huckleberry Finn* is Juliasih (1994) the title "The American Dream In the work of Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*". The study talked about the desire of immigrants to obtain a better economic opportunity, religious freedom, and escape from political persecution revealed in "Trinity American ideology" that liberty, opportunity, and progress is now known as the American Dream. In this study she used mimetic approach.

Sarah Prasasti in 1996 in her thesis with the tittle "The Value System of The Mississippi River town Society in The 19th Century: A Study on Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*". In this thesis, Sarah discusses the values espoused Southwestern part of American society in the 19th century, until the arrival of modern civilization. This thesis conducted by American discipline that applies an interdisciplinary approach by leveraging the social sciences, especially religious and moral values, traditions and cultural values.

Another thesis of the novel *Huckleberry Finn* also has been analyzed by Tri Sedjati (2000) with the title of "Mark Twain: A Realistic Humorist in America". This thesis reveals their industrialization rapidly changing social

conditions of life of the community. The impact is lead to the system of slavery and Marxism where the system of government at that time was considered to be very dilapidated causing them to practice bribery and collusion to pay the judge. This study is a literature conducted by applying an interdisciplinary approach that is a hallmark of American assessment. In this case involves social and political sciences.

Previous works are not directly related to this study. But that works can be a reference about the view, the concept of thinking about the same objects and the concept of culture as well as the utilization of the same theory. From the analysis above, the researcher uses the different theory to analys the object. The researcher uses Conflicts theory. Therefore, the researcher uses the title "Conflict undergone by the main character in Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn".

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents analysis about the kinds of conflict, cause of conflict, and the way how to solve the conflict undergone by Huck in Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

3.1 The Kinds of Conflict Undergone by Huck

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is one of the novels written by Mark Twain. This novel was written in 1885. He published many novels, but the most famous novel are *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. The first one tells about Tom and Huck's adventures to find the Money and the second novel tells about Huck who has become rich.

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn tells about a fourteen years old boy, Huckleberry Finn, who is a white outsider of the American society. This novel begins with describing the adventures of Tom and Huck who has been finds the Money which makes them rich. They get six thousand dollars apiece. Huck does not take his Money by himself, but Judge Thatcher takes it and gives him one dollar everyday.

Now the way that the book winds up is this: Tom and me found the money that the robbers hid in the cave, and it made us rich. We got six thousand dollars apiece—all gold. It was an awful sight of money when it was piled up. Well, Judge Thatcher he took it and put it out at interest, and it fetched us a dollar a day apiece all the year round—more than a body could tell what to do with. The Widow Douglas she took me for her son, and allowed she would sivilize me; but it was rough living in the house all the time, considering how dismal regular and

decent the widow was in all her ways; and so when I couldn't stand it no longer I lit out. I got into my old rags and my sugar-hogshead again, and was free and satisfied. But 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. So I went back.

(*The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*: 1)

As with the previous description that this novel tells about *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* who accidentally discovered the money with a friend the name is Tom and get their lives changed since then. However, when Huck to be rich people and has been adopted by Widow Douglas. He misses his old life where he life so freely. Then he ran to get his old life. On his way to escape he is gets of pressure and conflicts which very heavy to be carried by the child's age.

Born and raised in a family who does not have anything but can do what he wants to do and can live freely does not make the main character feels happy when he adopted by Widow Douglas. Overview unhappiness because when the main character lives with the Widow Douglas he gained so many rules in his life and cannot do anything he wants. Feeling depressed main character that is a result of the many problems that exist then raises inner conflict within the main character.

In this novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* there are two kinds of conflict, namely the internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflicts occur within Huck with himself. While the external are conflict that occurs between Huck and pap, and Huck with society.

3.1.1 The internal Conflicts

Internal conflict is also known as man versus self. The internal conflicts which happen in this novel are conflict between Huck and himself when he lives with Widow Douglas and Miss Watson.

3.1.1.1 The Conflict between Huck and Himself

The conflict between Huck and himself begins when Widow Douglas takes Huck as her son and teaches him politeness. Huck cannot bear it because Widow Douglas is too gentle and polite in every thing. Widow Douglas is a very esteemed and rich person. When Huck lives with Widow Douglas, he does not like it and wants to live freely so that he can do everything he wants.

The Widow gives Huck a chance to reforge a new identity to become a valuable member of the American society. Widow Douglas will like to civilize him by giving him decent clothes and skills from school. However, Huck has difficulties being subordinated to the social constraints. The widow and her sister personified the ideal of the American Dream in which Huck will like to realize himself, but he does not live up to the standard. In spite of his guilty, he decides to escape from the sisters' care and the civilized life. By his escape, he gets a help from Tom Sawyer. It can be showed in the following paragraph:

Now the way that the book winds up is this: Tom and me found the money that the robbers hid in the cave, and it made us rich. We got six thousand dollars apiece—all gold. It was an awful sight of money when it was piled up. Well, Judge Thatcher he

took it and put it out at interest, and it fetched us a dollar a day apiece all the year round—more than a body could tell what to do with. The Widow Douglas she took me for her son, and allowed she would sivilize me; but it was rough living in the house all the time, considering how dismal regular and decent the widow was in all her ways; and so when I couldn't stand it no longer I lit out. I got into my old rags and my sugar-hogshead again, and was free and satisfied. But 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. So I went back.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 1)

In the data above, Conflicts between Huck and himself occurred when he is adopted by Widow Douglas. When Huck personality who loved the freedom to decide their own destiny make him feels suppressed when he is in the shade Widow Douglas who has so many rules in life. As a result, there was a rebellion that is in the Widow Douglas that makes inner conflict and encouraged him to run away from Widow Douglas.

Inner conflict experienced by the main character in the data above due to the gap between the id and the superego, so that giving rise to the conflict of ego. The manner of id works that works in accordance with the pleasure principle is contrary to the workings of the superego that works in accordance with the existing rules or norms (can recognize the good and bad).

Id on the main character in the above quotation are shown through the desire of the main character to get the freedom that this does not bias felt, but the

desire for freedom is contrary to the superego the main character is shown by the nature of the main character who always obey the rules of the parent to return on time. Then, that gap led to the emergence of inner conflict within the main character where ego inside the main character is required to work on the logic of interpreting reality shown through the main character's decision to stay abreast of the rules of the Widow Douglas although it is not compatible with the desire. Inner conflict of the main character in the end makes a decision to stay abreast of the rules of the Widow Douglas illustrates that the main character of the depressed souls.

But Huck returned to Widow Douglas house because Tom tell him to come back. Tom will make a group of robbers, and he promised to make Huck as a member of the group if he returned to Widow Douglas house.

Widow Douglas teaches him about the politeness. Huck's heart is averse to accept those changes. Even Huck finds a way to do his old habit such as smoking. He wants to do whatever he wants as his old life. Furthermore, it makes conflict between Huck and himself. It is showed in the data below:

Pretty soon I wanted to smoke, and asked the widow to let me. But she wouldn't. She said it was a mean practice and wasn't clean, and I must try to not do it anymore. That is just the way with some people. They get down on a thing when they don't know nothing about it. Here she was a-bothering about Moses, which was no kin to her, and no use to anybody, being gone, you see, yet finding a power of fault with me for doing a thing that had some good in it. And she took snuff, too; of course that was all right, because she done it herself.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 2)

In the data above, it shows that it has different desirability between Huck and himself. Widow Douglas teaches him about the politeness. While Huck wants to be a free man as his old life.

Cultural difference that occurs in this novel is a culture of society that happens between blacks and whites people. Culture itself is something that has become a habit and it is very difficult to be changed.

In the data above shows that the ego of Huck cannot prevent the desire of id. The Id of the main character in the above quotation is show through the main character attitude to smoking and ignoring the existence of rules that forbid it. The Id of Huck is very dominant from the ego and superego.

In the other data shows that the id of Huck is more dominant when Huck lives with Widow Douglas he feels familiar with what he does but in his heart he still wants to have his old life. Sometimes, he cannot stand and often sneaks out and goes into the woods to take a rest and sleep. This information is supported by the following data:

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.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 11)

In the data above, it shows that Huck still does not want his new life with Widow Douglas. In the Widow Douglas house, he gets so many rules. So he does not bear it. Then he gating away from Widow Douglas and Miss Watson.

On one evening, his father suddenly appears and makes conflict with him. Her father kidnaps Huck and hides him in the forest. But, after his father kidnaps Huck from Widow Douglas he feels happy because he does not have many rules in his life. Huck just does not like when his father beats him. It shows in the data below:

The widow she found out where I was by and by, and she sent a man over to try to get hold of me; but pap drove him off with the gun, and it warn't long after that till I was used to being where I was, and liked it—all but the cowhide part.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 23)

The kidnapping that carried out by Huck's father indirectly makes his soul feels little quiet as well because he could get rid of the Widow Douglas life that makes him very depressed and very far away from freedom.

After Huck has been kidnapped by his father, he runs away and pretends to be a dead man so that his father and Widow Douglas do no longer pursue him. Then, Huck meets Miss Watson's slave namely Jim. Huck and Jim became friends and then they go together.

When Huck and Jim think that they are close to Cairo, Jim feels very happy because in the city he will become a free man. He wants to save his money and redeem for his wife and children.

Unlike Jim, Huck is afraid because Jim will be a free man. He is very afraid and he thinks that he is led to Jim's free. Huck feels guilty to Miss Watson

because he sees his slave blurred and does not say anything to Miss Watson, who has been very kind to him. It shows in the data below:

But it warn't. It was Jack-o'-lanterns, or lightning bugs; so he set down again, and went to watching, same as before. Jim said it made him all over trembly and feverish to be so close to freedom. Well, I can tell you it made me all over trembly and feverish, too, to hear him, because I begun to get it through my head that he was most free—and who was to blame for it? Why, me. I couldn't get that out of my conscience, no how nor no way. It got to troubling me so I couldn't rest; I couldn't stay still in one place. It hadn't ever come home to me before, what this thing was that I was doing. But now it did; and it stayed with me, and scorched me more and more. I tried to make out to myself that I warn't to blame, because I didn't run Jim off from his rightful owner; but it warn't no use, conscience up and says, every time, "But you knowed he was running for his freedom, and you could a paddled ashore and told somebody." That was so— I couldn't get around that noway. That was where it pinched. Conscience says to me, "What had poor Miss Watson done to you that you could see her nigger go off right under your eyes and never say one single word? What did that poor old woman do to you that you could treat her so mean? Why, she tried to learn you your book, she tried to learn you your manners, she tried to be good to you every way she knowed how. That's what she done."

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 66)

In this case Huck feels a little guilty for his encounter with Jim which is very unexpected. Not least because of the slave of Miss Watson. The attitude of

the lady of Watson's own very well against Huck. That's why he feels guilty for aiding the escape of a Miss Watson slave that will make his slave free.

Huck has disagreement in his heart again, knowing that he has been disencumbers of Miss Watson's slave. Huck feels guilty for Miss Watson because she is very kind to him, but he helps Miss Watson's slave escaped instead.

Id rejection of the discomfort affected by superegois weighing between good and bad. Id main character does not like all the rules or routines that given by Widow Douglas to him. The main character decision ultimately lead to inner conflict, because the main character doing something that is not in accordance with his will but on the basis of moral considerations were make powerless to make a choice with the problem which face it. Inner conflict of the main character is happen because of their powerlessness and then cause anxiety.

Anxiety of the main character in the above quotation is based on the question of why she should follow everything that is not in accordance with his wishes. In this case the id of the main character is more powerful than the superego. Mastery id then makes the ego consider a decision that did not result in difficulty or suffering upon the main character.

On a journey, Huck meets peoples namely John and parker, then he goes and asks for a help, but when John asks Huck, who is on the canoe, he lies to them that someone on the canoe is his father who exposed smallpox. Though, someone on the canoe is Jim. Huck tries to protect Jim, so he does not get caught by them and be sold.

Yet, the lies perpetrated by Huck make him feel bad and guilty, It shows in the data below:

They went off and I got aboard the raft, feeling bad and low, because I knowed very well I had done wrong, and I see it warn't no use for me to try to learn to do right; a body that don't get starter right when he's little ain't got no show—when the pinch comes there ain't nothing to back him up and keep him to his work, and so he gets beat. 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, and the wages is just the same? I was stuck. I couldn't answer that. So I reckoned I wouldn't bother no more about it, but after this always do whichever come handiest at the time.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 69)

The data above explains that Huck feels bad and lower when he lies to John and Parker. In this case, when Widow Douglas takes Huck as his son and teaches manner on him, actually Huck gradually accepts it. But, there is a contradiction in himself because he feels that someone who does not start doing good since from childhood is useless. And it was all sparked inner conflict between Huck and himself.

3.1.2 External Conflicts

External conflict is the conflict that happens from out sides. The external conflicts in this novel are personal and social. The personal conflict occurs between Huck and Pap, while the social Conflict occurs on Huck with the society.

3.1.2.1 External Conflict between Huck and His Father

External conflict experienced by Huck indirectly represents the impact of life experiences that she experienced during her father.

Huckleberry's father is a greedy person who never takes care others and always does every possible way to make himself pleased. Before Huck lives with Judge Douglas, he lived with his father. His father always whale and abused him when his father gets drunk.

In this novel, it is describes that Huckleberry's father is greedy, selfish, and cruel person. He will do anything what he wants. It shows in the data below:

Pap he hadn't been seen for more than a year, and that was comfortable for me; 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; though I used to take to the woods most of the time when he was around. Well, about this time he was found in the river drowned, about twelve mile above town, so people said. They judged it was him, anyway; said this drowned man was just his size, and was ragged, and had uncommon long hair, which was all like pap; but they couldn't make nothing out of the face, because it had been in the water so long it warn't much like a face at all. They said he was floating on his back in the water. They took him and buried him on the bank. But I warn't comfortable long, because I happened to think of something. I knowed mighty well that a drowned man don't float on his back, but on his face. So I knowed, then, that this warn't pap, but a woman dressed up in a man's clothes. So I was uncomfortable again. I judged the old man would turn up again by and by, though I wished he wouldn't.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 9)

Huck's father is famous for being so greedy and arbitrary. He wanted to control what is faces by himself. Even against his own son Huck, he does not hesitate to throw him out if fatal mistake that is not in accordance with his wishes. Because, he is very eager to pursue what he wants.

In the explanation above, Huck likes life with his father who is free without any rules in his life. Huck only does not like the attitudes of his father, he feels pressured by his father attitudes which often beat her.

In this chase, Huckleberry's father does not want his son to go to school. His father does not like Huck being educated or can read and write. Huckleberry himself intends to do this routine so that his father get annoy him. It shows in the data below:

“Don’t you give me none o’ your lip,” says he. “You’ve put on considerable many frills since I been away. I’ll take you down a peg before I get done with you. You’re educated, too, they say—can read and write. You think you’re better’n your father, now, don’t you, because he can’t? i’ll take it out of you. Who told you you might meddle with such hifalut’n foolishness, hey?—who told you you could?”

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 14)

The explanation above explains that during Huck stays with Widow Douglas, he changes a bit. The difference of Huck's lives when he is with Widow Douglas is he becomes respectable and educated person while with his father he becomes completely uneducated person.

When Huck still lives with Widow Douglas, his Pap also wants money from Huck but Huck cannot give it because his money is on Judge Thatcher. His father does not believe his words, even his father continues to scold him. His father has been in town for two days and has heard a lot of things that Huck has become a rich man. Even his father has heard so on the riverbank. That is why he comes to Huck and Huck cannot make excuses when his father said so. It shows in the data below:

Why, there ain't no end to your airs—they say you're rich.

Hey?—how's that?"

"They lie—that's how."

"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've been in town two days, and I hain't heard nothing but about you bein' rich. I heard about it away down the river, too. That's why I come. 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 want it."

(*The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*: 15)

The data above shows that Pap is very rude toward Huck, he does not easily trust others even with his own son. Pap keeps pushing Huck to get money from him.

The nature of Huck's father shows to his son that he subjected improperly to his son. He prefers Huck uneducated than he gets educated and have more many rules in his life. Even he could not believe that Huck has become rich man

because to the treasures that he found. She only knew when he was in town for a few days and began terrorizing Huck to get his property.

After his father does not get Money from Huck, he wants much Money from Huck. Widow Douglas is threaten if he does not stop hanging around Widow Douglas' house, then she will make a consideration with pap.

Then, Huck's father kidnaps Huck and takes him to a small island and imprisons him in a house. It shows in the data below:

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. Well, wasn't he mad? He said he would show who was Huck Finn's boss. So he watched out for me one day in the spring, and caught me, and took me up the river about three mile in a skiff, and crossed over to the Illinois shore where it was woody and there warn't no houses but an old log hut in a place where the timber was so thick you couldn't find it if you didn't know where it was.

He kept me with him all the time, and I never got a chance to run off.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 17-18)

The data above explains that Widow Douglas is very disturbed with the Pap's attitudes. Widow Douglas tells to him that she will report to the judge Thatcher if he continues to bother her. But before Widow Douglas reports to the Judges Thatcher, Pap kidnaps Huck to the small Island.

Pap attitude very cruel towards the main character, in this case the main character felt that he is very depressed, but he still think and live their life with pap. The main character preferred to life with his father than Widow Douglas, because when she lifes with his father he can life freely.

After several days Huck being kidnapped and hidden in a small island, one day Pap almost kills Huck. His father is chasing him with a knife on his hand. After chasing him, Huck's father becomes exhausted and fell against the door. But Huck pleaded with his father and finally he can avoid it. Then Pap rests and sleeps, he said that he will kill him. It shows in the data below:

By and by he rolled out and jumped up on his feet looking wild, and he see me and went for me. He chased me round and round the place with a clasp-knife, calling me the Angel of Death, and saying he would kill me, and then I couldn't come for him no more. I begged, and told him I was only Huck; but he laughed SUCH a screechy laugh, and roared and cussed, and kept on chasing me up. Once when I turned short and dodged under his arm he made a grab and got me by the jacket between my shoulders, and I thought I was gone; but I slid out of the jacket quick as lightning, and saved myself. Pretty soon he was all tired out, and dropped down with his back against the door, and said he would rest a minute and then kill me. He put his knife under him, and said he would sleep and get strong, and then he would see who was who.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 22)

Huck's father pique is constituted because Huck has become a rich man without his knowing. Especially when he wants some parts of his property but he is not satisfied because there is still the authority of the judge on treasures found by Huck.

In the data above shows that Huck's father is cruel to him. If there is a fault has been done by Huck, then his father will scold him or hit him. Even one day when Pap gets drunk and unconscious, he tried to kill Huck.

3.1.2.2 External Conflict between Huck, King, Duke, and Society

The conflict between Huck and King begins when they acts as uncle of noble girl, Mary Jane. They wants to steal the Mary Jane's Money. They also lies to all people there. In fact, they talks like they has been in this city before, but they gets all the stories from someone who has been previously appointed to steam ships.

Then, Mary Jane feels that they are her uncles and believes them. Mary Jane gives a letter that they have left from his father to King, the letter shows that Havery and William gets ten dollars. It shows in the data below:

Then Mary Jane she fetched the letter her father left behind, and the king he read it out loud and cried over it. It give the dwelling house and three thousand dollars, gold, to the girls; and it give the tanyard (which was doing a good business), along with some other houses and land (worth about seven thousand), and three thousand dollars in gold to Harvey and William, and told where the six thousand cash was hid down cellar. So these two frauds said they'd go and fetch it up, and have everything square and above-board; and told me to come with a candle. We shut the cellar door behind us, and when they found the bag they spilt it out on the floor, and it was a lovely sight, all them yaller-boys. My, the way the king's eyes did shine! He slaps the duke on the shoulder and says: "Oh, this ain't bully nornoth'n! Oh, no, I reckon not! Why, Biljy, it beats the Nonesuch, don't it?"

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 125)

The data above shows that King and Duke are persons who like to lie. In fact, they are very good at doing it because they used to lies to everyone. When they are lying there are nobodies who realize that they are lying.

However, there is a contradiction between Huck and himself. He does not have the heart to Mary Jane if her money was stolen by the two fraudsters. Mary

Jane is very kind to Huck and makes him comfortable. He feels so nasty because of doing such acts. Huck then hesitates with himself whether he continues to rob or helps her. It shows in the data below:

I says to myself, this is *another* one that I'm letting him rob her of her money. And when she got through they all jest laid *their* selves out to make me feel at home and know I was amongst friends. I felt so ornery and low down and mean that I says to myself, my mind's made up; I'll hive that money for them or bust.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 132)

Although Huck is a free-spirited person and does not want to have a lot of rules in his life, but he still has enormous compassion when there is something that does not fit with his conscience.

When Huck wants to steal the possessions of Mary Jane, in this case the id in himself refused to do such an act so the questions raised in him.

Then Huck tells to Mary Jane what happens. He tells her that the plans of King and Duke are to steal her property. At that time, incognito King and the duke disclose. It shows in the data below:

Then I come back and set down again, and says:

“Don’t you holler. Just set still and take it like a man. I got to tell the truth, and you want to brace up, Miss Mary, because it’s a bad kind, and going to be hard to take, but there ain’t no help for it. These uncles of yours ain’t no uncles at all; they’re a couple of frauds—regular dead-beats. There, now we’re over the worst of it, you can stand the rest middling easy.”

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 141)

Huck dared to tell the truth to Mary Jane. He told to her that the King and the Duke is not her real uncle. Huck nature is also different from most of lower class. This evident when he will steal Mary Jane money, he think he does not have the heart when he do such a thing. There is a very good person and he just wants to seize his property.

At the same time, the uncle of Mary Jane comes and says to the villagers that he is the real uncle of Mary Jane. Then, the villagers are confused because there are two people who are claiming to be the uncle of Mary Jane. Then the villagers take them to the hotel and seek the truth. It shows in the data below:

Well, everybody WAS in a state of mind now, and they sings out: "The whole bilin' of 'm 's frauds! Le's duck 'em!le's drown 'em! le's ride 'em on a rail!" and everybody was whooping at once, and there was a rattling powwow. But the lawyer he jumps on the table and yells, and says:

"Gentlemen—gentlemen! Hear me just a word—just a single word—if you please! There's one way yet—let's go and dig up the corpse and look."

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 152)

The data above shows that people in that village do not think everything maturely, they put the emotion in solving a problem and it is easy to be provocation on the problems which is arising.

After finding many arguments that occurs, the villager takes two of them to the cemetery to seek the truth of an argument that occurred in the hotel earlier.

At that time, Huck is very scared because he is dragged into King and the Duke's problems. Huck cannot escape from these problems because the villagers hold him and force him to participate to the cemetery. It shows in the data below:

I WAS scared, now, I tell you. But there warn't no getting away, you know. They gripped us all, and marched us right along, straight for the graveyard, which was a mile and a half down the river, and the whole town at our heels, for we made noise enough, and it was only nine in the evening.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 153)

At that time, the people who have low knowledge will be very easy to be affected by the situation that occurred. It has proven in the explanation above. The society is easily carried away and easily provoked.

When Huck can run away from the people of the village, he runs toward the canoe and looks for Jim. After Huck finds Jim, they start up the canoe and he is relieved. But King can pursue him, as they boarded the King approached Huck and pulled. It shows in the data below:

When they got aboard the king went for me, and shook me by the collar, and says:

"Tryin' to give us the slip, was ye, you pup!

Tired of our company, hey?"

I says:

"No, your majesty, we warn't—please don't, your majesty!"

"Quick, then, and tell us what was your idea, or I'll shake the insides out o' you!"

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 155)

3.2 Causes of Conflict

Causes of conflict in this chase are internal and external conflicts. Internal conflict happen in the main character with himself, external conflict happen from outside main character toward the main character's psychic.

3.2.1 Internal Conflict

Internal factors that cause inner conflict on the main character is the amount of rules obtained by the main character while living with the Widow Douglas and Miss Watson.

The widow she cried over me, and called me a poor lost lamb, and she called me a lot of other names, too, but she never meant no harm by it. 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. The widow rung a bell for supper, and you had to come to time. When you got to the table you couldn't go right to eating, but you had to wait for the widow to tuck down her head and grumble a little over the victuals, though there warn't really anything the matter with them,—that is, nothing only everything was cooked by itself. In a barrel of odds and ends it is different; things get mixed up, and the juice kind of swaps around, and the things go better.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 1-2)

His life changed instantly when the Widow Douglas appointed him as her child. The main character is so freely in his life but when he gets many rule in life he feels pressured by the rules given Widow Douglas him. This is led an internal conflict within the main character.

Then hatred of the main character towards himself is also one factor that makes the causes of the conflict within the main character. Hatred towards himself appear on disappointment at the main characters were always unable to do

anything to fulfill his wish. The main character of hatred towards himself can be seen in the following quotation.

Her sister, Miss Watson, a tolerable slim old maid, with goggles on, had just come to live with her, and took a set at me now with a spelling-book. She worked me middling hard for about an hour, and then the widow made her ease up. I couldn't stand it much longer. Then for an hour it was deadly dull, and I was fidgety. Miss Watson would say, "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, Huckleberry—why don't you try to behave?"

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 2)

The above quotation shows that the attitude of the main character who does not dare to take action when he saw the way he does not fit the family. Widow Douglas and Miss Watson brings the main character hates her look weak because of all the feelings of fear, shock, and emotions raged be one in soul. The main character is hatred of his attitude shown by the weakness of the main character through a command Miss Watson against him. Weak courage in himself to takes this action then causes the inner conflict of the main character.

The cause of inner conflict on the main character in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is also the background of their anxiety with the situation himself. Anxiety is a state of affective feeling unpleasant and accompanied by physical sensations that warn against impending danger. Unpleasant circumstances that are often vague and difficult to pinpoint, but the anxiety itself always felt (Freud via Semiun, 2006: 87).

Feelings of anxiety when makes mistake and the main character thinks that such errors makes a reason to get bad luck, it can be seen in the following quote.

One morning I happened to turn over the salt-cellar at breakfast. I reached for some of it as quick as I could to throw over my left shoulder and keep off the bad luck, but Miss Watson was in ahead of me, and crossed me off. She says, "Take your hands away, Huckleberry; what a mess you are always making!" The widow put in a good word for me, but that warn't going to keep off the bad luck, I knowed that well enough. I started out, after breakfast, feeling worried and shaky, and wondering where it was going to fall on me, and what it was going to be. There is ways to keep off some kinds of bad luck, but this wasn't one of them kind; so I never tried to do anything, but just poked along low-spirited and on the watch-out.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 11-12)

Fells Anxiety of the main character in this case is belong to the types of anxiety that has been identified by Freud, namely the type of realistic anxiety. Realistic anxiety is defined as an unpleasant feeling and not specific to a hazard that may occur.

Feels anxiety of the main character in this quote relies on everything that what he doing is always makes problem. The lack of attention given by Miss Watson to Huck requires the main character trying to absorb all the life alone without guidance. In his young age and unstable main character just go with the flow without knowing what the consequences will be faced.

Wavering between choice when he committing a wrong deed and contrary to his conscience. Huck tries to lie to protect John and Jim Parker.

when the pinch comes there ain't nothing to back him up and keep him to his work, and so he gets beat. 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,

and the wages is just the same? I was stuck. I couldn't answer that.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 69)

3.2.2 External Conflict

External conflicts that occur in the main character also affects to the internal conflict of main character. External factors contained in the novel shows that most variants associated with the wider community which are located around the Misissippi river.

External factors that lead inner conflict on the main character is shown on the social environment are less supportive of the main character. Likes his father who is always hurt him when he meets with him. His father always beat him when he makes mistake, even when Huck makes mistake which is very small though.

By and by he rolled out and jumped up on his feet looking wild, and he see me and went for me. He chased me round and round the place with a clasp-knife, calling me the Angel of Death, and saying he would kill me, and then I couldn't come for him no more. I begged, and told him I was only Huck; but he laughed SUCH a screechy laugh, and roared and cussed, and kept on chasing me up. Once when I turned short and dodged under his arm he made a grab and got me by the jacket between my shoulders, and I thought I was gone; but I slid out of the jacket quick as lightning, and saved myself. Pretty soon he was all tired out, and dropped down with his back against the door, and said he would rest a minute and then kill me. He put his knife under him, and said he would sleep and get strong, and then he would see who was who.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 22)

The emotional nature shown by his father in the above quote indicates that the actually main character feels pressured by his father's attitude. Feeling depressed figures on treatment by his father, who was described by the authors through the expression of the main character which always getting hit made by his father against him.

In the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* are also tells that the main character is not doing all the day to live a life with his parents, he was accustomed to a free life. Lack of time or attention given by the parents of the main character makes the relationship between them has become distant and less harmonious.

The next external factors that cause inner conflict of the main character as well is backdrop of treason committed by the King and the Duke. Treason committed by the King and Duke can be seen in the following quote.

It didn't take me long to make up my mind that these liars warn't no kings nor dukes at all, but just low-down humbugs and frauds. But I never said nothing, never let on; kept it to myself; it's the best way; then you don't have no quarrels, and don't get into no trouble. If they wanted us to call them kings and dukes, I hadn't no objections, 'long as it would keep peace in the family; and it warn't no use to tell Jim, so I didn't tell him.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 94-95)

Main character response who pretends not concerned with the events that occurred in his presence indicates that the actually main character feels sick and tired of the King and the Duke but it is absolutely the main character with the

attitude shown by his silence. Main character resentment is also feels back by the main character when he thinks if he tells Jim. Because the main character feels very troubled and will makes problem when he told it to Jim.

When King and the Duke will steals treasure of Mary Jane, the main character more hatred on King and Duke. It shows in the Data below:

I says to myself, this is a girl that I'm letting that old reptile rob her of her money!

Then Susan she waltzed in; and if you'll believe me, she did give

Hare-lip hark from the tomb!

Says I to myself, and this is another one that I'm letting him rob her of her money!

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 132)

The conflict between King and Duke lead the main character in turmoil, although the life of the main character will be free but he feels that the actions undertaken by the King and Duke really miss. He does not have the heart to see Mary Jane which is good to all of them, but they were actually going to steal his property instead.

3.3 The Way of Solving the Conflict

In the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain, the inner conflict of the main character can be completed in several stages of completion or also called conflict resolution. Forms of conflict resolution also called ego defense mechanism which is a process or method when the individual experiencing the

pressures of excessive anxiety, where the individual ego is forced to resort to extremes to relieve pressure (via Furdyantara Anna Freud, 2012: 160).

Here are some forms of inner conflict settlement in main character in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* with the point of view of conflict resolution form by Sigmund Freud.

Inner conflict resolution is carried through the ego defense mechanism on the main character in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain can be resolved through four settlement process. Three inner conflict resolution processes conducted by a major figure includes the process of sublimation, repression (emphasis added), and projection,.

a. Sublimation

Sublimation is an ego defense mechanism intended to prevent or relieve anxiety by changing and adjusting the primitive of id impulse that causes anxiety in the form of (behavior) is acceptable (Koswara, 1991: 46-47).

Form of inner conflict settlement in the form of sublimation is has been done by the main character when he is under pressure from Window Douglas and Miss Watson with the rules according to which people can no longer to do. Their conditions lead character free-spirited and adventurous making it difficult to adapt to his new surroundings at home Window Douglas. This can be seen in the following quote:

It was kind of lazy and jolly, laying off comfortable all day, smoking and fishing, and no books nor study.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 18)

And in the end when the main character feels that he is very distressed by their rules given Widow Douglas to the main character. He tried to run away from Widow Douglas house.

The main character has a certain attitudes like this is the way of the main character to relieve his anxiety by adjusting the primitive of id that cause anxiety in the form of behavior. The main character close his self by not telling what his feeling when he life with Widow Douglas to her.

b. Repression

Unilateral decision both parents protagonist who will send it to America to make the main character hit by worries outstanding. The only reason the anxiety felt by the main character is no hope for him to be able to meet with Vela if he had to undergo rehabilitation in America. Rejection of the main character on the unilateral decision making desperate to do things that endanger his life, as in the following quote:

As soft as I could, and then I put out the light and scrambled out of the window on to the shed. Then I slipped down to the ground and crawled in among the trees, and, sure enough, there was Tom Sawyer waiting for me.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 3)

c. Projection

Projection is defined as the conversion mechanism neurotic and moral anxiety with realistic anxiety. Transfer of mind committed by the main character is a diversion due to neurotic anxiety.

The main character decides when cut ties with home and divert it to do other things with their friends is a shape-shifting protagonist neurotic anxiety to realistic anxiety. Forms of settlement, such as transfers made by the main character because of the anxiety felt by the main character at the attitude of the parents can give a bad thing for the psyche.

I didn't lose no time. The next minute I was a-spinning downstream soft but quick in the shade of the bank. I made two mile and a half, and then struck out a quarter of a mile or more towards the middle of the river, because pretty soon I would be passing the ferry landing, and people might see me and hail me.

(The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn: 26)

Shape-shifting of the main character make his own life is the only way that he can refresh his mind from any kind of problem with his parents, although he does not know exactly the impact that will be acquired when doing things that are actually inappropriate to do.

CHAPTER 1V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

After analyzing the data, the researcher has conclusion and suggestions related to the previous chapters. In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion of the whole analysis and suggestions for the further research related to this study.

4.1 Conclusion

Conflict is one of the elements that are essential in the development of element of literature. Even a literary work particularly novel if there is not a conflict, so the novel would be less attractive because of the story in the novel feels flat.

Conflict is motivated by differences in the characteristics that brought the individual in an interaction. The differences among them are related to the physical characteristics, intelligence, knowledge, customs, beliefs, and so forth. With it accompanies individual characteristics in social interaction, conflict is a normal situation in any society and any society is not one who has never experienced a conflict between its members or with other community groups, the conflict will only disappear with the loss of society itself.

First, forms of inner conflict experienced by the main character covers a conflict between choices that are not in accordance with the desire, hesitancy in dealing with problems, and expectations which does not match with his

reality. From the research, show that over all problems faced by the main character is dominated by id rather than ego. Domination of id than ego that causes the main character has inner conflict, while the form of inner conflict of the most dominant on the main characters itself are at variance indecision in dealing with problems.

Second, the emergence factors of inner conflict of the main character in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain are divides into two categories, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors, the emergence of internal conflict in this novel comes from inside the main character, the desire to be free man, because the pressure of the rules given by the Widow Douglas and Miss Watson, and anxious on a choice. External factors experienced by the main character comes from the society around the Mississippi river, lies that have been done when protect Jim, and lies when he wants to steal the possessions of Mary Jane. Based on the research above the factors behind the inner conflict of the main character in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry finn* can be conclude that the inner conflict on the main character is an external factors, especially in relation between the main character and the society around him.

The third, inner conflict in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* can be solved by the main character. The solving of inner conflict on the main characters includes, sublimation embodied in close his self by not communicating to others, repression or suppression manifested in variants attempted suicide, projections embodied in variant severed ties with home and

repeatedly ran away from home, and rationalization variants manifest in the decision to live independently with life as he wants.

Based on research on the inner conflict of the solving of the problems in the main character in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* can be concludes that in solving of the problem the main character often use the projections, the most widely realized by the main character when he fled from the house.

4.2 Suggestions

The last section in this chapter is suggestion. Since this study is not a complete study, the researcher suggest to the next researchers who want to conduct the research with same novel and issue to have more complete analysis to the novel.

Undoubted, this research has many weaknesses. Therefore, the researcher expects there will be the next researcher who completes the weakness in this study.

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