

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In reality, human beings cannot avoid their needs. There are many kinds of necessities of life that must be fulfilled to survive their lives because human as an individual creature is able to fulfill their needs themselves and to create what they want. When they fulfill their needs, they face the problems which come from themselves. Those problems can be derived from both internal factors and external factors. Some individuals may see problems as a challenge and drive them to solve them. Meanwhile some individuals give different views; they may see those problems as a burden and have to find clues to solve them.

Literary work is a product of human soul and reflection of human experience. The creation of literary work is closely related to its author and in turn, the author is conditioned by certain circumstances. So, literary work and social problems are possibly represented on the basis of the author's background and experience or examples of social problems are possibly represented on the basis of the author's. Background and experience or an example of social problem above can be reflected in a novel.

Literary works, such as novel, are written to bring us a sense and perception of life, to sharpen and widen our awareness of life, and to see the change of behaviour that human gets through in their struggles of life. Sometimes, literary works such as novel is the author's experience reflection in their life or the social condition around them. Thus by analyzing novel we are able to enhance our quality as a human being.

Mark Twain's is one of the authors that write the novel which consists of social problem. His novel is a reflection from his social background. Samuel Langhorne Clemens (a.k.a Mark Twain) was born in November 30, 1835, in Florida, Missouri. He is humorist writer at the time. He can make episodes come alive, and his characters are very real. In many of his works, Twain deals with the important theme of the difference between human ideas and human actions (Guth and Shinder, 1981: 57).

During 1870's and 1890's he wrote many of famous books, as *Roughing It* (1872), *Tom Sawyer* (1876), *A Tramp Abroad* (1880), *The Prince and the Pauper* (1882), *Life on Mississippi* (1883), *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884), and *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (1889). And serious Mark Twain's novels are *Pudd'nhead Wilson* (1894), and historical romance entitled *Joan of Arc* (1896), and Marvellous short story *The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg* (1900).

Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is one of the great American books of all time. It was published in 1884, consisting of 42 chapters, 293 pages and

it becomes the well-known critical racist book. It takes us back to a period when Mississippi river was a major artery of trade, with barges and steamboats keeping up a stream of traffic between cities like St. Louis toward the North and New Orleans in the South. At that time slavery was the main problems of the society.

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is an interesting story about a boy named Huckleberry Finn as a major character, who lived with the Widow Douglas. The Widow wanted to “civilize” him, teaching him how to spell and how to behave. He was at times threatened and bullied by his no-account father, who was gone most of the time, and who was often violent and drunk. The problem begins when Huck finally ran away from his Widow because he way bored with his life and joining Jim, a run away slave from Miss Watson. Jim had run away from Miss Watson after hearing her talk about selling him to a plantation, where he would be treated horribly and separated from his wife and children. They ran away on a raft drifting down the Mississippi. The book tells the story how Huck and Jim tried to be a free man and how on their journey ends when Jim was caught by the Phelps and Huck joined by Tom tried to release Jim from them. This book also represents the ability of Mark Twain in elaborating the ways of Southern America society treated a slave.

There are four points that make this novel interesting. First point is character and characterization. Huck is the thirteen-year-old son of the local drunk of St. Petersburg, Missouri, a town on the Mississippi River. Frequently forced to survive on his own wits and always a bit of an outcast, Huck is thoughtful, intelligent (though formally uneducated), and willing to come to his own conclusions about important

matters, even if these conclusions contradict society's norms. Nevertheless, Huck is still a boy, and is influenced by others, particularly by his imaginative friend, Tom..

Second is plot of this novel. The Widow Douglas and her sister, Miss Watson, have taken Huck into their home in order to try and teach him religion and proper manners. Instead of obeying his guardians, however, Huck sneaks out of the house at night to join Tom Sawyer's gang and pretend that they are robbers and pirates. One day Huck discovers that his father, Pap Finn, has returned to town. Huck is worried about Pap's intentions, especially toward his invested money. When Pap confronts Huck and warns him to quit school but, Huck continues to attend school just to spite Pap. Huck's fears are soon realized when Pap kidnaps him. Although Huck becomes somewhat comfortable with his life free from religion and school, Pap's beatings become too severe, and Huck fakes his own murder and escapes down the Mississippi. Huck lands a few miles down at Jackson's Island, and there he stumbles across Miss Watson's slave, Jim, who has run away for fear he will be sold down the river. Huck and Jim soon escape down the river on a raft. Jim's plan is to reach the Illinois town of Cairo, and take the Ohio River up to the free states. The plan troubles Huck and his conscience. However, Huck continues to stay with Jim , despite his belief that he is breaking all of society and religion's tenets. Huck's struggle with the concept of slavery and Jim's freedom continues throughout the novel.

The only time that Huck and Jim feel that they are truly free is when they are aboard the raft. This freedom and tranquility are shattered by the arrival of the duke

and the king, who commandeer the raft and force Huck and Jim to stop at various river towns in order to perform confidence scams on the inhabitants. Huck and Jim escape and are soon joined by the duke and the king. Disappointed at their lack of income, the duke and the king betray Huck and Jim, and sell Jim back into slavery. When Huck goes to find Jim, he discovers that Jim is being held captive on Silas and Sally Phelps' farm. The Phelps think Huck is their visiting nephew, Tom Sawyer, and Huck easily falls into the role of Tom. Tom Sawyer soon arrives and, after Huck explains Jim's captivity, Tom takes on the guise of his own brother, Sid. After dismissing Huck's practical method of escape, Tom suggests they concoct an elaborate plan to free Jim. Tom's plan is haphazardly based on several of the prison and adventure novels he has read, and the simple act of freeing Jim becomes a complicated farce with rope ladders, snakes, and mysterious messages. When the escape finally takes place, a pursuing farmer shoots Tom in the calf. Because Jim will not leave the injured Tom, Jim is again recaptured and taken back to the Phelps farm. At the farm, Tom reveals the entire scheme to Aunt Sally and Uncle Silas. Readers learn that Miss Watson has passed away and freed Jim in her will, and Tom has been aware of Jim's freedom the entire time.

The last of interesting from this novel is the needs for love and belongingness in the character of this novel. The character of Huck Finn is very dominant in the story. From beginning until ending, the story always tells about Huck Finn's conflict. Needs for love and belongingness are applied by Huck Finn, and he stays with widow douglas and Miss. watson. Huck is kind of ambivalent in moving in with the Widow

Douglass. He likes the steady meals and clean sheets but really hates the endless rules. Huck is a free spirit who loved adventure. He really didn't need Miss. Watson, he was capable of taking care of himself. His pap was a useless drunk and he was able to survive quite well as an "adventurer".

From all of the background above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the novel about needs love and belongingness from major character Huckleberry Finn. The researcher will use Humanistic Psychological approach to analyze the novel.

Based on this reason, the researcher intends to conduct a study on Humanistic Psychological approach with the title **“NEEDS FOR LOVE AND BELONGINGNESS IN THE CHARACTER OF HUCK FINN IN MARK TWAIN’S *THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN* NOVEL: A HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH”**.

B. Literature review

The previous study that deals with the study of Mark Twain’s *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* was done by Lily Nurulia (UNS, 2002) entitled “A Descriptive Study of Language Varieties in the Novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by *Mark Twain*”; Ratna Nugraheni (UNS, 2002) conducted a study entitled: “Interaksi Sosial Masyarakat Amerika Selatan Abad 19 yang Tercermin dalam Novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* karya *Mark Twain*”; Agung Dwi Saputro (UMS, 2005) conducted a study entitled: “*Mark Twain’s World View in The Adventures of*

Huckleberry Finn: A Genetic Structuralism Approach"; and Umi Muasyaroh (UMS, 2005) conducted a study entitled: "*Slavery Portrait in Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn: Sociological Approach*"; Muhammad Rayhan Bustam (UNIKOM, 2007) conducted a study entitled: Analisis Referensi Dalam Novel The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn Karya Mark Twain (Sebuah Kajian Analisis Wacana); Dewi Mariya Ulfah (UIN Malang, 2007) conducted a study entitled: *Social Values Reflected in Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*; Laela Dwi A. (UMS, 2007) conducted a study entitled: *Struggle For Being A Free Man in Mark Twain's The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn: A Marxist Approach*; Dani Arianto (UNNES, 2010) conducted a study entitled: "*American Humor in Mark Twain's The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn*"; Ratih Hasni (Universitas Gunadarma, 2011) conducted a study entitled: *The Treatments of Black Slave before and after Abolition in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the title and background of the study, the writer formulates the problem as follows, "How are needs for love and belongingness in the character of Huck Finn reflected in *The Adventures of huckleberry finn* Novel?".

D. Limitation of the Study

The writer focuses on analyzing needs for love and belongingness of Huckleberry Finn as main characters man in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the studies are:

1. To analyze the structural elements of the novel, by finding character and characterization, setting, point of view, plot, and theme.
2. To analyze the novel based on Humanistic Psychological approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

By investigating Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, two benefits can be gained as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

It gives contribution to the larger body in knowledge particularly literary studies in Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. It is expected that we have a clear and concrete view on how the Humanistic Psychological approach is applied analysis of the novel.

2. Practical Benefit

This study is expected to help the writer get deeper understanding about the novel.

G. Object of the Study

The object of this study is the needs for love and belongingness in the character of Huck Finn in the Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel in a humanistic psychological approach.

H. Research Method

This research paper will cover:

1. Type of Study

This type of research is qualitative in which the research does not need statistic to collect, to analysis, and to interpret.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* published by Harper and Brothers, 1948.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

Type of data in this study is text that consists of words, phrase and sentences. For the data source, there are two categories data in this research: primary data source and secondary data source. The primary data source is the text of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain, published by Planet PDF and the secondary data source are references and materials related to the study whether picking up from the books or internet.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The data are collected through the documentation. The researcher collects the records the evidence from the primary and secondary data. The researcher also reads the novel repeatedly, taking notes of information in both primary and secondary data, and drawing the conclusion.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

Technique of data analysis in this study is using the descriptive analysis, in which the writer tries to describe the structural elements of the novel and identifies the relationship between the novel and social background of Southern American society during the second half of the nineteenth century.

I. Research Paper Organization

To make the reader is easy to conduct this research, the writer uses the organizational study as follows: Chapter I is introduction: this chapter involves Background of the Study, Literature review, Problem Statement, Limitation of the Study, objective of the Study, Benefit of the Study, Research Method and Research Organization. Chapter II is Underlying Theory, this chapter deals with the notion of humanistic psychology, the major of humanistic psychology, structural element of novel and theoretical application. Chapter III is structural analysis, this chapter deals with the structural analysis of the story The Huckleberry Finn novel. Chapter IV is a

humanistic psychology analysis, this chapter explains the humanistic analysis of the The Huckleberry Finn novel. Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion.