

**PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVATION OF JIM'S ESCAPE IN
MARK TWAIN'S *THE ADVENTURE OF HUCKLEBERRY
FINN* (2015)**



Manuscript

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ABSTRACT

The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn is one of the great novels of the 19th century, written by Mark Twain. This novel was written to criticize the slavery that occurred in the United States, especially in the states along the Mississippi River. The purpose of this research is to describe Jim's character, plot, and story setting in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn. To explain Jim's hierarchy of needs and motivations for running away. The method used in this research is a qualitative method, with two research approaches, namely structural research for Jim's character, plot, and background, and a literary psychology approach with Abraham Maslow's theory of the hierarchy of human needs. The results showed that in terms of role, Jim was a deuteragonist character in the story. In terms of complexity, Jim is a round character in the story. In terms of character development, Jim is a dynamic character in the story. In the Plot analysis, 5 (five) discussion points were carried out. And in the background analysis, there are 5 (five) settings used in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn. The analysis of the hierarchy of needs in Jim's character is divided into 3 (three) phases, namely the phase when Jim was a slave, the phase when Jim was a runaway slave, and the phase when Jim became a free person. In the analysis of Jim's motivation to run away, 4 (four) reasons were found that motivated Jim to run away, namely 1) Mrs. Watson madness, 2) Jim as capital gain, 3) pursue freedom, 4) pursue his happiness. The conclusion of this research is that as a slave, Jim feels that his life needs cannot be fully fulfilled even though he has become a free person because Jim is still trying to achieve togetherness with his wife and children to achieve love and belonging.

Keywords: slavery, characters, plot, setting, hierarchy of needs, motivation.

ABSTRAK

The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn adalah salah satu novel hebat di abad ke-19, yang ditulis oleh Mark Twain. Novel ini ditulis untuk mengkritik tentang perbudakan yang terjadi di Amerika Serikat, terutama di negara-negara bagian yang berada di sepanjang sungai Mississippi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendiskripsikan tokoh Jim, plot, dan latar cerita di novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*. Untuk menjelaskan hierarki kebutuhan dan motivasi Jim melarikan diri. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode

kualitatif, dengan dua pendekatan penelitian yaitu struktural untuk meneliti tokoh Jim, alur, serta latar cerita, dan pendekatan psikologi sastra dengan teori dari Abraham Maslow tentang hierarki kebutuhan manusia. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam hal peran, Jim merupakan tokoh deutronagonis (*deutronagonist character*) dalam cerita. Dalam hal kompleksitas, Jim merupakan tokoh bulat (*round character*) dalam cerita. Dalam hal perkembangan perwatakan, Jim merupakan tokoh dinamis (*dynamic character*) dalam cerita. Dalam analisis Plot, dilakukan 5 (lima) poin pembahasan. Dan dalam analisis latar, ada 5 (lima) latar yang di gunakan dalam novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*. Adapun analisis hierarki kebutuhan pada tokoh Jim dibagi ke dalam 3 (tiga) fase, yaitu fase ketika Jim sebagai seorang budak, fase ketika Jim sebagai budak pelarian, dan fase ketika Jim menjadi orang yang bebas. Dalam analisis motivasi Jim untuk kabur, ditemukan 4 (empat) alasan yang memotivasi Jim untuk melarikan diri, yaitu 1) Kemarahan nyonya Watson 2) Jim sebagai capital gain, 3) Mengejar kebebasan, 4) Mengejar kebahagiaannya. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa sebagai budak Jim merasa bahwa kebutuhan hidupnya tidak dapat sepenuhnya terpenuhi meskipun dia sudah menjadi orang yang bebas karena Jim masih berusaha untuk mencapai kebersamaannya dengan istri dan anaknya untuk mencapai *love and belonging*.

Kata kunci: perbudakan, tokoh, plot, latar, hierarki kebutuhan, motivasi.

INTRODUCTION

Literary work is textual works with or without illustration and a feeling expressed through writing as stated by (Olsen, 1982). Literary work was usually written in the form of a third-person perspective. Therefore, the researcher will analyze the character of one of the figures, psychology is needed here. Literary psychology does not intend to solve psychological problems, literary psychology aims to understand the psychological aspects contained in a work (Butler, 1973). The difference between literature and psychology; Literature is more a work that has a taste like poetry, novels, music, etc. Whereas psychology is the character that exists in the taste of literary works. Therefore literature and psychology are related to one another.

Psychology is the scientific study of the thoughts and behavior of every individual. Psychology also includes many sub-fields of study such as human development, health, clinical, social behavior, and cognitive processes in humans (Arkes & Garske, 1982).

Psychological defines motivation as the process by which activities are initiated, directed, and sustained therefore the certain needs are fulfilled. Needs can be from the psychological of the human. Example: needing compassion, contentment, freedom, etc. Or else can be from the physical of the human.

Example: needing food, drink, etc. The idea is that motivation is what guides us to achieve a goal (Richard, 2017).

In Jim's case, the researcher found that Jim had a pressure in his psychological that made him run away from his master. The pressure was caused by motivation from his discomfort because he was going to be sold by his master and also Jim really wanted to be reassembled with his wife and children without being a slave.

Around a thousand years ago there are many cases about slavery in the USA where people did not get their rights as human beings. For example; On January 31, 1865, Abraham Lincoln the 16th American president. Opposed and trying to eliminate all forms of slavery that exist in America. He issued the decree Proclamation of Emancipation, with the aim of ordering the abolition of the practice of slavery in all regions of the United States as stated by (Goldin, 1976). The researcher's reason is interested in analyzing Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* is:

1. The researcher is interested in analyzing Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* is during with the cases slave. Exactly to a character named Jim, a slave who runs away from the master to seek freedom.
2. The researcher is interested to analyze this novel because there are cases in the novel that make Jim's motivation to run away to seek freedom. The researcher identifies that there was an inner problem that make Jim uncomfortable so he ran away from his master.

The reasons above that motivated researcher identifies life need fulfillment to apply psychoanalysis on the cases, Jim. To support the psychoanalysis, and theory of character, plot, and setting in Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* (2015).

The researcher is interested in Jim. Jim is a black slave, who has a master named Mrs. Watson. Jim is separated from his son and wife because they are slaves to different masters. One day Jim heard Mrs. Watson with white people who will buy Jim. Dislike about that, Jim ran away to find freedom then goes to a free country to raise money and buy his wife and children. When Jim ran away, he met with a bum Huckleberry who was running away too. Eventually, they ran away together using a raft across the Mississippi River.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This point will explain the theories used in this research. The theories described will cover the theory of character, plot, setting, and hierarchy of needs. Each point will be explained as below:

a. Character

According to Aminuddin (2014, p. 66) described that in works of fiction such as events in daily life, always done by certain figures or people. People who do events in fictional stories so that events can establish a story called a character. While the way the author displays the character is called characterization.

A character is like a person is a fiction. According to Aminuddin (2014, p. 79), a character is a figure that appears in a literary work such as novel, poetry, and drama. A story will have several characters and different characters.

The types of character will discuss one by one as below:

1. Types of Character-Based on Importance

There are 2 (two) point in character based on importance, that is main character and supporting character. As shown in following:

- a) Main Character
- b) Supporting Character

2. Types of Character Based on Role

There are 3 (three) point in character based on role, that is protagonist, antagonist, and confidant character. As shown in following:

- a) Protagonist
- b) Antagonist
- c) Deutragonist

3. Types of Character Based on Consistency

There are 2 (two) point in character based on consistency, that is changing character (dynamic) and non-changing character (static). As shown in following:

- a) Dynamic Character
- b) Static Character

4. Types of Character Based on Complexity

There are 2 (two) point in character based on complexity, that is flat character and round character. As shown in following:

- a) Flat Character
- b) Round Character

b. Plot

According to Stanton (2007, 25) plot is a series of stories formed by the stages of events that intertwine a story that is presented by the actors in a story. The unit of events that occurs is the wrong stage of the plot form.

Therefore through the stages of the plot, the reader easily understands the characters and setting of the stories. According to Robert Stanton (2007, p. 26) plot are events that create story patterns from the beginning to the end. Therefore the plot will form a story event, especially when they relate to each other in a pattern, sequentially, through cause and effect.

According to Aminuddin (2014, p. 85) Their five-part of Plot; Exposition, Complication Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Resolution.

c. Setting

Setting is a description of the place, environment, and time that occurs in the story. Things done or experienced by the characters in the story in a certain period. According to Aminuddin (1984, p. 62) Setting also called the story setting. In the setting, there are three setting that will be describe it is: 1) Setting of place, 2) Setting of environment, and 3) Setting of time. As well as having physical functions and psychological functions. But the setting also can be related to attitudes, ways of thinking, prejudices, and lifestyles that occur when responding to a problem.

d. Maslow's Hierarchy of Need / Theory of Human Motivation

According to Maslow (1964, p. 32), psychology is not a pessimistic or negative view of humans. Maslow has a positive view of humans, that humans have the opportunity to progress and develop. Theories about human behavior that consist of internal and external behavior and environmental determines. Maslow not only conducted experiments on people who have psychological disorders but also on normal people. Humans will have the maturity of life through an environment that supports and desires of oneself. Maslow focuses on theories that have benefits, have an important meaning, which can be applied to humanity.

According to Maslow (1954, p. 35) the hierarchy of needs is a theory of human needs ranging from basic needs to the highest needs. Hierarchy of needs will always make people to meet their needs. Therefore Maslow illustrates that humans will never be satisfied with their needs. One need is fulfilled and another need will occur.

Abraham Maslow (1954, p. 35) writes about the hierarchy of needs theory which is divided into two categories hierarchy of needs that is basic needs and needs to grow. Basic needs consists of physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs and esteem needs. Needs to grow consists on top of point it is self-actualization. To reach the highest level, namely self-

actualization, every individual must fulfill the lowest level, namely the basic needs. Starting from the physiological needs and so on.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, there are four points in the method of the research. It is a kind of research, the technique of data collection, the technique of data analysis, and the technique of data presentation. Each point is explained below:

1. Kind of Research

This study uses library research used for character, plot, and setting analysis which tries to find out the life needs fulfillment and Jim's motivation to run away.

2. Technique of Data Collection

The researchers use two kinds of collection namely primary and secondary data sources. The primary data is *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel by Mark Twain. The secondary data are literary books, websites, dictionaries, and some articles related to the novel.

3. Technique of Data Analysis

The data of this research is going to be analyzed by descriptive-qualitative analysis by describing the character, plot, setting in Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* (2015), Jim's life need fulfillment and Jim's motivation. The data are taken from the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* (2015). Therefore, the researcher identifies the data analysis.

4. Technique of Data Presentation

The data of this research are presented in the form of quotations.

ANALYSIS

This chapter describe the analysis that deals with the problems in this research. There are three points which will be describe in this chapter. First is about character, plot, and setting. This case will explain the journey of Jim, a slave who runs away from his master. Second is life need fulfillment analysis. This case will explain about how Jim's life needs during his escape. Third, analysis of what motivates Jim to run away. This case will explain what problems and things caused Jim to run away from his master and get freedom in Mark Twain's *The Adventure OF Huckleberry Finn* (2015).

A. The Character of Jim, Plot, and Setting Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* (2015)

This point will discuss the analysis of the first statement of the problem. There are three points that will be analysis it is character, plot, and setting. One by one will be discussed and explain about the existing problem.

1. Character Analysis of Jim

Based on this research, it was found that Jim is a confidant character, round character, and dynamic character. For further analysis will be explained one by one as follows:

a. Jim as Deutragonist Character

As a Deutragonist, Jim become a place to complain or give advice to Huck. Jim become a listener and give good advice to Huck as shown in the quote below.

“Well, den, I reck’n I did dream it, Huck; but dog my cats ef it ain’t de powerfulest dream I ever see. En I hain’t ever had no dream b’fo’ dat’s tired me like dis one” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 55).

The quotation above explains about Jim’s experience of suffering a big storm that made him separated from Huck. However, Huck did not want to discuss it and said that Jim just dreaming. Jim tried to tell what he experienced was real. However, after Jim heard what Huck said that he was dreaming Jim obeyed what Huck said. Half unsure, but Jim can't fight Huck.

b. Jim as Round Character

Round character is character where have a thriving life but complex. They have a more realistic character and a character that animates so deeply. Jim is a round character because he is an independent and realistic to escape from slavery.

“...De widder she try to git her to say she wouldn’ do it, but I never waited to hear de res’. I lit out mighty quick, I tell you” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 29).

From the quotation above it is proves that Jim didn't hesitate in making his decision to run away. He thought the very realistic thing was that if Jim was sold he would never be able to meet his wife and children. Therefore, Jim immediately decided to run away.

c. Jim as Dynamic Character

Dynamic character is characters who play roles that develop and change during events in the story. This character can change positively and negatively depending on the needs of the story. That can happen from anything, and being able to change his direction from positive to negative or negative to positive. Jim has a dynamic character because he is a slave obedient to his master, he always follows what his master tells him. But, when he heard that Jim would be sold, he dared to rebel by running away from his master in search of freedom. Jim dared bear the risk by running away. With a strong will, he dares to escape to go to a free country. One day, when Jim got freedom he will buy his wife and children who are slaves. Because Jim wants to reunite with his family.

“I tuck out en shin down de hill, en ‘spec to steal a skift ‘long de sho’ som’ers ‘bove de town, but dey wuz people a stirring yit, so I hi in de tumble down cooper shop on de bank to wait for everybody to go ‘way” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 29).

From the quotation explains that Jim has the courage to run away. Jim knows there would be a very heavy punishment if he run away. With his courage, Jim managed to run away. Jim run away to improve his life, he never liked being a slave because he had to part with his wife and children who he loved. Jim was sad, had to be separated from his family because they had to become slaves with different masters and could not see each other. Jim's courage to run away was supported by the strength of his heart that missed his children's and wife.

2. Plot Analysis in Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* (2015)

Plot is a sequence or series events arranged so it can perform the storyline. An event that can tell the storyline from the beginning, middle, climax until the end of the story. There are five analysis in the plot. Namely, exposition, complication action, climax, falling action, and resolution. This is drawn like the figure below it is explains that the beginning of the story starts from the exposition the initial introduction stage. Then go up to complication action where the beginning of the problem in the story begins, and then go up to climax were the top of the problem in the story. Then go down to falling action where the problem has started to be resolved and the ends in resolution where the problem is resolved.

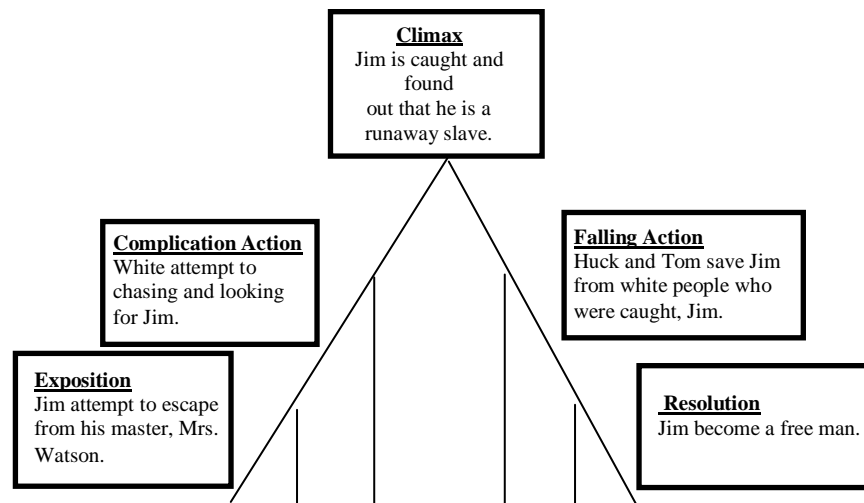


Figure 4.1

From the figure above will be explained and analyzed one by one as follows;

a. Exposition

Exposition is when the beginning and the introduction of the story. The exposition of this story is when Jim doesn't like Miss Watson who always angry with Jim. Besides, Jim heard Miss Watson's conversation intending to sell Jim. "Ole missus dat's Miss Watson she pecks on me all de time, en treats me pooty rough..." (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 29).

Jim explained and told about the cruelty Miss Watson who was always angry and treated him cruelly. Jim felt uncomfortable in there and in such a situation. Jim does not like always be scolded, even though Jim always obeys what Miss Watson said to him.

"... I hear old missus tell de widder she gwyne to sell me down ro Orleans, but she didn' want to, but she couls git eight hund'd dollars for me, en it 'uz sich a big stack o' money she couldn' resis" (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 29).

From the quote above, explained that Jim heard what Miss Watson said. Miss Watson intended to sell Jim, and Jim was very disappointed to hear that. Jim didn't like it, because if Jim were sold to Orleans he would be further away from his wife and children because they will be in a different city. Jim was sad, in the same city, he could not meet his wife

and children's how if in a different city. Then, Jim decided to run away from Miss Watson's house because he did not want to be sold.

b. Complication Action

Complication Action is when a problem starts coming and appear. This happened when Jim hid in the forest and met Huck. Jim and Huck know that many people are looking for Jim's whereabouts, because Jim had run away on the day Huck was killed and disappeared. Many people think that Jim was the one who killed Huck. Before anyone finds out Jim and Huck in the forest, they run away through the river using a raft. "Git up and hump yourself, Jim! There ain't a minute to lose. They're after us!" (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 41).

From the quote above, explains that many people are pursuing Jim and Huck. They directly left and began their journey using the raft across the Mississippi River. Jim was very afraid that he would be caught with those people. however, Huck always gives Jim peace that he promises to help Jim go to a safe place for Jim. Because, it be impossible for Huck to come back again, because everyone knows that Huck was passed away.

c. Climax

Climax is when the problem on top. That when all problems appear and occur. This problem occurs when Jim and Huck stop at a small village called Pikesville. Huck went ashore to look around. Jim stayed on the bank of the river because he had to hid because he would be found out if he went ashore. When Huck was back, he did not find Jim on the bank of the river. Jim was lost. Jim has been caught.

"Jim was gone! I set up a shout___and then another___and then another one, and run this way and that in the woods, whooping and screeching, but it warn't no use___old Jim was gone" (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 134).

From the quote above, explains that Jim has disappeared, not on the bank of the river. Yes, Jim was caught. Jim was caught by white people who had been looking for Jim. Because many posters inform that who can find and return Jim will be given a wage of two hundred dollars. Huck continues to look for Jim and tries to get Jim back. Huck has

promised to bring Jim to freedom instead of returning to the world of slavery like this.

d. Falling Action

Falling Action is a time when all problems have been revealed. That's where the problem starts to decrease and begins to better. When Huck and his friend Tom saved Jim. Huck and Tom were not in vain to save Jim. Because they had successes. "Didn't I say I was going to help steal the nigger?" (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 149).

From the quote above explains that Tom is willing to save Jim. Huck couldn't believe that his friend would talk like that. Because Huck knew that Tom was very obedient to the rules in his family. Because white people will never give freedom to slavery. "Now, old Jim, you're a free man again, and I bet you won't ever be a slave no more" (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 174).

Huck and Tom manage to save Jim. The quote said that Jim was free again and would never be a slave or prisoner again. Jim happy, and very grateful to Huck and Tom. The freedom Jim dreamed has come.

e. Resolution

Resolution is the end of the story. The resolution of this story is when Jim rescues Tom who was injured by a shot in his leg while saving Jim. Jim is a good slave, he doesn't want to leave before Tom gets a doctor. Then Huck called a doctor for Tom. Finally, the doctor came and saw Jim. The doctor knows if Jim is a slave who runaway. But, the doctor did not catch Jim. Because he saw Jim as a kind, loving, and not selfish. He saw how Jim treat Tom. "He ain't no slave, he's as free as any creature that walks this earth!" (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 183).

From the quote above explains about Jim's freedom in front of people. when Jim drove Tom back to heal his wound further. People fell silent and agreed that Jim was a good slave, he had risked his freedom to save Tom. Everyone agreed that Jim was entitled to his freedom. Jim didn't think it before if his freedom had come. His dream was fulfilled. Jim has become a free man now.

3. Setting Analysis on Jim

Setting is a thing that describes the place, time, and environment in the story. In this analysis, overall the story in this novel deals with travel stories of Jim during his escape from his master. It takes a period of the first is when Jim attempt to escape from his master, Mrs. Watson. The second is when white people attempt to chasing and looking for Jim. The third is when Jim is caught and found out that he is a runaway slave. The fourth is when Huck and Tom save Jim from white people who were caught, Jim. The fifth is when Jim becomes a free slave. There will be three things that will be explained more deeply. Namely Setting of Place, Setting of Time, and Setting of Environment. Which explains about Jim's journey setting. Because this research focuses on Jim's journey.

To explain the sequence of settings, the researcher made the figure, so that it was easy to understand, as shown in the following figure;

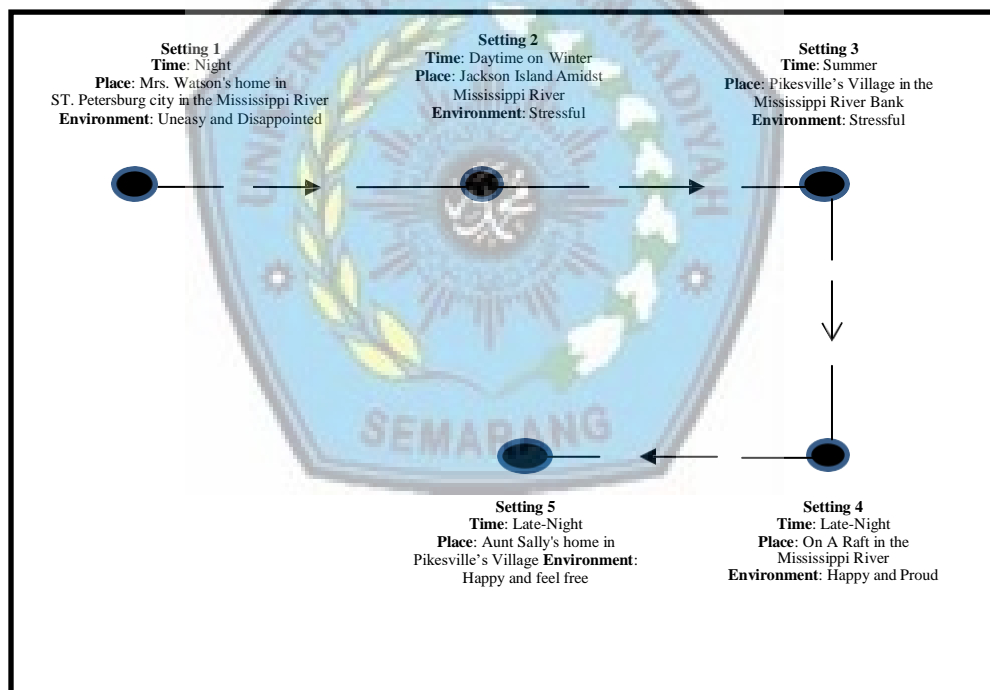


Figure 4.2

The figure of the five settings above will be explained in sequence. In each setting will begin the information about the context, time, place, and environment, as shown in the following;

a. Setting 1

Context: Jim Attempt to Escape from His Master, Mrs. Watson
Time: Night
Place: Mrs. Watson Home in St. Petersburg City in the Mississippi River
Environment: Uneasy and Disappointed

The story begins when Jim runs away from his master's house a widow named Mrs. Watson that located in the city of ST. Petersburg. the city is on the banks of the Mississippi River, which belongs to the state of Missouri opposite the state of Illinois. As shown in the following quote;

“....Well, I b’lieve you, Huck. I I run off....” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 29).

The quotation explains that Jim told Huck that he have run away from his master's house. Meanwhile, ST. Petersburg has proven in the following quote.

“Goshen, child? This ain't Goshen. This is St. Petersburg. Goshen's ten mile further up the river. Who told you this was Goshen?” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 40).

“Why, it’s from St. Petersburg its from Sis” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 180).

The quotation explains that the first quote is when Jim has fled and met with Huck, Huck goes to the city to find out what news is trending. And the second quote is when Mrs. Watson sends a letter to Aunt Sally. It proves that Mrs. Watson’s house in the city of ST. Petersburg. As for the fact that the city of ST. Petersburg on the banks of the Mississippi river is proven in the following quote.

”....It was a big a fish as was ever caught in the Mississippi, I rockon....” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 35).

“.... I never felt easy till the raft was two mile below there and out in the middle of the Mississippi....” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 75).

The quotation explains that the location of ST. Petersburg is on the banks of the Mississippi River. It was proven by when Jim and Huck run away use a raft. They run away to follow the flow of the river. The river they passed during the trip was only one river, the Mississippi River.

The beginning of the setting is when Jim runs away from his master because he hears the conversation of Mrs. Watson who plans to sell Jim.

“...But I noticed dey wuz a nigger trader roun’ de place considerable lately, en I begin to git oneasy. Well, one night I creeps to de do’ pooty late, en de do’ warn’t quite shet, en I hear old missus tell de widder she gwyne to sell me down to Orleans, but she didn’ want to, but she could git eight hund’d dollars for me, en it ‘uz sich a big stack o’ money she couldn’ resis” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 29).

From the quotation it is explained that Jim sees a trader who always came to Mrs. Watson's home, Jim suspected that he would be sold. Then Jim tried to find out. At night Jim silently peeked at the door of his master's room. Finally, Jim heard Mrs. Watson's conversation. She will sell Jim, he felt very uneasy. Jim run away from Mrs. Watson's home that night too. With an uneasy and disappointed atmosphere, he did not think that there would be many risks if he run away. Jim is disappointed because Mrs. Watson ever told him would never sell Jim. But right now with eight hundred dollars, it would have been Mrs. Watson won't refuse. all this proves that the Setting of Time is night, the Setting of Place is Mrs. Watson's home and the Environment is restless and disappointed.

b. Setting 2

Context: White People Attempt to Chasing and Looking for Jim
Time: Daytime in Winter
Place: Jackson Island Amidst Mississippi River
Environment: Stressful

Setting 2 happened when Jim hid in the Forest of Jackson Island and met with Huck. At that time there are many white people who are looking for Jim because he thought he is the one who killed Huck.

“...It was mighty cool and shady in the deep woods, even if the sun was blazing outside” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 33).

From the quotation, it is explained at that time Jim and Huck were in the Forest and the weather was very cold. Here proves that the setting of time in the daytime in winter. Even tall and dense trees make the weather colder, even though the sun is shining brightly.

“...Anybody ever goes to that island over yonder that they call Jackson’s Island. Don’t anybody live there? Says I. No, nobody, says they. I didn’t say any more, but I done some thinking. I was pretty near certain I’d seen smoke over there, about the head of the island, a day or two before that, so I says to myself, like as not that nigger’s hiding over there...” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 38).

From the quotation explained prove that Jim and Huck hid in Jackson Island. At that time, Huck disguised himself as a little girl and go to the city to find information that is being trended. Huck meets a woman and asked to rest at her house because it is already night. Unexpectedly the woman said that she saw smoke from the forests of Jackson Island.

Huck is worried and wanted to leave the woman’s house, because of his hiding place and Jim was already known by the townspeople. This proves that the setting of place at Jackson Island. “Git up and hump yourself, Jim! There ain’t a minute to lose. They’re after us!” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 41).

From the quotation, it is explained that Jim and Huck have to leave early. Here it is clearly seen that the atmosphere is very stressful because they have to leave before meeting with white people who are looking for him.

c. Setting 3

Context: Jim is Caught and Found Out That He is A Runaway Slave
Time: Summer
Place: Pikesville’s Village in the Mississippi River Bank
Environment: Stressful

Setting 3 occurs when Jim and Huck stop at Pikesville Village. Huck went ashore to look around. Jim stayed on the bank of the river to hide, so he wouldn't get caught by white people. But, after Huck back, Jim was lost. "We was down south in the warm weather now, and a mighty long ways from home" (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 133).

The quotation explained when Jim is already in the village of Pikesville which is located in the southern area where the weather is warmer. The setting of time proves that of their summer. Because in the areas Jim run away on Jackson Island there in winter. when he went to the south more and more the weather is warmer.

"Well, early one morning we hid the raft in a good, safe place about two mile below a little bit of a shabby village named Pikesville..." (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 134).

From the quotation proves that Setting of Place in Pikesville Village. Jim and Huck stopped to take a rest in the village of Pikesville and leaned their raft in the riverbank which is distance 2 miles from the village. Huck goes to town and Jim waits on a raft to hide, because he fears of being found out by white people.

"Jim was gone! I set up a shout and then another and then another one, and run this way and that in the woods, whooping and screeching, but it warn't no use old Jim was gone. Then I set down and cried, I couldn't help it" (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 134).

From the quotation, it is explained that Huck was very sad to have left Jim alone in the bank of the river. The atmosphere to be so stressful for Huck. Huck was afraid if there is something happen with Jim. Huck didn't know where to look for Jim, he was sure that Jim had been taken by a white person.

d. Setting 4

Context: Huck and Tom Save Jim from White People Who Were Caught Jim
Time: Late-Night
Place: On a Raft in the Mississippi River
Environment: Happy and Proud

Setting 4 occurs when Jim saved by Huck and Tom. They went straight to the Mississippi River to celebrate Jim's freedom.

“So in they come, but couldn’t see us in the dark, and most trod on us whilst we was hustling to get under the bed. But we got under all right, and out through the hole, swift but soft, Jim first, me next, and Tom last, which was according to Tom’s orders” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 173).

From the quotation proves that the Setting of Time is night. Evidenced by guards who could not see Huck, Tom, and Huck who are hiding because it was dark at night. Huck and Tom were trying to take Jim away that night. Plan of Tom and Huck was done well. they made a dummy out of straw that resemble Jim so that the guards wouldn't know.

“...we could hear them yelling and barking at each other all up and down the bank, till we was so far away the sounds got dim and died out” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 174).

From the quotation proves that the setting of place on the Mississippi River. Jim, Huck, and Tom have managed to escape and go using a raft in the river. They only heard the sound of people who were busy looking for them in the riverbanks of Mississippi. “Now, old Jim, you’re a free man again, and I bet you won’t ever be a slave no more” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 174).

The quotation prove that the atmosphere is very happy and proud of the success of Huck and Tom who have success to make Jim free. Jim is very happy and grateful to his friends who have been very good and sacrifice to save Jim. Jim will never forget it.

e. Setting 5

Context: Jim Become A Free Man
Time: Morning
Place: Aunt Sally’s Home in Pikesville’s Village
Environment: Happy and Feel Free

Setting 5 occurs when Jim saved Tom, whose leg was injured by a shot while saving Jim. Huck calls the doctor and they bring Tom to Aunt Sally's house and Jim gives up if he doesn't get his freedom. But, the doctor did not catch Jim. He saw Jim as a kind, loving, and not selfish. He saw how Jim treat Tom. "Next morning I heard Tom was a good deal better, and they said Aunt Sally was gone to get a nap..." (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 182).

From the quotation explained that the next morning Tom has improved. it's meant that in the morning they returned home and returned to Aunt Sally's house. this proves that the Setting of Time is in the morning. "Hello! Why, I'm at home! How's that? Where's the raft?" (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 182).

From the quotation explained that Huck is looking at Tom's condition, and Tom is surprised because he has returned to his Aunt Sally's house again. Huck told Tom about Jim's freedom. Because at the time of Jim get freedom Tom didn't see. He must be treated because there was a gunshot wound on his leg. This proves that the setting of place in Aunt Sally's house.

"...and then tell him about his being free, and take him back up home on a steamboat, in style, and pay him for his lost time, and write word ahead and get out all the niggers around, and have them waltz him into town with a torchlight procession and a brass-band, and then he would be a hero, and so would we" (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 183).

From the quotation explained about Jim's freedom in front of people. Jim's freedom is truly announced in front of many people. Hearing that the atmosphere is very happy, especially Jim. The dream that he hopes have been achieved. He became a free and happy man. Jim will be let home and meet his family. Jim can be free like the life of white people.

B. Life Need Fulfilment of Jim in Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* (2015)

Every human being has needs to fulfill, needs between different people may be different. Someone should fulfill one certain need before trying to fulfill another one, as said by Maslow in his hierarchy of needs theory (Goble 2010) in the context of Jim in Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* (2015). The analysis of Jim regarding his hierarchy of needs is divided into 3 (Three) phases, as shown in the following:

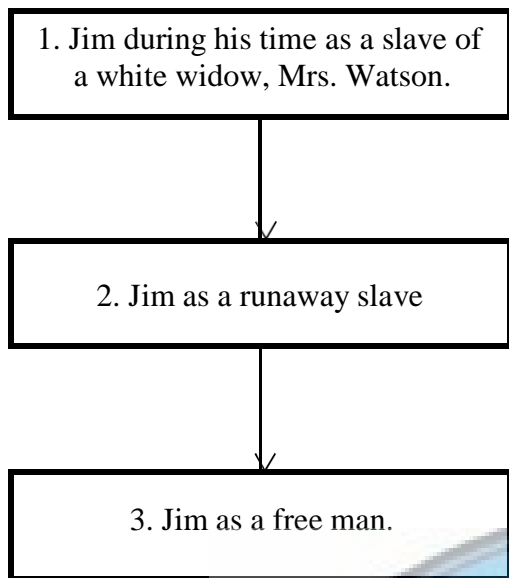


Figure 4.3

In the three phases, Jim experiences some changes in needs. In better words, the level of the fulfilled needs in each period is different from each other, which will be described in detail in the following analysis. He also has needs to fulfill to make him psychologically and physically satisfied. There is the situation of slavery in the time of Jim in 1802 in the USA. At that time many black people were made slaves by white people. The majority as tending gardens, domestic helpers, laborers, and craftsmen. Which attests to Jim's life need fulfillment.

C. Jim's Motivation to run away in Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* (2015)

The researcher found 4 (four) motivation of Jim ran away. The first motivation is Mrs. Watson madness. The second motivation is Jim as capital gain. The third motivation is pursue freedom. And the last motivation is pursue his happiness. Which will be explained in detail as follows.

1. Mrs. Watson Madness

Jim is a slave of Mrs. Watson, he always obeys whatever his master tells him. But Jim always got angry and he feels uncomfortable. This is the first motivation why Jim run away from his master. As shown in the following quote. "...dat's Miss Watson, she pecks on me all de time, en treats me pooty rough..." (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 29).

From the quote above, explains that Jim is very sad about what his master has been doing to him. Jim always tried to be a good slave, obeying everything his master said. However, Jim has always wrong, Jim doesn't like to be scolded constantly. It all made Jim feel very depressed. That's why Jim wants to run away from his master.

2. Jim as Capital Gain

The second motivation is Jim hear the conversation of Mrs. Watson that will be selling Jim. Jim disappointed with that, and it is the reason why Jim runaway. As shown in the following quote.

“I hear old missus tell de widder she gwyne to sell me down to Orleans, but she didn’ want to, but she could git eight hund’d dollars for me, en it ‘uz sich a big stack o’ money she couldn’ resis” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 29).

From the quote above, explain that Miss Watson will sell Jim. Jim initially thought that his master would not sell him, but when there was an offer of money that was so large it certainly could not be rejected. Jim was hurt to hear the conversation, Jim decided to ran away. Jim is very disappointed and sad. If Jim is sold, he will never see his family again. Even at his master's house, Jim cannot meet with his family then how if Jim is sold and in a very far place.

3. Pursue Freedom

The third motivation is Jim wants runaway to a free country. Jim wants to be a free man, who live comfortably like white people that have their own free. Jim wants to go to a free country in Cairo. As shown in the following quote. “He said he’d be mighty sure to see it, because he’d be a free man the minute he seen it...” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 56).

From the quote above, explains that if Jim found the city he would be a free man, is meant here is finding the city of Cairo. A place where Jim will be free and can find work to earn money. The Cairo city was Jim’s destination and motivation to get his freedom. There he can work without having to be a slave.

4. Pursue His Happiness

The fourth motivation is Jim wants to work and saving money to buy his wife and children's freedom. As shown in the following quote.

“... he would go to saving up money and never spend a single cent, and when he got enough he would buy his wife, which was owned on a farm close to where Miss Watson lived; and then they would both work to buy the two children” (Mark Twain, 2015, p. 57).

From the quote above, explains that Jim wants to earn money. Jim wants to buy back his wife and children. He wants to back with his family and live together without having to be a slave. Jim is indeed a black man but he has thoughts and feelings like everyone else, Jim wants to be free with his family, because for him to be a slave is a painful thing.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research covers the conclusions on several structural elements, i.e. character, plot, and setting, and on extrinsic element, which is the hierarchy of needs of Jim and his motivations of escaping from his white master in Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* (2015), the researcher summarizes the points of the conclusions as follow:

1. In term of characters there are three categories of Jim, which are; 1) Deutragonist character, 2) Round character, and 3) Dynamic character. From these three characters, the researcher found that Jim had three characters in his self. Where Jim has a change in himself from being a slave and trying to get freedom. Jim was a slave who was very loyal to his white friend. In term of plot, the researcher found that the importance of the plot in Jim's motivation is without a plot in this research the researcher will never know the storyline that explains Jim's motivation to run away. In term of setting, the researcher found that the importance of the setting in this study is to know that the setting in the river explains that the river flow is a symbol of freedom that can flow, and the setting in the forest is a symbol that in the forest every human being will feel that he is the freedom person because there are no rules that must be obeyed.
2. Based on the analysis of the hierarchy of needs of Jim's character, Jim's life is divided into (3) three phases: 1) The phase when Jim is still enslaved by the master, 2) The phase when Jim becomes an escaping slave, and 3) The phase when Jim become a free man. the difference from the three phases above is when Jim was still a slave to Mrs. Watson he is still able to fulfill physiological needs, safety needs, and love and

belonging needs. but when Jim run away he lost his love and belonging needs because Jim was so far apart from his wife and children. In this case, the researchers concluded that basically every human being only needs two life-need fulfillments, namely; physiological needs and safety needs without thinking about anything else.

3. Relevant to the above conclusions, there are 4 (Four) Jim's motivations to run away. The motivations are: 1) Mrs. Watson madness, 2) Jim as capital gain, 3) Pursue freedom, 4) Pursue his happiness. From the four Jim's motivations, the researcher found that Jim's motivation was to run away from Mrs. Watson is due to his discomfort with his master who is always angry and will sell Jim. on the other side, as a human Jim also considers himself entitled to freedom like other people. Jim also wants happiness in himself, because happiness is the basis that every human being wants to achieve.

SUGGESTION

After completing this research, the researcher hopes this research can be useful for prospective researchers and also readers of this research. This research is still limited to one character, namely Jim. Therefore the researcher suggests to the next researchers still can make a research with the same theory but on different figure. Because there are several figures that can be analyzed. For example, the character of Huckleberry Finn as the Protagonist Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* (2015).

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