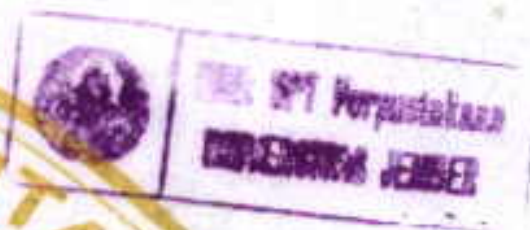
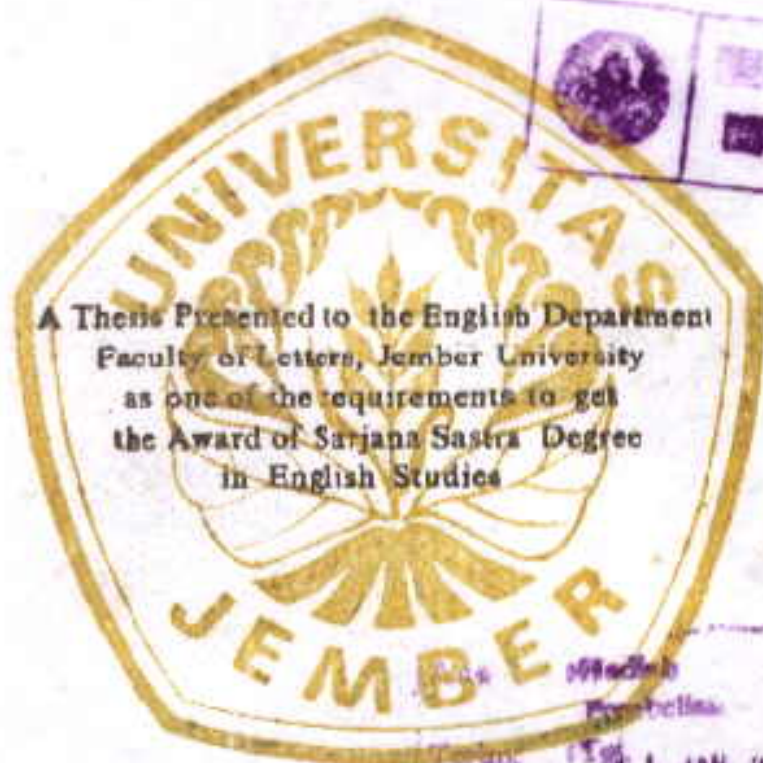


**A STUDY ON EDWARD'S SOCIAL CONFLICTS
IN THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER BY MARK TWAIN**

THESIS



A Thesis Presented to the English Department
Faculty of Letters, Jember University
as one of the requirements to get
the Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree
in English Studies

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing
Tanggal: 1 JAN 2005
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By

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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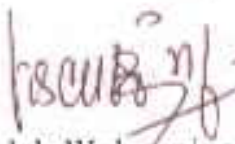
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APPROVAL SHEET

Approved and received by the Examination Committee, English
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Jember, February, 3rd, 2004

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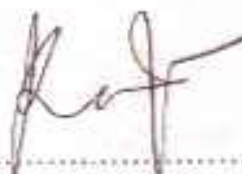
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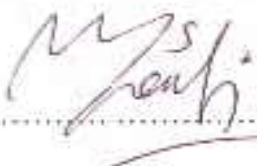
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(.....)

This thesis is dedicated to:

- ❖ *My beloved parents, Mr.Sadiman and Mrs.Sudarmi, thank for your everything for me.*
- ❖ *My beloved sisters, brothers-in-law, and nephews*
- ❖ *The big family of the Oxford Foreign Language Course*
 - ❖ *My friends*
 - ❖ *My Alma Mater*

Motto:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

In the name of Allah, the gracious the grateful
(Holy Koran)

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Jember, February, 3rd 2004

Ririn Kurniawati

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION



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KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN

1.1 Rationale

Bergman and Epstein state that reading literature is fun. Our horizons are widened, our capacity to understand and delight in life is greatly enhanced (1992: 80). It means that by reading literary works, we can have both pleasure and knowledge for the aims are to inform and to entertain.

Literature expresses the situation, the action, the experiences, and many aspects of human life by the author's imagination. It is suitable with Jones' statement that "Literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination (1968: 1)." The statement elucidates that the most appropriate way to sense the imaginative world around us is through what the so-called imaginative literature, a written material that deals with thought and feeling on purpose to entertain or to afford pleasure.

There are three major forms of literary works. They are poetry, drama or play, and narrative fiction or novel. Novel as one of literary works is a form of literature, which describes people in their society. Peck states that most novels concern with ordinary people and their problems in societies in which they find themselves (1976:102). Therefore, the people problems such as: love, poverty, crime, and conflict are reflected in the novel. The conflict, especially the social conflicts are clearly illustrated in Mark Twain's novel *The Prince and the Pauper*. On the basis of the statement, the writer will discuss it under the title "A Study on Edward's Social Conflicts in Mark Twain's *The Prince and the Pauper*."

1.2 The Problem to Discuss

The Prince and the Pauper tells about the interchange of place between two boys. One is a prince named Edward and another is a poor boy named Tom. Before the interchange of place happened, Edward lived in a palace and Tom lived in a hut. Because of this interchanging, Edward goes out of the palace, whereas Tom lives in the palace as a "prince". As long as Edward is staying outside the palace, he gets so many troubles, because not anyone of his people knows if he is really the true prince. Everyone mocks and insults him. Meanwhile, he feels that he is the true prince. Therefore, he cannot change his attitudes and habits when he is in the palace. It causes him to get some conflicts with others. Here, these conflicts which are called social conflict begin. The conflict dominates most of the plot of this novel; therefore the writer takes them as the problem to discuss in the thesis.

1.3 The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is necessarily indispensable to avoid complicated discussion. In the novel there are so many conflicts, whether they are internal conflicts or external ones which are experienced by the characters. However the study of this thesis is focused on the study of social conflicts experienced by the main character, Edward. The conflicts happen when he is going to go out of the palace and when he is out of the palace, where not anyone of his people knows that he is the true prince. They include conflicts with the palace soldiers, the children, John Canty and his mother, John Canty's gang and Hugo, and the priest.

1.4 The Goals of the Study

The goals of writing this thesis are firstly to have a deeper understanding about social conflicts in the novel. By understanding it, the writer hopes that she will get some moral teachings. The moral

teachings will be very valuable for us to face life. Secondly, by writing this thesis, she tries to apply the theories given in the classes during the academic years. Finally, this study is aimed to give a contribution to the readers to enlarge and know more detail about Mark Twain's work.

1.5 The Approach to Use

To get the appropriate approach to the topic, sociological approach is used in this thesis. It is helpful to understand the social conflicts that happen in the novel as stated by Scott:

"The best sociological critics place the work of art in the social atmosphere and define that relationship if too narrow an evaluation follows, this is likely to reveal the moral position of the critic, as much as the intrinsic merit of work (1962:1)."

In doing the analysis on the thesis, the writer will analyze the relationship between one character and the others. The relationship can be friendship or rivalry. The later will cause the conflicts, which are called social conflict. This conflict will be discussed more as the discussion in this thesis.

1.6 The Method of Analysis

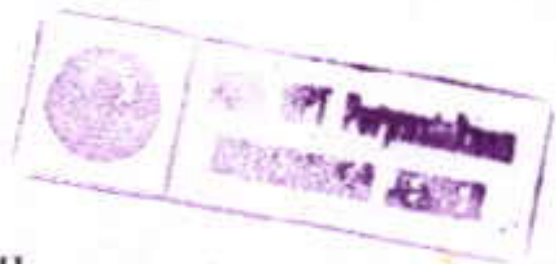
The analysis of the thesis is based on some data and theories that have been collected through library research; they are the novel, the biography of the author, and other references relevant to the thesis.

Moreover, it will be discussed the social conflicts experienced by the main character, Edward. They are drawn from reading the novel as a general problem. Thus, in analyzing the data, it is applied the inductive method. The data are taken from various pieces of evidences. Each datum is explained by description. The understanding is obtained from the explanation. It is hoped to be in line with general statement. This

is suitable with Hadi's statement that "A conclusion can be drawn from specific statement to a general one (1987:42)."

1.7 The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction and the second chapter is the biography of Mark Twain and the synopsis of *The Prince and the Pauper*. It is followed by chapter three, which defines the meaning of the terms, while chapter four discusses the social conflicts experienced by Edward when he is in the palace and when he is out of the palace. He experiences social conflicts with the palace soldiers when he is in the palace and he experiences social conflicts with the children, John Canty and his mother, John Canty's gang and Hugo, and the priest when he is out of the palace. Finally, the last chapter is the conclusion.



CHAPTER II

THE BIOGRAPHY OF MARK TWAIN AND THE SYNOPSIS OF *THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER*

2.1 The Biography of Mark Twain

The original name of Mark Twain is Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He was born in a small village of Florida, Missouri on November 30, 1835. When he was four, his father moved the family to Hannibal, Missouri. There, he spent his boyhood.

By the time he was eighteen, Twain had served an apprenticeship on his brother Orion's paper and had tried his hand at writing juvenile burlesque. He even had a humorous sketch, *The Dandy Frightening the Squatter*, published by B.P Shillaber's carpetbag, a New York periodical.

During the next ten years, from 1853 to 1862, he had continued his effort as a humorous writer, using such pseudonyms as Thomas Jefferson Snodgrass, W. Epaminandos Adrastus Blab, Sergeant Fathom, and Josh. In 1862, he secured a job with the Virginia City "Territorial Enterprise" and quickly demonstrated his capacities as a reporter and humorist. A year later, in February 1863, he adopted the pseudonym "Mark Twain" a river phrase that has the meaning of "two fathoms deep."

From Virginia City, Twain went to San Francisco. In that region he heard the tale of the jumping frog, which he transformed into *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*. The publication of it signaled a change in his fortunes. His career as a humorist was fairly launched, and all the restiveness he might later feel in the role could never turn him away from it. He not only wrote humorous sketches for magazines and newspapers, but also widened his journalistic efforts by accepting an assignment in Hawaii in 1866 as a travel correspondence for the "Sacramento Union." Returning from Hawaii,

he made his debut as a lecturer, including in his first brief tour a triumphant performance in Virginia City. Then he left the West forever – a writer, journalist, lecturer, and above all a humorist.

The event that unified Twain's activities and gave him worldwide attention was his voyage in 1867 on the Quaker City. The record of that trip was first written in the form of dispatches to the San Francisco *Alta California* and then rewritten as *The Innocent Abroad*.

He married in 1870 with Olivia Langdon from New York. The young couple first lived in Buffalo then they moved to Hartford, Connecticut. Here he had written *Roughing It* (1872), *The Gilded Age* (1873), *Old Time on the Mississippi* (1875), *The Advantages of Tom Sawyer* (1876), *A Tramp Abroad* (1880), *The Prince and the Pauper* (1882), a popular and thoroughly respectable children's book.

The immediate result of the Mississippi trip was *Life on the Mississippi* (1883). In 1884 he finished *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, which he began in 1876. In the same year, he put most of his money into the publishing firm of Charles L. Webster and Company and into the Paige typesetting machine. The latter was consuming all his available capital. But according to him, James Paige, the inventor of the machine never quite completed his project. As a result, he began driving pen harder and harder in order to finance his other enterprises. Not even the profits from *A Connecticut Yankee*, *An American Claimant* (1892), *Tom Sawyer Abroad* (1893), and *Pudd'nhead Wilson* (1894) could keep him from bankruptcy.

Twain got bankruptcy but he was saved from complete ruin by Henry Huttleston Rogers, an oil tycoon, who helped him in business matters and advised him to transfer his copyright to Olivia. She preserves all his most valuable property.

After the marriage of his daughter Clara in October 1909 and the death of his youngest daughter, Jean, in December of the same year.

he was truly alone. Ravaged by age and failing health, he died in Redding on April 21, 1910.

2.2 The Synopsis of *The Prince and the Pauper*

In the ancient city of London, on a certain autumn day in the second quarter of the sixteenth century, a boy was born to a poor family of the name of Tom Canty. On the same day, another English child was born to a rich family of the name of Edward Tudor, Prince of Wales. After a number of years, both children are becoming teenagers.

Father Andrew is a priest who lives near Tom's house. He tells him a story about the gorgeous king and prince. Since that time on, one desire comes in time to haunt Tom day and night. It is to see the real prince, with his own eyes. By and by his reading and dreaming about princely life brings such an effect upon him that he begins to act as if he was a prince.

One day, in his way of begging, he comes to the Prince's palace. Here, he meets the prince who asks him to come to his cabinet. In this place, they tell each other about their daily lives. The prince is very interested in Tom's life at which he wants to experience it. Tom also wants to experience as a prince. Then both of them are exchanging their clothes. After this, they stand in front of the mirror and are so surprised because they resemble each other. Then the prince goes out of the palace wearing Tom's clothes while Tom lives in the palace as the prince.

When the prince is outside the palace, after a long distance, he meets a group of boys. He does not know his location at the time so he desires to ask one of them. He acts as a usual prince because he unrealizes that his appearance has changed. When he says that he is a Prince of Wales and wants to ask one of them, they insult and laugh at him. He is so angry to be treated like that. He spurs the nearest

boy with his foot and it makes his friends angry. The prince is rudely buffeted by plebeian hands and set upon and torn by dogs.

The prince meets John Canty, Tom's father, who brings him to Offal Court, his house. He does not know that the boy is not his son. On their way to the house, the prince is treated badly by John Canty. He is also treated badly by John Canty and his mother.

One day, there is a pageant, in which Tom, the false prince includes in it. When there is an occasion, the real prince, Edward can escape from John Canty. He knows Tom who becomes the prince. He approaches Tom to ask his own right again, but the mob mocks and laughs at him. The mob wants to kill him because they suppose that Edward has mocked the prince. They want to punish him. At the time being, there is a man whose name is Miles Hendon saves him from the mob. In this pageant too, there is an announcement that the king, Edward's father has died.

Miles Hendon and Edward leave the pageant. On their way to Hendon's apartment, they call on a little inn. Here, they meet John Canty. He wants to take Edward to his house, but Hendon prohibits and warns him. If he still wants to take Edward, he will kill him. Then Canty leaves them. Actually the inn is an apartment in which Hendon is living in. He has promised Edward that he will take care of him and be his elder brother. At that time, he tells Edward that he is actually the son of Richard, a baron in Kent. He has two brothers, the elder is Arthur and the younger is Hugh. He has a cousin too, named Lady Edith. Both Hendon and Hugh love Edith. Hugh ever makes a mistake and tells the father that it is a mistake of Hendon. Hendon is banished for three years. Then he joins the war. In his last battle, he is caught. For seven years, he becomes a slave until a foreign dungeon harbors him.

When the story finished, both of them go sleeping. The next day, when Edward is still sleeping soundly, Hendon leaves him for a

while but when he comes back, Edward is not in the place anymore. Canty and his gang kidnap him. They take him to a wood; they stay in a barn. At night, they tell each other why they become the thieves, murderers and beggars, and Edward listens to it. The next day, they go out of the wood. Along the trip, he and the gang make the riots. In an occasion, Edward escapes from them. Edward runs away to the wood. There he meets a hermit and says that he is a king. The hermit tells him that really he is an archangel. He tells Edward why he stays in the wood. In fact, he will have been a pope, but the king - Edward's father - has dissolved his religious house, so he goes into the wood. When Edward is sleeping, the hermit intends to kill him at midnight but he postpones it. He ties the king arms, legs and bandages his mouth so tight that he cannot cry out. At that time, Hendon comes and asks the hermit about Edward. The hermit tells him that the boy goes to an errand. Hendon asks the hermit to show the way. When both of them go out, Canty's gang releases the king.

In the gang, there are only two people who dislike Edward. They are John Canty and Hugo. Hugo always tries to make the king feels uncomfortable. In an occasion, Hugo and Edward involve in a fight but Hugo loses.

Many efforts have been done to make him having the robber and beggar characteristics, but it is nothing except the revenge given to Hugo. Hugo wants to revenge him so he cheats Edward. When there is an opportunity, Hugo takes him to steal. He steals a woman's pig and gives it to Edward while he runs away. The woman thinks that Edward is the thief so she tells the people around them. When the people will punish him, Hendon appears and saves him.

They go to Hendon Hall. When they come there, they meet Hugh but he pretends that he does not know Hendon. He also tells Hendon that the father and Arthur have died. Then Hugh enters the house for

a while. He comes again to the place with Lady Edith and the servants but all of them pretend not to recognize them. Hendon is supposed to be an impostor so he and Edward are captured and put in prison. After several days in prison, there is an old servant who comes to Hendon. From him, he knows everything happened after his leaving. From him too, Edward knows the condition of his kingdom after he leaves it. According to the servant, the new king becomes so kind to his people and he has destroyed the cruelest law that torments and oppresses the people. In a jail, too, he knows the unfairness of the England law.

Hendon is sentenced to sit on pallor for two hours. Edward cannot let it happen. He is angry to the officer. Hugh hears it and sentences them to be whipped but Hendon replaces Edward's position. After being sentenced they are released. They go to London. It is the night before the Coronation Day. There are many people along the street. Because of it, both of them are separated.

On the coronation day, when Tom will be crowned, Edward appears and tells them that he is the true king. He can prove it so he gets his crown again. He thanks Tom for what he has done to the kingdom. He also gives reward to Hendon and put Hugh in jail.



CHAPTER III THE MEANING OF THE TERMS

Before coming to further analysis of the thesis, it is necessary to explain the meaning of some terms dealing with the title. The recognition of them is very useful to assist the readers to understand the explanation of the discussion. It is impossible for someone to analyze a literary work without knowing them.

Since the main discussion in the thesis is about social conflict, it is very necessary to know and understand the meaning of it. To know more about the social conflict, this chapter is divided into two subchapters. Those are concerned with the meaning of conflict and the meaning of social conflict.

3.1 The Meaning of Conflict

Shaw states that "the opposition of person or forces upon which the action happens in drama or fiction is called a conflict (1972: 91-91)." It means that a conflict may happen if there are two opposing people or forces. It may deal with the opposition between men, a man and his own feeling, a man and a society and a man and nature. Such opposition will happen physically, like a struggle or a fight and psychologically like disagreement, argument or controversy.

The conflicts happen in literary works especially drama or fiction. Since a novel is a picture of real life, emphasizes the importance of details and has a mimetic characteristic (Wellek, 1990: 282-283), the problems that happen in real life may also happen in the novel. One of the problems is a conflict. Conflict always happens because a character always relates with his or her surrounding both men and nature. In doing such relationship he or she wishes to do and get anything but

sometimes his or her wishes are not the same with the others. Different wishes will create a conflict.

In *The Prince and the Pauper*, the conflicts also happen, for example: John Canty steals and robs things from the other, the priest detains the prince, Tom wishes to be a king and Tom quarrels with his grandmother.

It is similar with Stanton's statement: "conflict is the term applies properly only to a pair of forces each of which is attempting to conquer to the other or resisting being conquered by it (1964: 16)." It shows that the aim of each opposing force is to get a victory by defeating its rival. One force will try to influence another and on the other hand it does not want to be influenced.

3.2 The Meaning of Social Conflict

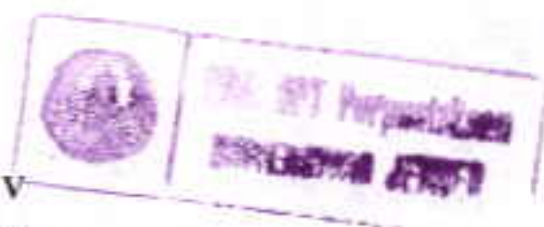
It is important to know the meaning of social conflict, as stated by Jones:

The second type of conflict is social: in this type the struggle is of one person against another: two women seeking to marry the same man, a detective pitted against a criminal, two men competing for a job, a child being conflict with his parents (1968: 30-31).

From the definition above, a social conflict means the opposition between a man and the others. The opposition will happen physically, though it can be directly or indirect. The opposite forces will try hard to force their rival to do as they want or to defend themselves from the rival. Such kind of conflict dominates the story in the novel *The Prince and the Pauper* so she takes it as the main discussion of the thesis.

The above statement is supported by Shaw who states that: "Another type of conflict is social: a struggle between man and man (1972: 92)."

Here, social conflict means the struggle of two opposite forces. In doing the struggle, of course someone wants to get a victory. It can be reached by making lose of the rival. In *The Prince and the Pauper*, such struggles also happen, for example, the struggle between Miles Hendon and John Canty, Hugh and Miles Hendon, Edward and the priest, and so on. Since there are many social conflicts happen in the novel, she will just discuss the social conflicts experienced by one of the main character, Edward.



CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

In *The Prince and the Pauper*, there are two boys: Edward and Tom, who are very similar in their hair, form, manner, nature and voice. However, they have different position. One is a prince and the other is a pauper. Not anybody can differentiate both of them. They change their clothes secretly. As the impact of this changing, automatically they also change their role. Edward becomes a beggar and Tom becomes a Prince. Because of their actions, they experience some troubles and conflicts, especially social conflicts.

The social conflicts that are experienced by Edward begin when he changes his position with Tom's. The people around him: the palace soldiers, the children, John Canty and his mother, John Canty's gang and Hugo, and the priest do not know that he is the prince. They suppose that he is Tom, the beggar. Edward does not realize that he has changed. He still thinks that he is the prince, so he always gives order to them, while they do not want to follow his commands because they think that Edward is not the prince. Those are the main causes of the social conflicts he experienced.

Therefore, the interchanging experienced by Edward gives him some good effects. After experiencing as a beggar, he knows and realizes that England's law is so cruel and not fair, especially to poor people. Canty and his gang become the beggars and robbers as the impact of this unfairness. However, they still love and respect their king. Edward also knows that there are still many people who live in poverty in his kingdom and he never knows this condition before, because he just lives in a palace that everything in it is very expensive and beautiful. This experience

is very valuable for him to apply when his time to rule the kingdom comes. He becomes a good king who is always fair, kind, and generous to all of his people.

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