

CHAPTER THREE ANALYSIS

III. 1. ANALYSIS OF THE INTRINSIC ELEMENTS

This chapter will perform the analysis of the intrinsic elements of *The Call of The Wild* those are plot, character, and setting respectively. This analysis is very important to see how these elements are inseparable and how they always make contribution to each other. Therefore, eventhough the writer devides them into sub-chapters, it is only to make the analysis technically easy to follow and brief.

III. 1. 1. SETTING

In *The Call of The Wild* setting plays an important role to support the idea of the emergence of primordial instinct within the main character.

This story begins with an introduction to Judge Miller's place, "a big house in the sun-kissed Santa Clara Valley." (p.2) where Buck is living his early stage of life. This scene projected a friendliness and warmth atmospheres which formed his opinion toward man in this

earliest time. "Sun-kissed" can be regarded as a symbol of the warmth love from the man

In addition to strengthen the atmosphere of this "lovely home", Judge Miller's place is situated as "stood back from the road, half hidden among the trees, through which glimpses could be caught of the wide cool veranda that ran around its four sides" (p.2) This description, however, depicts the secluded domestic of the house in which it has the effect of serenity and hospitality of its surrounding.

Meanwhile, Buck has had a chance that "on wintry nights he lay at the Judge's feet before the roaring library fire." (p.3). This warmth of fire, however, suggests the protection he gets under his kind master from the evil of wild world in wintry darkness.

The parallelism among the parts of this house is an example of how significant the effect of setting in this story to build Buck's character. The earliest scene, however, shapes and sharper his first view that life is easy while, moreover, it is conducting in peacefull way. There is nothing to make him carry out something difficult because everything has been prepared and seems to run well. This master is a loveable master from whom

he gets love and protection. Therefore, it is quite genuine for him to trust in men he knows.

In this case, all the loving kindness that Buck experiences with Judge Miller can be associated with the Southland's life. In a broader sense, Southland has the images of fire, sun, daylight, summer, and maternal warmth.

When he is kidnapped and compelled to the wild Northland, he finds that everything is extremely different from his lovely home. The atmosphere of Northland evokes the feelings of awful loneliness, fear, and misery to Buck's life.

During the first night on the trail he faces the great problem ; sleeping. He searches a warm place to sleep and sees "the tent illumined by a candle, glowed warmly in the midst of the white pain" (p. 24). Longs and desires for his former maternal protection he have ever got he decides to enter there. Yet, instead of getting what he wants, Buck is driven back violently into the cold weather. Having a feeling of "miserable and disconsolate, he wandered about among the many tents, only to find that one place was as cold as another" (p. 25).

The lack for a feeling protection and having trouble to find a warmth place to sleep forces him to use his brain to overcome the situation. At last the problem meets its solution when he is able to learn the trick of digging a hole for himself and finding he can sleep soundly and comfortably.

Here, the process of being apart from the bound of civilization are greatly affected by the hostile surrounding. Otherwise, this fierce circumstances pressures and stimulates his cunningness to adjust because any lack in it will drive him to a terrible death.

The next important atmosphere is situated when they pulls into Dawson. There, Buck finds that there are many men and countless dogs everywhere. However, most dogs he meets everywhere are Southland ones but they have been "the wild wolf husky breed". (p.49) Actually, these "wild wolf husky breed" every night sing a nocturnal song in which Buck's delighted to join.

However, it can not be separated from the mystical atmosphere that evokes by the haunting and glittering landscape of the Northland wilderness.

"With the aurora borealis flaming coldly overhead, or the stars leaping in the frost, and the land numb and frozen under its pall of snow, this song of the huskies might have been the defiance of life, only it was pitched in minor key, with long-drawn wailings and half-sobs, and was more the pleading of life, the articulate travail of existence. It was an old song, old as the breed itself—one of the first songs of the younger world in a day when songs were sad. It was invested with the woe of unnumbered generations, this plaint by which Buck was so strangely stirred. When he moaned and sobbed, it was with the pain of living that was of old the pain of his wild fathers, and the fear and mystery. And that he should be stirred by it marked the completeness with which he harked back through the ages of fire and roof to the raw beginnings of life in the howling ages." (p.50).

The above place's atmosphere drives a deep influence toward Buck to conduct a manner of a wild wolf rather than a dog of the tame Southland stamps with the marks of civilization. However, what about to arise in him is not

only depicted in the surface. It gradually equips his character with the wild instinct.

In addition to this fact, Buck's wandering in such a place like this Northland consequently makes the wild instinct becomes stronger and it leads his later conduct.

Among other things, the hostility between Buck and Spitz is triggered by this wild instinct. In fact, Spitz who is acknowledged as the master in the dog team feels that his leadership supremacy is threatened by this younger but stronger dog, Buck. With the atmosphere of "the wan white moonlight" which depicts the ghostly whiteness and foreshadowes by a ritualistic hunt for a white rabbit, their conflict reaches its climax.

The following scene, however, has a result in evoking a mystical experience which strengthen the whole moment :

"There is an ecstasy that marks the summit of life, and beyond which life can not rise. And such is the paradox of living, this ecstasy comes when one is most alive, and it comes as a complete forgetfulness that one is alive. This ecstasy, this forgetfulness of living, comes to the artist; caught up and out of himself in a sheet of flame; it comes to the

soldier, war-mad on a stricken field and refusing quarter; and it came to Buck, leading the pack, sounding the old wolf-cry, straining after the food that was alive and that fled swiftly before him through the moonlight. He was sounding the deeps of his nature, and of the parts of his nature that were deeper than he, going back into the womb of Time. He was mastered by the sheer surging of life, the tidal wave of being, the perfect joy of each separate muscle, joint, and sinew in that it was everything that was not death, that it was aglow and rampant, expressing itself in movement, flying exultantly under the stars and over the face of dead matter that did not move." (p.54)

It means that the struggle between life and death then is inevitable. It is the honor fighting which can only end in the death of one or the other. However, the dogs who circle around the combatants, and waiting for the born of genuine winner, intensifying the aura of this ritual fight.

The silent atmosphere arounds the battle drives Buck to a certain memory. Actually, this memory is also part

of his unconscious instinct which stimulated emerge in this fight (see character analysis),

"Buck seemed to remember it all - the white woods, and earth, and moonlight, and the thrill of battle. Over the whiteness and silence brooded a ghostly calm. There was not the faintest whisper of air - nothing moved, not a leaf quivered, the visible breaths of the dogs rising slowly and lingering in the frosty air." (p.55)

Furthermore, at the near time of defeat, Spitz sees the mystical aura which strengthens the atmosphere of the battle

"the silent circle, with gleaming eyes, lolling tongues, and silvery breaths drifting upward, closing in upon him as he had seen similar circles close in upon beaten antagonists in the past." (p.58)

The depiction above shows that Spitz established his supremacy as a lead over the dog team in the past surrounding by a similar situation.

There is a similar situation around the battle area to establish a leadership supremacy for Buck and Spitz. It means that "the rite of passage" for being a leader there must have a legitimization from the member of the dog team. It is expressed in the way the dogs make a circle around them. This circling of the dogs is regarded as the force that will increase the "spirit" of the combatant.

Buck is winning in this fight itself is depicted as "the dark circle became a dot on the moon-flooded snow as Spitz dissapeared from view." (p.58). However, it forms the atmosphere of his success. Buck has passed the "rite of passage" for the leadership succesion and he legally has been a leader, a master over the dog team.

The next important setting takes place when Buck and the dog team is passed into the hand of Scotch half-breed. In fact, this toil itself does not arise any pride to Buck and the dog team as a whole.

On the other hand, during the rest of the long trail, he is haunted by the memory of his youth on Sunland eventhough "the memory had no power on him." (p.68)

Sometimes it comes as imagination which is stimulated by the atmosphere of the camp. The imagination emerges wherever he crouches beside the fire :

"the flames were another fire, that when by this other fire he saw another and different men from the half-breed cook before him." (p.69).

That "other man" is the hairy man which stand beyond the fire, "in the circling darkness, Buck could see many gleaming coals, two by two, always two by two, which he knew to be the eyes of great beasts of prey." (p.70).

The imagination of the hairy man is his 'oldest' imagination of his ancient ancestors (see the character analysis). Actually, it often comes to him by the influence of the surrounding atmosphere which is represented here through "the flames"

Afterwards, the next scene is situated on a journey which takes place when Buck accompanies John Thornton and his partners in the search of gold into the East after "a fabled lost mine" (p.124). The term "fabled lost mine" arises from the fact that nobody has ever been there and find the treasure of this Mine. Therefore, it is suitable to describe that this lost mine "was steeped in tragedy

and shrouded in mystery." (p.125). The description undeniably evokes the atmosphere of uncertain situation and emerge the curiosity about what will happen next.

However, this occasion is important to the story's organization. The scene is the turning point where Buck begins to be confused in the dilemma. It is the choice between his love and affection to his beloved master and the intensifying of the wild from the depth of the forest.

The following scene, however, depicts the atmosphere of "the shrouded mystery" in the "uncharted vastness" (p.126) where no men have ever proven if the "lost mine" is really true :

"They went across divides in summer blizzards, shivered under the midnight sun on naked mountains between the timber line and the eternal snows, dropped into summer valleys amid swarming gnats and flies, and in the shadows of glaciers picked strawberries and flowers as ripe and fair as any the Southland could boast. In the fall of the year they penetrated a weird lake country, sad and silent, where wild-fowl had been, but where then there was no life nor sign of life - only the

blowing of child winds, the forming of ice in sheltered places, and the melancholy rippling of waves on lonely beaches." (p.127)

This journey penetrates into the deeper of the forest. They once come upon a path which it seems that "the path began nowhere and ended nowhere, and it remained mystery." (p.127). Here, the path's mystery arises the atmosphere of forest's "solitude"

Finally, instead of finding the "Lost Cabin", they find "a shallow placer in a broad valley where the gold showed like yellow butter across the bottom of the washing pan." (128). This description, however, show the unlimited gold richness in the place.

Eventually, there is nothing for the dogs to do, since their master are digging all day long. It means that the dogs, especially Buck has enough time to get a rest.

This situation is also strengthened with the atmosphere of forest that makes his old dreams of the "hairy man" frequently emerge. Meanwhile, the call of the wild often comes. However the curiosity to search the

source of the call drives him to wander into the deeper of this forest.

"... especially he loved to run in the dim twilight of the summer midnight, listening to the subdued and murmurs of the forest, reding signs and sounds as man may read a book, and seeking for the mysterious something that called - called, walking or sleeping, at all times, for him to come."

(p.130-31)

As the story moves which is signified by the defeat of the old bull he feels the consciousness of the new stir in this land emerges stronger. Here, the 'gesture' of nature itself seems enhance this "new stir"

"No longer was this fact borne in upon him in some subtle, mysterious way. The birds talked of it, the very breeze whispered of it. Several times he stopped and drew in the fresh morning air in great sniffs, reading a message which made him leap on with greater speed" (p.143)

'After the death of John Thornton, one can see the importance of setting to enhance the impression toward

the life of forest. Here, the setting is used mainly to describe how the atmosphere of nature is significant to build the mystical circumstances. This circumstances itself is related to the process of releasing the bound of man civilization and, then, join to the new stirring of life in the forest.

"Night came on, and a full moon rose high over the trees into the sky, lighting the land till it lay bathed in ghostly day. And with the coming of the night, brooding and mourning by the pool, Buck became alive to a stirring of the new life in the forest other than that which the Yeehats had made."

(p.148)

Finally, to memorize his love to his deceased master, John Thornton, every summer Buck always make a visit to the valley (p.151). This valley, in fact, is a place where the Yeehat never enters because it has been selected as "an abiding place" (p.151)

However, the mystical aura is surrounding the place since nobody has a will to enter it. Therefore, the unlimited richness of gold as well as the victims of the

treasure will remain a mystery. Consequently, the tale of a "Ghost Dog" (see character analysis) remains alive.

"He across alone from the smilling timberland and comes down into an open space among the tress. Here a yellow stream flows from rotted moose-hide sacks and sinks into the ground, with long grasses growing through it and vegetable mold overrunning it and hiding its yellow from the sun; (p.152)

III. 1. 2. CHARACTER

The main character of this novel is a dog named Buck, mixture of St Bernard and Scotch Shepherd dog. Physically, he weighs only one hundred and forty pounds in which from his St.Bernard father he has inherited size and weight and it is his Shepherd mother who has given shape to that size and weight.

His posture adds to him the dignity that comes because of good living and universal respect. This condition enables him to carry himself in "right royal fashion and acts the life of a sated aristocrat." (p.4). Obviously, with this condition it is reasonable for Buck to have a fine pride in himself "ever a trifle

egostistical, as country gentlemen sometimes because of their insular situation" (p.4).

The fact shows that his "noble condition" in this early stage can not be separated from his master's kindness. Therefore, it is reasonable that man in Buck's first point of view is a symbol of kindness, loveable master. He learns to trust in men he knows, give them credit for a wisdom that outreaches his own. This description undeniably brings an assumption that Buck's first conduct life is so easy and there is no need to struggle to face it.

Nevertheless, he can keep himself not to become "a mere pampered house dog" (p.4) although a part of "the way of survival" for him is still a matter of playing and easy living -- "he kept down the fat and hardened his muscles by hunting and kindreed outdoor while the love of water had been a tonic and a health preserver" (p.4)

All his depictions about a kind human master suddenly break down when Manuel, one of the gardener's helpers, sells him. Buck is moving hand to hand till he comes under "the red sweatered man".

The red sweatered man has ruled him through the law of club and actually every fight against him is always

ended in vain -- "That club was a revelation" (p.14). Therefore, it is no wonder that he knows for sure that "a man with a club was a lawgiver, a master to be obeyed, though not necessarily conciliated" (p.15). This opinion drives him to an attitude that attends to obey the human master especially who is equipped with the club.

Although the clash with this red sweatered man ends in vain, however, it has completed Buck with the reputation of The "Red-eyed devil" (11). That "name" belongs to him because he makes a great fight toward that red sweatered man.

Afterwards, Buck is bought by two French-Canadian employees, Perrault and Francois and he is shipped to the Northland. Buck thinks that both of these masters are "fair man, calm and impartial in mastering justice, and too wise in the way of dogs to be fooled by dogs" (p.17). However, it affects his attitude toward those man in which whatever they do are acceptable. In addition to this fact, eventhough there is no love affection for them, but Buck has his own attitude to give his respect to them, "none the less grew honestly to respect them" (p.16).

In this shipping, Buck also joins three other dogs respectively Curly, Spitz, and Dave. In fact, the intensifyied relationship between them and the join of the other dogs later in this team affects his development character very much. Those other dogs are Billee, Joe, and Sol-leks.

In his first day on Dyea beach he gets an unforgettable lesson when Curly is attacked and becomes a victim in his "friendly way" (p.20), makes advance to a husky dog. This harsh scene often comes back to Buck and it is arising his awareness that there is no fair play in this Northland. This moment is also important to be noted in accordance with the developing character of Buck. This occasion intensifies the emergence of hostility to Spitz since Buck considers that Spitz has ridiculed Curly's unfortune -- "Spitz ran out his tongue and laughed again, and from that moment Buck hated him with a bitter and deathless hatred" (p.21).

The life of Northland introduces him to the world of labour as well. In Northland, Buck must perform the tasks which are done by draft horses in the Southland. Due to the fact that he is under the rough but humane disciplin of those Perrault and Francois, so "though his dignity

was sorely hurt by thus being made a draft animal, he was too wise to rebel" (p.22). Even he discovers that "though the work was hard he found he did not particularly despise it" (p.27). However, this toil gradually accommodates himself by that "nameless, incomprehensible pride of the trail and trace, that pride which holds in the toil to the last gasp ..." (p.46).

The development of character can not be separated from the cautionary example of two other dogs of the team, Dave and Sol-leks. All their passiveness and unconcerned attitude have dropped from them. They take pride by the harness. The reason behind this attitude is caused by the fact that "the toil of the traces seemed the supreme expression of their being, and all that they lived for and the only thing in which they took delight" (p.28).

His physical appearance develops rapidly under this wild world. On the other word, it shows his capability to adjust himself to the changing conditions which lacks adjusment that causes a terrible death -- "his muscles became hard as iron and he grew callous to all ordinary pain ..." (p.32).

These physical development are compared with his in the past shows the sharp difference, "Buck's feet were not so compact and hard as the feet of the huskies. His had softened during the many generations since the day his last ancestor was tamed by a cave-dweller or river man." (p.43)

Under this circumstances Buck also has an opportunity to learn primordial beast instinct which die under the civilized convention , "And not only did he learn by experience, but instincts long dead became alive again. The domesticated generations feel from him." (p.32). It means that the domestication rules that have been a guidance in his whole life gradually disappear.

This instinct which expresses the new stirring life also stimulates him to the habits of a husky or wolf. However, he is affected by this new stirring life and, furthermore, it rapidly belongs to his own habitual.

"when on the still cold nights he pointed his nose at a star and howled long and wolflike, it was his ancestors, dead and dust, pointing nose at star and howling down through the centuries and through him." (p.33,34).

Being succesful in this first test of the wild world strengthens a felling of jealousy againts Buck. This felling emerges because Spitz the leader and master of the dog team considers him, the younger but stronger Southland dog, as a dangerous rival. Consequently Spitz is afraid that Buck will snatch his position as a master of the group.

On the other hand, Buck actually keeps the hatred againts Spitz during the toil. It becomes worse because his newborn capacity is developing. Eventually, it brings them in an inevitable clash for leadership among them.

Moreover, it is also because "he had been gripped tight by that nameless, incomprehensible pride of the trail and traces".(p.46). That pride that is belong to Spitz.

The long awaited fight occures when Buck and Spitz have a competition foreshadowed because of the hunt of a white rabbit. At the beginning it seems that Spitz is better and will be a winner. Yet, Buck is able to handle this fight since he has a combination of brain and instinct which does not belong to Spitz, "Buck possesed a quality that is made for the greatness -- imagination. He

fought by instinct, but he could fight by head as well ..." (p. 58)

Circling around by the huskies that are waiting for the honor kill, Buck finally becomes the winner of this fighting. He gets his leadership supremacy and a legitimization of being a lead-sledge dog.

Being a winner through this battle for survival means a lot for Buck's development of character. Spitz is a symbol of his ancestor power. His defeating Spitz opens the gate into the wild life. The kind of life lead by his ancestors from a long time ago. Consequently, Buck's developing self-confidence to face the wild world is gradually formed.

However, this self-confidence makes Buck feel that he is the right one to replace Spitz position. Actually, Francois gives his legitimization for Buck as a "two devils" (p.59) when he knows that Buck has won the fight against Spitz. Yet, Francois does not recognise well enough that he keeps clubbing Buck for it. However, the leadership supremacy has equipped Buck with the pride that can even conquer his fright of the law of the club.

The next important step of his character is encountered under the mastering of A Scotch half breed.

Actually, the toil is heavy and it is a monotonous life. The toil is not interesting at all and there is no more pride over it.

On the other side, the atmosphere of the circumstances affects his unconsciousness instinct emerges in the surface. There is "another fire and "another man" beside the real ones where he crouches beside the fire. This "other man" is depicted as a "hairy man"

"... was shorter of leg and longer of arm,... He was all but naked, a ragged and fire-scorched skin hanging part way down his back, but on his body there was much hair." (P.69)

In short, this 'hairy man' is a depiction of a wolf, the creature whom he believes as his ancient ancestors. The emergence of this 'hairy man' shows that the tie to the wild world becomes stronger and directs his conducts to be deeply involved with the life of the wolf. In a broader sense, the dreams of the hairy man means Buck instinctively aware about himself although the fact is not fully understood by him.

Furthermore, this heavy toil victimizes Dave. He must be shot to the death because the weariness eats him

to the bone and makes him suffer. This tragedy will stay in his mind as a memory of a 'red-sign' that the looser in the traces and toil will end in terrible death. It is actually the law of nature of this Nortland.

As the story moves, once again they are passed into the hand of other master. They are Hal, Charles, and Mercedes. The dogs have been dead-tired because of months of toil. The condition is getting worse since those three masters are not good masters. Hall and Charles always club the dogs when failing an impossible job. On the other hand, eventhough Mercedes protests for the whipping the "poor dears" (p.83) but she herself forces them pull her own weight on the overloaded sled.

Being almost dead under these foolish and cruel masters, Buck is rescued by John Thornton. In fact, after having a long rest and good treatment from Thornton, his physical health is getting better. In addition, Buck experiences the feeling of love, genuine passionate love, that he has never encountered during his life, not even under the benevolent of kind master, the Judge Miller.

It is understandable since Thornton has not only saved his life, but more than that, he is also an ideal

master who pays attention toward his dogs as if "they were his own children" (p. 103)

Furthermore, his love and affection toward Thornton are expressed in adoration and a fear that he will lose his loveable masters just as Perrault and Francois and the 'Scotch half-breed' that have passed out from his life.

Meanwhile, the inner conflict has arised in him besides his love to Thornton. It is conditioned because his primitive instinct is still active and remains alive. His love to Thornton is a part of his longing for love and affection which belongs to the life of Southland. Yet, the brutal experiences he gets under an extreme of circumstances has emerged this primitive instinct to be as strong as the desires of being loved.

"He was a thing of the wild, come in from the wild to sit by John Thornton's fire, rather than a dog of the soft Southland stamped with the marks of generations of civilization." (p.106)

Actually, this primitive instinct is transferred from his ancient ancestor. It comes to him through a long process and gradually becomes permanent. Therefore,

Buck's life can not be separated from this influence anymore. He is tied to the code of this primitive instinct and it will be part of him for the rest of his life. However, sooner or later this instinct will manifest himself to conduct Buck's life.

Furthermore, his love to Thornton will always lead him back everytime he wants to join the primordial life. It means that until this time the feeling to love and to be loved still has its power on him. His expression of love is showed with his endless faithfulness and devotion toward his master. He will do anything and even sacrifice his life for his master. For example, when Thornton almost die because of drowning, Buck tries his best to save him without considering his own life.

Moreover, this superhero action takes place when Buck is able to pull an impossible thousand pounds of load in his master's gambling. This success is very important for his later conduct since it enables his master to pay off his debts and makes a journey with his partners to find gold in The East in which Buck also join this group.

However, the atmosphere of the forest influences his primordial instinct. Here, this primordial instinct

emerges and develops rapidly (see the setting analysis). In fact, his old dreams of the short-legged hairy man and the sounds from the depth of the forest often comes to him. Frequently, Buck wonders with the hairy man in that "imagined-other world" while this imagination is added with the sounds from the forest arises a strange desires, a "sweet gladness" he has never felt before. It makes him aware of the "wild yearnings and stirrings for he knew not what." (p.129).

However, it serves an "Irresistible impulses" (p.130) which seizes him. This impulses support his conduct profoundly. When the old familiar sound - a long drawn howl- comes from the forest, he decides to fulfill this call.

There he meets his 'older brother', the hairy man who has haunted his life since he is in the trail of toil. In fact, his older brother is a wolf. Being conducted by a feeling that this "creature" is his older brother, Buck makes a friendly advance to wards him. At first, it seems that this effort does not work since physically Buck is three times the wolf's weight and the wolf's head only reach Buck's shoulder. The fact has

frightened the wolf. Eventually, Buck's pertinacy to make a friend is rewarded. They become friend.

Actually, the acceptance means that one step toward the life of a wolfpack meets its demand. Buck running side by side with his brother toward the place from where the call comes serves him "a wildly glad" (133). He has an imagination as if he has ever done this things before in "somewhere in that other and dimly remembered world" (p.133). What it is described as a 'remembered world' is a manifestation of his own old instinct.

Nevertheless, once again his love to Thornton leads him back. Here, the conflict between his devotion toward his beloved master and the need to fulfill the call from the forest will reach the peak. However, all this time he is engrossed by the feeling of love. It even emerges in a fear of losing this master "...never let Thornton out of his sight." (p.134)

Besides, when he is staying besides his master, the shadows of his older brother and the impressions of the land has haunted him again and again. Actually, he has been a part of the forest, part of the wild. He has ensured that the forest is his own, real home. The

development of his character is shown clearly in the following paragraph :

"His cunning was wolf cunning, and wild cunning; his intelligence, shepherd intelligence and St Bernard intelligence; and all this, plus and experience gained in the fiercest of schools, made him as formidable a creature as any that roamed the wild." (p.136)

The reason above conducts him to search into the depth of the forest since there is nothing for him to do in the camp while Thornton is busy digging his gold.

By wandering in the depth of the forest and being guided by the instinct which comes from the old hunting of the primordial world has dragged him down to a greater fight of supremacy. It occurs when he meets the chief of moose, a great bull whom is "larger and more formidable quarry" (p. 139)

Actually, this bull is three hundred weight more than half a ton; lived a long, strong life, full "of fight and struggle". Yet, compared to the creature whose "head does not reach beyond his great knuckled kness" (p.141) but equipped with the combination of intelligence

and experience from the fiercest of schools, the old moose bull is nothing. He is dead by Buck's teeth.

The death of this greater, formidable enemy has completed one of "the rite of passage" toward the life of the forest. He is not only a master of the dog team but also a master of others living things in the forest.

Being surrounded by this new stirring of the land, (see setting analysis) he comes back to the camp where Thornton is staying. Ironically, he finds that Thornton, Hans, Pete and all the dogs that belongs to Thornton are dead because of the arrows of Yeehats.

However, the scene of the terrible death really impresses him and arise an incredible madness toward the murderer.

"For the last time in his life he allowed passion to usurp cunning and reason, and it was because of his great love for John Thornton that he lost his head." (p. 145)

Conducting by the spirit of making a fair revenge toward the killers of his master, he rips into The Yeehats when they are dancing. Buck performs the 'life show' that they have never seen before.

"... when they heard a fearful roaring and saw rushing upon them an animal the like of which they had never seen before. It was Buck, a live hurricane of fury, hurling himself upon them in a frenzy to destroy." (p.145-46)

The chief of the Yeehats is the victim. Buck rips the throat wide open till "the rent jugular spouted a fountain of blood." (p.145) More than that, he avenges the murder of Thornton with such ferocity that makes him for them the "Fiend Incarnate" (p. 146)

However, his success to kill the Yeehats has born a great pride toward himself, the pride he has never felt before. He has killed a man, the noblest game during his life. It is harder to kill a husky dog or the great bull moose than a man without their arrows and clubs.

However, this success is the climax for all his conflicts. The bound of man does not tie him anymore. He has a freedom to choose his way because he is a master for himself. Eventually, Buck is ready to follow the new stirring of the land and obeys the call of the wild. He realizes that the only thing he wants to do is joining the life of his older brothers, the wolfpack.

Through the 'prerequisite ceremony' of the wolf pack that leads by "an old wolf, gaunt, and battle-scarred" (p.150), Buck has gotten his legitimation as a member of this wolves pack. He has fulfilled the call of the wild perfectly.

Moreover, what remains for The Yeehat is only a legend that there is a "Ghost Dog ... with splashes of brown on head and muzzle, and with a rift of white centering down the chest," (p.151) that runs at the head of the wolves pack. They are afraid of this Ghost Dog since his incredible performance are greater than all their power.

However, the movement toward the life of this wolves pack is not stable. Sometimes, conducting by his old feeling of love toward Thornton, Buck will visit the valley where the unlimited richness laid down and as well the grave of his beloved master.

III. 1. 3. PLOT

The main character of *The Call of The Wild* is Buck, mixture of St. Bernard and Scotch Shepherd dog. He lives an easy early life, under the protection and affection from his kind master, The Judge Miller. This condition

will emerge a question about what will happen to Buck in his later conduct which is extremely different from his earlier stage.

From the exposition it is explained that the good life enables Buck carry himself in "right royal fashion" and acts the life of a sated aristocrat. Under this "noble condition", it is reasonable for him to have a fine pride toward himself -- "he was a king, king over all creeping, crawling, flying things of Judge Miller's place, human included." (p.4)

This fact is supported by a background of Judge Miller's estate where Buck spends his early stage of life. This place is situated as a Sun-kissed Santa Clara Valley that evokes an atmosphere of hospitality and the warmth of maternal love. Human kindness is like a warmth of sun which arises everyday.

Nevertheless, it is important to be noted that this easy living does not make him to be a pampered house dog. Buck is able to keep his physical performance well. However, supporting by the fact, he is choosed to be a sled dog for the Northland's needs. Furthermore, his performance is very important in relation with the ability to survive in an extreme changed conditions.

can die in the same way. He realizes that he will end easily in a terrible death if he does not obey that man whether he like it or not. However, It shows that Buck uses his cunning in this situation.

Meanwhile, it is also explained that he is "not necessarily conciliated". The statement emphasizes a meaning that it might rebell againts the cruel master if there is a chance to do that. It means that his acknowledgment that a man is a master he must obey is not a steady devotion.

As the story moves, Buck and some of the other sled dogs are shipped to the Northland. There, he finds that the circumstances of the Northland's environment is extremely different with the Southland's. Compared to the Southland, Northland are the symbols of the darkness, frost, moonlight, winter, and cold weather.

However, the fact is clearly presented with the describtion of the tents which glowed warmly in the midst of the cold when, on the other side, Buck has a problem to sleep comfortably. This presentation is not only to contrast his condition under the maternal warmth Southland, but also to support the idea how the wilderness of Northland is very important in developing

his character. Actually, he is dependent character in Southland but the wilderness of Northland has forced him to be independent.

The following events when Curly is attacked in her friendly advance to a husky dog and Dave who must be shot in his wearied conditon because of the heavy toil are events that does not only enhance his opinion that there is no fair play in the wilderness of the world. This event also serves to support his later consciousness about the importance of survival in this circumstances or he will die.

Under the mastering of Francois and Perrault his physical and psychological characters develop rapidly. They teach the dogs with the pride of work. This value of pride somehow has strengthened them even in worst conditions. On the other hand, this pride bears his ambition of getting a leadership supremacy over the sled dogs team. Actually, this spirit also belongs to Spitz, the acknowledged master of the dog.

Being influenced by the mystical atmosphere of the Northland, the strange feeling that he is not a Southland dog anymore, who is bound to the convention of man civilization emerges. He is delighted to act wolflike

which he has never done before. However, it emerges without any effort as if it has belonged to him since a long time. Actually, it is as if the beginning process of being deeply involved with the code of primordial life. We will see than that this influence of the nature makes this feeling is going to be stronger.

As it has been explained above, the pride of work has equipped Buck with the ambition to be a leader of the dog team. This ambition is triggered by his hatred against Spitz, the master of the dog team. Under the frosty circumstances and circling by the dog team this fight is inevitable occurred. Both of them are powered by the spirit of the Northland. They know for sure that this fight determines their position of the dog team. The law of nature has given her command that the winner will be the leader while for the looser he does not other choise but has to leave the dog team or end in the death.

Eventually, Buck has won the fight and naturally he is the new master of the dog team. Besides the rule of Francois and Perrault, his wish is a command for others sled dog.

When the story moves, Buck is passed handed to the hand of 'Scotch half breed'. Here, the influence of

circumstances once more manifest clearly in surface. These are the dreams of a 'hairy man' which have haunted his sleep. Actually, the appearance of this hairy man in his imagination is one step forward toward the description of the real physical performance of his ancient ancestor. He gradually grasp his awareness of his own personality. This dream is also a continuation from his attitude to act the wolflike.

Following the fact, once more Buck is sold to a family whose three members. They are Hal, Charless and Mercedes. What he gets from them only to review his bitter experiences with the red sweatered man. What they have done makes the dogs almost killed. The mastering of these cruel masters is ended when he is rescued by John Thornton.

In fact, his worse condition is getting better under Thornyon's treatment. Not only that Buck experiences the feeling of love that is even greater than he has ever experienced in Santa Clara Vally (see character analysis). Here, his trust toward a man and the rule of the man is growing again but it actually emerges in a fair way. Buck gives all his faithfulness willingly and

without a fear that his master will conduct his life with the rule of the club.

Following the fact, despite his love and affection toward this master, the instinct which is built up during his life in Northland remains alive and latent in his life. He feels that he is a part of the wild wolf pack than a tame Southland dog. This conflict of founding his real identity will clearly appears when he accompanies Thornton to the East for gold.

The love, affection and devotion toward his master are showed in his action to save his master when he is almost dead in drowning and when Thornton is attacked in a bar. His performance in these two action shows his qualified performance as a superdog that has been tested by the wilderness of the world.

His fate is changed by a journey to the East for gold. However, the supporting situation which includes the atmosphere of the forest and the opportunity to search into the depth of the forest makes his old question of his identity arise in surface. One of them is his dream of the 'hairy man' which he is experienced under the Scotch half breed is not only in his imagination. It comes true in the form of the call from

the forest. However, leading by his instinct and curiosity, he searchs this sound in the depth of the forest where surely this sound comes. In fact, it is not a useless effort. Buck finally finds who is sounding the call. He is a wolf, his brother.

Moreover, the acceptance of this wolf makes his way to join the world of the forest goes easier. Yet, despite the permanent movement toward the forest's life, his love leads him back to his master. He is back and forth between the love and the call from the forest.

While he is back to the forest again he finds that his ambition to test his power meets its purpose. He meets his next combatant in the figur of the great bull moose, the chief of the moose. In the fighting Buck becomes the winner and it as well completely his "rite of passage" toward the life of forest. This winning also makes him understand that he is part of the wolves pack and not the member of the moose herd. It gives him a certainty that he is ready to face all the fighters even who comes from the depth of the forest.

The pride he takes from his success in defeating the great bull moose eventually is not sufficient to support his step to leave the bound of the man. Once again, love

to Thornton leads him back. Yet, the fact he has there is very painful. His master and the other team are death in terribly.

With the incredible power and mad Buck revenges The Yeehats tribe who are dancing in their camp. This avenge makes the chief of the Yeehat becomes the victim. He is dead with the throat opened. Buck has become the 'Fiend Incarnate' for The Yeehats. Following the fact, what remains for him is a legend that he is a "Ghost Dog" whose cunningness is greater than the best hunter they ever have.

Actually, the death of some Yeehats makes him aware that man without a club or arrow is nothing compared to his power, it is much more difficult to kill Spitz or the great moose bull. Man is not master that he must be afraid of. He is greater than a man.

In addition to the fact, the death of Thornton and his success to kill some Yeehats makes his way to join the life of wolves pack open wide. Supposedly he has a greater power and qualification than the master of the wolves pack, he is given the position of the head of the pack.

Moreover, his love to Thorton is an endless love. He memorizes his love by making a visit to the valley where his master meets his death.

III. 2. ANALYSIS OF THE EMERGENCE OF PRIMORDIAL INSTINCT WITHIN BUCK IN *THE CALL OF THE WILD*.

The main purpose of this thesis is analysing the emergence of primordial instinct of Buck as the main character in "*The Call Of The Wild*". Here, the primordial instinct is very important concerning his decision to reject the convention of human civilization to join the life of wolf pack. However, the writer thinks that this emergence of primordial instinct which is encountered by the main character can not be separated from certain conditions.

What the author means with these certain conditions are the combinations of his innerself and outer influence of the main character. This combination, however, is very significant toward the development of Buck's character. Eventually, the whole process above leads him to decide what kind of life he wants and what he really wants from this life he chooses.

From the exposition it is known that Buck is only formerly only a tame dog whose life is dependent to the master and environment's kindness. Yet, as the story moves the readers get an impression that eventually Buck is lead by by this primordial insinct in any condition he is.

Buck can not be regarded as an ordinary dog. He succeeds in dealing all the problems; the bad treatments from the cruel master and the extreme condition which is representated by the wilderness of Northland's nature. The acknowledgment for his heroic actions to save his masters (see intrinsic analysis) and the legend of a "Ghost Dog" among the Yeehats legitimate this fact. Buck is able to combine good physical performance, cunningness, and his primordial instinct as a beast into one personality.

Furthermore, his strong performance appears when he is able to defeat the strongest enemy respectively Spitz, the master of the dog team, and the great moose bull. The two winnings have significant effects toward his life since it gives him strength and self-confidence to conquer the life in the wild world. His defeating Spitz means that he is master of the dog team while the defeat

of the great moose bull signifies the fact that he also has power over another kind of creatures.

Besides, one can not deny the fact that London tries to complete the character of Buck with the unique characters of human being. Buck experiences such feelings which exclusively belong to human nature such as loneliness, sorrow, love, and doubt. However, it will not be too much to say that his character is beyond nature. Therefore, his strong personality and is added with his "beyond nature" character makes him appropriate to be regarded as a superdog.

It is important to be noted that the process to be free from man convention is conducted in a difficult way. Buck lives back and forth between Thornton's camp and the jungle, between his love and his desire to join the life of wolves pack. The description shows that love, one of the manifestation of human convention, has strong influence on in him.

Here, his doubt to determine what kind of life he wants, however, brings an assumption that Buck has not been a complete independent character. Eventhough he succeeds in defeating his enemies but it does not help him to be free from the bound of man. During his life Buck

has been tied to the convention of human's rule and depends on this convention, whether it is conducted in good or bad treatments. Buck actually is not accustomed to conducting his own life.

His desire to join the life of wolves pack becomes stronger in perfect form even under the mastering of Thornton, his beloved master. Logically, this desire to be free or escape from human convention should emerge in Northland where he gets bad treatments. It means that the process of the emergence of his primordial instinct itself does not arise directly but it is a gradual process.

In addition to this fact, Buck might be still in his doubt if Thornton is not killed. His choice to follow the surmon of his forest brothers actually is supported by the fact that he is not tied to his master anymore. There is no master to whom he must give his fidelity. Actually his visiting to the grave of Thornton in the valley every year shows that the value of love still has its strenght toward his later conduct. Nevertheless, his decision to join the life of jungle in the wolves pack is the best decision he can make. From the experiences he gets and his primordial instinct, Buck becomes know for sure that

he is a part of nature and must join this kind of life to satisfy his feelings.

Based on the concept of Maslow's Hierarchy Needs, the development of Buck's character becomes easier to understand. Maslow regards that human motivations are conducted gradually from the lowest degree until they reach the highest degree (see theoretical framework).

Buck's decision to join the wolves pack shows that he has reached the highest degree of need. He is able to be what he really wants to be, chooses the kind of life conducting by his own decision. In fact, he takes this decision after encountering many experiences which gratifies his gradual needs respectively the physical needs, safety and security, love and belongingness and self esteem.

The fact that he still memorize his love to Thornton can be understood in a term that a living creature, no matter human or beast, is not a simple character. A living creature is a complicated character. There is no theory that is able to explain this completeness completely and perfectly. However, a living creature is still a mystery. One phenomenon can not be regarded as a representative answer to many question.

According to Maslow's theory, Buck is able to reach his highest degree that is his freedom. Nevertheless, the value of love that belongs to the lower degree has its influence toward his life in the wolves pack.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION