

The home where he belongs, the books he has read and his young age has urged him to be a seaman. The peaceful village and the living in the mansion have bored him. The peacefulness might have let him think of another opposite situation where he always becomes the hero in the hard times. He does it so many times in his voyages. Whenever there is leisure time, he begins to dream and because of these dreams, he is unprepared for the next surprised situation.

Jim is a dreamer. His dream is being a hero in the life at sea that should only exist in the fiction:

On the lower deck in the babel of two hundred voices he would forget himself, and beforehand live in his mind the sea life of light literature. He saw himself saving people from sinking ships, cutting away masts in a hurricane, swimming through a surf with a line; or as a lonely castaway, barefooted and half-naked, walking on uncovered reefs in search of shellfish to stave off starvation. He confronted savages on tropical shores, quelled mutinies on the high seas, and in a small boat upon the ocean kept up the hearts of despairing men --always an example of devotion to a duty and as unflinching as a hero in a book (11).

For Jim, the success of his imaginary achievement is the best part of life. That's why Jim wants to be a seaman. Because he can fulfill his dream of heroic act as what he has read in the book.

After the training, he sails as the first mate in the Palestine, which is bound to Samarang. In the middle of the voyage, his back was injured by a falling spar and he is hospitalized. Recovered from his injury, he does not return home instead

he sails as the chief mate in the Pilgrim ship, Patna, that brings 800 Moslem pilgrim to their holyland.

In Arabian Sea, Patna hit something in her peak of compartment and she leaks since there is a big hole. The officers of Patna claim that they can not repair her and she will sink in a few minutes. The officers run to the boat and save their own life's. They ask Jim to follow them, but, in the beginning he refuses. In this moment, he still reminds of his duty to save the pilgrims who are sleeping on the ship. And Cowardice does not proper for Jim in that moment. But, later, Jim sees the gush of water that blows to Patna and she begins to tremble. Jim's secret fear appeals and he jumps. This single act is evidence that he is a coward instead of a hero as what he always perceives of himself. He values himself too high and he finds nothing in himself. He misjudges himself. He is ashamed of himself and his sensitivity has made him a high tempered person. However, Jim's will to attend the inquiry is one of his good qualities. He would rather take the consequence of his failure instead of escape as the other officers do. The good will of attending the inquiry signifies that he intend to be a mental hero rather than a physical hero.

... I became positive in my mind that the inquiry was a severe punishment to that Jim, and that his facing it --practically of his own free will -- was redeeming feature in his abominable case. .. (57)

In the inquiry, the verdict is that he loss his certificate. The loss of the certificate indicates the loss of honor for Jim. And Marlow --the teller of Jim's tale in the book- tries to help him by finding another job for Jim. But Jim could not stand longer for any job, as long as he hears somebody talks about Patna accident.

In the discussion between Marlow and Stein, Stein says that Jim is romantic because Jim has felt into his dream. "I understand very well. He is romantic" (162). Marlow is surprised by Stein's term. Stein has defined Jim's case just with such simple word. According to Marlow, Jim is the difficult matter by being so simple. For Stein it is not good for an individual to fall into dream. The man who falls into a dream is like a man who falls into sea. If he is inexperienced, not clever or strong enough to climb out of water, he will drown. He says that Jim is immature and inexperienced young man. "The youngest human being now in the existence," (167) And sending Jim to Patusan is the best thing that may cure Jim. He is dependent to Marlow. Those previous discussed facts are the proofs of his dependence. He can not solve his problem by his own.

In Patusan, again, Jim is well known as the white, who protects the land. He is loved, honored and respected by Patusan people. They call him Tuan Jim: as one might say --*Lord Jim*. The first few days in Patusan are the hard days for Jim. He has to fight with the local army because he is a stranger. He lost and put in jail for several days until he can escape and he is saved by the wife of the other remarkable man in the race, old Doramin, who is Stein's old friend. Stein has given Jim the friendship ring between he himself and Doramin. Doramin and Jim incorporate to rule the land. Jim is the protector and Doramin is the chief who rules the land. Thus Jim can run his business in Patusan.

In this remote land, Jim has become the wise, forgivable man. But, Jim still can not forget his past and he refuses to return to the world where he once belongs. "...because I have not forgotten why I came here. Not yet !" (230) Jim has found the Malay girl. Her name is Jewel. They love each other. She also becomes the

reason why Jim does not want leave the land. She is one of the last cures for Jim's pain.

But suddenly, a group of bandit ruins all Jim has built up by killing his closest friend, whose father is Doramin. He thinks that everybody blames him and staring at him for Dain Waris's death. He feels isolated. "He was inflexible, and with the growing loneliness of his obstinacy his spirit seemed to rise above the ruins of his existence" (308). He said that he has no more life because he can not hide from it anymore. Wherever he goes, his guilt will follow him. He refuses to listen to his girl and his servant who ask him to fight or to escape. He has his choice. There was nothing to fight for and there is no escape. He has experienced it with Patna accident and he realizes that he can not forget the past. It is two years after the accident, and he has learn a lot. He gives up his life. He owes somebody else's life and he should pay it with his.

... People remarked that ring which he has dropped on his lap fell and rolled against the foot of the white man... While Jim stood stiffened and with bared head in the light of torches, looking him straight in the face, he clung heavily with his left arm round the neck of a bowed youth, and lifting his deliberately right, shot his son's friend through the chest (312).

The white lord friend died. That is the end of the tale. Jim has paid his fault and he feels satisfied. He is tormented by the guilt for a long time, until he tries to escape to the remote land. And now he has atoned it and he is free, thought he has to pay by sacrificing his life. He solves his problem bravely. He can go now by honor because he has no more debt. "They say that the white man sent right and left at all

those faces a proud and unflinching glance... Not in the wildest boyish vision could he have seen the alluring shape of such an extraordinary success!"(312-313) Thus, Jim has already been mature because he can solve the problem shadows all his life, and he is proud of it. He has mastered his life.

But, Conrad tries to portray that life is a mystery and Jim represents it. His decision to leave everything is the success for his own sake and what about his girl. He leaves her to 'celebrate her pitiless wedding. Is he satisfied now by his 'exalted egoism'? 'Who knows? He is gone, inscrutable at heart, ...(313) Jim is a puzzling character just like the life itself

A.2. PLOT

The tale is about the young man that has valued himself too high. He loves to dream and he is dreaming to be a hero such as in the life of literature. He decides to go to sea to fulfill his dream. But, unfortunately, he fails in undergoing the test of life. He finds himself as the coward rather than being a hero as he always imagines. This case creates the big problem in his life.

In the Patna's accident, Jim first tries to refuse the cowardice done by the other officers. But when he sees the gush of wind and the water hit Patna which has already begun to sink, suddenly his fear appears but he does not realize it. Because of his fear, he jumps out the Patna and abandons the ship and her passengers in their doom. This act is the fault for Jim. He is a seaman that has a code in its role in the seafife. Jim's act by leaving his ship and passenger is wrong because he has broken the code of the seamen. And breaking the code means the loss of honor as the seaman too.

It is a shameful day, when another ship saves Patna and brings her to the port. The incident creates a big scandal and the trial is held to inquire the mishap. In the trial, all officers disappear but Jim. Thus, Jim attends the inquiry alone.

However, Bierly, the French captain, has offered him a renegade. He never makes any mistake in his life and he could not imagine the life without honor. Though Jim's will to attend the inquiry is good, but Bierly thinks that it is a silly act. His courage in this case is not essential.

There is a kind of courage in facing it out as he does, knowing very well that if he went away nobody would trouble to run after him. "Courage to be hanged!" said Bierly. That sort of courage is of no use to keep man straight, and I don care a snap for such courage (56)

Jim is already sensitive young man, and the case brings him into the deep guilt and he becomes more and more sensitive. Someday, in the crowd, villagers brought a yellow dog, And the dog was weaving himself among the people and Marlow's companion stumble over him. The dog leaped away without a sound and the man raises his voice a little, said with a slow laugh, "Look at that wretched cur." And suddenly, Jim passed. He heard it and he thought that the man spoke to him. Jim asked Marlow, "Do you speak to me?" by an angry expression. Marlow did not understand by Jim's saying, until Jim said again, "Now you see I am not afraid you try to crawl out of it, Who's cur now -hey!" Then, at last Marlow understood. (58-60)

Marlow is the story teller of the tale in the novel. He is the one who knows Jim best. Jim talks to him everything. He hopes that Marlow can help him in the inquiry, but he can not plead for him. Because of the close relationship and

Marlow's understanding of Jim's problem, he finds another job for Jim. Jim is a talented young man and his work is good. His master is glad and satisfied with his job. He has considered that Jim is his son. But again he leaves the job because he hears someone talks about Patna incident.

In the mist of his forlorn state he heard his companions begin to abuse someone. "What keep you from jumping, you lunatic?" said a scolding voice. The chief engineer left the sternsheets, and could he heard clambering forward as if with hostile intentions against "the greatest idiot that ever was". The skipper shouted with rasping effort offensive epithet from where he sat at the oars. He lifted his head at the uproar and heard the name "George", while a hand in the dark struck him on the breast. What have you gotten to say for your self, you fool?" queried somebody, with a sort of virtuous fury. "They were after me," he said. "They were abusing me-abusing me ...by the name of George.(92)

And Jim suddenly leaves the job, though the chief tries to stop him from leaving. For many times, Jim leaves his jobs just because he is offended by some abuses or talks about Patna. Until Marlow discusses his problem with Stein, a trader, who has a trading posts at the some places in South East Asia. And he suggests Marlow to sent him to Patusan where none knows better but Stein himself. He needs to replace his old trading agent because he is ill-used person. His name is Cornelius and he becomes the big enemy of Jim.

Jim agrees to be sent to Patusan, where he can bury his past. This is the proofs that Jim can not live among his people. Besides he can bury his past, Jim decision is also influenced by Marlow's. It is because he can not solve him

problem by himself but he is so dependent to Marlow since Marlow is the only one who understand him better than the other. He hasn't a free decision of his own.

Two years after the departure of Jim to Patusan, Marlow visits him to ask him to return to the world where Jim should belong. At that moment, Marlow sees the fame, love and honor in Jim's life. Marlow says that he has mastered his life. But there he still can not forget his past. "--because I have not forgotten why I came here. Not yet!"

And he prefers to stay at the remote land as dark as the jungle around it. And when Marlow tries to force him to depart, he is once again offended.

' "Confound you!" I cried."Stop this."

' "Aha! you see," he cried, crowing, as it were, over meplacidly. "Only," he went on, "you just try to tell this to any of them here..."

' "Mystery," he repeated before looking up. "Well, then let me always remain here."

Those conversations mean that Jim still remembers his past and he can not forget him. He would rather to stay because nobody knows his past. He was trusted, honored and respected in Patusan.

Until, Jim makes a second mistake. His forgiveness to the bandits has brought him to his death. Gentleman Brown and his group have ruined all the fame that Jim has built. They attack Dain Waris's army to disgrace Jim and torn the trust given by the people. This time he solves his problem wisely. He has learned that wherever he goes, the guilt shadows his life and he can not escape from it. Death is the solution of his problem. He does not agree with his girl and his servant that escape or fighting are the solution of his problem. He said that there is nothing to

fight for and there is no escape. He has a freedom to decide. He decides to surrender to pay his friend's death by his.

At the end of the story, Jim is dead. It is his success to atone his guilt. But a question still remains whether he is satisfied by leaving his girl in the deep grave because of his decision creates a new problem for his immortal soul to leave in a such way. No one knows, and he is gone with the proud and unflinching glance in his face.

Besides the inner conflict, there are others kinds of conflicts existing in the story. Jim against another man when he quarrel's with the crews, fight with Tengku Alang, Kassim, Sherif ali; deceived by Cornelius and Brown. Jim has a conflict with nature when he has to overcome the jungle when he first arrives at Patusan. And finally, he has a conflict with the society when he breaks the code as the sailor and the inquiry has proved it.

A.3 SETTING

Jim comes from the family that live in the mansion where the situation is so peaceful and unchangeable:

Originally, he came from a parsonage. Many commanders of the fine merchant-ship come from these abodes and peace. Jim's father possessed such certain knowledge of the Unknowable as made for the righteousness of people in cottages without disturbing the ease of mind of those whom an unerring providence enables to live in the mansions. The little church on a hill had the mossy grayness of a rock seen through a ragged screen of leaves. It had stood there for centuries, but the trees around probable

remembered the laying of the first stone. Below, the red front of the rectory gleamed with warm tint in the midst of grass-plots, flower beds, and firs-trees, with an orchard at the back, a paved stable-yard to the left, and the sloping glass of green-houses tacked along a wall bricks. The living had belonged to the family for generations; ...(10-11).

The living at the mansion bores Jim. The existence the church is a symbol that there is not much progress in the village. And it is not only Jim who wants to leave this peaceful village. There so many predecessors who build their career as the seaman and succeed. It is because of the books that made Jim have such desires to go to sea. When he is on the training, "he can see the big ships departing, the board-beamed ferries constantly move, the little boats floating far below his feet, hazy splendor of the sea in the distance, and the hope of a stirring life in the word of adventure" (11). Everything seems to move in the port. There is nothing that stays in its places forever. It is quite different with the old church in his village which only the old tree beside it that know when the first time it is built. In the port, everything moves. He is so suited with such kind of life where everybody works hard and everything is so dynamic. The situation in the port raises the hope for adventure as what he frequently read in his books.

Patna herself is described as the old ship. "The Patna was a local steamer as old as hill, lean like a greyhound, and eaten up with rust worse than a water-tank (16)". She brings the pilgrims to the holyland. They streams in urged by faith and hope of paradise. The steadiness and the stillness that make him dream. Just like his peaceful village, it makes him dream to be another person such in the book.

'How steady she goes,' thought Jim with wonder, with something like gratitude for this high peace of ease and sky. At such time his thought would be full of valorous deed: he loves these dreams and the success of his imaginary achievements. They were the best part of life, its secret truth, its hidden reality (21).

When Jim is enjoying himself in his dream, suddenly something happens, the ship hit something and leaks in her peak of compartment. Jim is startled at the accident, and it destroys his dream at that moment. It is a frightening situation that makes everyone panic:

...and suddenly the calm sea, the sky without a cloud, appeared formidably insecure in their immobility, as it poised on the brow of yawning destruction... A faint noise as of thunder, of thunder infinitely remote, less than a sound, hardly more than vibration, passed slowly, and the ship quivered in response, as if thunder had growled deep down in the water... (26).

Conrad is so detail in describing the scene in the every moment. And this frightening scenery panics Jim and makes him jump out to the sea, abandons the ship and the passengers.

Later, after the accident, because of the guilt and shame, Jim moves to the remote place which is surrounded by the jungle. The transportation is only through the small river and the canoe or just a small boat as mean of the transportation. It is cut off from the developed world.

The coast of Patusan (I saw it nearly in two years afterward) is the straight and sombre, and faces a misty ocean. Red trails are seen like

cataracts of rust streaming under the dark-green foliage of bushes and creepers clothing the low cliffs. Swampy plains open out the mouth of rivers, with a view of jagged blue peaks beyond the vast forests. In the offing a chain of islands, dark, crumbling shapes, stand out in the everlasting sunlit haze like the remnants of a wall breached by the sea (184).

The living there is described as the living that is full of race conflicts. There are many races that have their chief. The chief is honored like a king. They have army and authority. They are respected and obeyed by their people. That is why every one tries to capture the land and become the chief or at least attack the land to enlarge their authority. This living is such a primitive one. The strangers are enemies for them. Thus, the foreigner has to build the relationship with the chief of the clan if he has a desire to trade in the land. In this undeveloped remote land, Jim tries to bury his past. And again because of his talent, he is described as the successful protector of the land and also has a close relationship with the Bugis's chief, named Doramin.

The remote land has changed Jim very much. He is wiser and more mature. The land has thought him to fight with the wilderness and also the primitive clan. The 'dark' land has made him to think more clear about his problem.

But, the group of bandits destroys his paradise. They kill his closest friend. And this remains him of his previous guilt. He let the bandit free but they have betrayed him. It is his fault to believe the bandits. He decides to surrender to his friend's father. The nature as if describes the grief of his girl:

.. The sky over Patusan was blood red, immense, streaming like an open vein. an enormous sun nestled crimson amongst the tree-tops, and the forest below has a black and forbidding face (310).

This is also the symbol of the tragedy that is going to happen. Jim surrenders as if he is committing suicide. The 'bloodred sky' indicates the death of Jim. He was shot by Doramin in his chest. 'Sky' is the favorite setting for Conrad. He always describes the sky over some places to portray the situation. The sky in the Red sea is described:

...under a serene sky, under the sky scorching and unclouded, enveloped in a fulgor of sunshine that killed all thought, oppressed heart, withered all impulses strength and energy. And under the sinister splendor of that sky the sea, blue and profound, remained still, without a stir, without a ripple, without a wrinkle --viscous, stagnant, dead. Patna with a slight hiss, passed over that pain luminous and smooth, unrolled a black ribbon of smoke across that sky...(18).

The sky over Red sea is compared with the sea itself brings the unpleasant feeling. The white heat is so hot but the sea is so still and lifeless. In the night, the sky is full with stars as if assuring the security. "...great calm of waters under the inaccessible serenity of the sky... How steady she goes,' thought Jim with wonder, with something like gratitude for this high peace of ease and sky...(20-21). And then the sky suddenly changes from the serenity to the frightening one "...Then they looked upwards at the stars...and suddenly the calm sea, the sky without a cloud, appeared formidably insecure in their mobility, as it poised on the brow of yawning destruction...(26)". This signifies the further accident, the crash that causes the jump

of Jim. Thus, Conrad make the sky as the significant symbol that can tell what is going to happen.

At the end of the story Jim surrenders to the chief of Bugis. When he goes to the Doramin place, he is fully dressed as for everyday, but without a hat. He is used to dressed in immaculate white from shoes to hat. Without wearing the hat, it seems something incomplete in his appearance. Hat is the symbol of honor. He has lost his honor and he wants to give up. He gives his life to Doramin. And before the shot, Doramin drops the 'friendship-ring'. It also signifies that he has broken off the friendship. The friendship has ended. And then, he shots Jim in his chest.

A.4 CONRAD'S STYLE

Joseph Conrad is the realistic novelist. Therefore, he says that his task which he is trying to achieve is, by power of written word, 'to make you hear, to make you feel--it is before of all to make you see'.

His statement is proofs by his style in this novel, that he tries to describe the detail of every accident and scene. This style has brought the reader as if the readers hear the sound that occurs at that moment, such as the noise of thunder, the breeze, see the lightning, etc.

He made the element of the nature became the symbol of the thing that is going to happen in the near future. He uses 'sky' for several times as the symbol. Sky becomes the symbol of death and imagination. As briefly discussed in the previous discussion of setting, how Conrad describes the scene clearly to make the readers see the thing. He uses some comparison to make the readers see clearly what he tries to say. For example he compares the Patna with the hill, etc. "The

Patna was a local steamer as old as a hill, lean like greyhound and eaten up with rust worse than a condemned water-tank(17)". In this sentence the simile is used. Another imagery is also used such as metaphor and personification. "The Sky over Patusan was bloodred, immense, streaming like an open vein. An enormous sun nestled crimson amongst the tree-tops, and the forest below had a black and forbidding face(310)". He describes Jim's character from his physical appearance, his clothes until his inner thought of his dream. The long explanation in each description make the sentences too long and complicated

In this novel, beside English, Conrad uses several utterances in French and German. Some Malay words are also used in the novel. Captain Bierly is French, and when he talks with Marlow, he makes many utterances in French. Conrad himself is fluent in French. Bierly intends to follow Jim's case, and he once offers the renegade for Jim. How he remembers about Patna "...my memory is going(*s'en va*). *Ah! Patt-na. C'est bien ca. Pattna.* And another character--Stein who helps Jim to go to Patusan-- speaks some words in German,"...*Wie! Was? Gott in himmel!* How can that be?..." There are four languages in the novels, it shows the diversity of people nations in the world. The Malays words are such as *Pattna, campong, Tuan, nakhoda*, etc. Those foreign terms are written in italics.

Conrad once is seaman before he starts his career as writer. And his pervious career has influenced him very much. He is the writer of sea-stories because he is familiar with such kind of life. Thus, he uses the 'sea-words' in the story. Those words are like water-clerk, steamer, spar, port, deck, chief mate, captain, etc.

Besides the detail description and the languages Conrad uses in his novel, the most interesting aspect of his style is his technique of story telling. From the first four chapters, the narrator is omniscient. Until the end of chapter four, the omniscient narrator bestows the story to Marlow--one of the characters, who has help Jim a lot. Jim first knows him in the inquiry. He seems the only one who understands Jim. And he told him everything.

“ And later on many times, in distant part of the world, Marlow showed himself willing to remember Jim, to remember him at length, in detail and audibly”.

“...and with the very first words uttered Marlow’s body, extended at rest in the seat, would become very still, as though his spirit had winged its way back into the lapse of time and where the speaking through his lips from the past (31)”.

Thus, from chapter five until the end the narrator is Marlow. Marlow is like the confessional narrator, manifestly distinct from the author, but in this case focuses less on his personal history and experiences than on some train of events which he happens to have witnessed. This technique is so called ‘*witnesses technique*’. By using this technique, it does not mean that the author is not interested in his hero. On the contrary, in his implicit method, he identifies himself with the hero.

For the readers, they learn the movements of events through Marlow’s version. Through the decent, rational and articulate Marlow, the readers learn that Jim is one of us. The theme of common guilt and common illusions which unite Jim, Marlow and the reader would be lost if the tale is told only by Jim.

Besides the witnesses' technique or the implicit method, the past tenses is used in the text. This does not intend to create the time distance or gap between the reader and the author just merely for report use.

At the end of the story, the main character -Jim- is dead. This solution and ending, shows Conrad's pessimism. He does the same in some of his works such as in *The Nigger of the Narcissus*, *Heart Of the Darkness*, *Nostromo*, *The Rover*, *The Secret Agent*, *Victory*, etc. And he often leaves the problem unsolved.

B. THE PARALLELISM BETWEEN JOSEPH CONRAD EXPERIENCE AND SOME ASPECTS IN LORD JIM TALE

Conrad once the seaman before he become the novelist. And his experiences have influenced him very much when he writes a story. Most of his stories are about sea-stories. During his adventures in the sea, he has visited many places in five continents; he met people from many countries with their cultures and languages. Because of that, he often inspirited by such places and characters and later he expresses them in his works. In this novel, Conrad also does the same. He is inspirited by the Jeddah accident that he happens to hear when he is once in Singapore. Person he once meets in the eastern port also models the main character in the story. The model's personality is decorated with his own experiences and feeling. The setting of the story, of course, is taken from the setting of the true accident furnished by other places he once visits in the Orient. Most of Conrad's works consist of pessimism, like in this novel, the main character died by committing suicide.

B.1. THE PARALLELISM IN CHARACTERIZATION

Jim, in the story, is portrayed as the young man who starts his career as the water-clerk. He has excellent body. And his manner is as if he is a nobleman.

He was an inch, perhaps two, under six feet, powerfully built, and he advanced straight at you with a slight stoop of the shoulders, head forward, and a fixed from-under stare which made you think of a charging bull. His voice was deep, loud, and his manner displayed a kind of dogged self-assertion, which has nothing aggressive in it (9).

This physical description is taken from a young man that Conrad once met in the South East Asia. His name is Jim Linggard, the nephew of William Linggard. William Linggard is a trader who has a trading post named after him. He is also the model for Stein in the *Lord Jim*. Returning to the discussion about Jim Linggard, he is called by Conrad and his friends by 'Lord Jim' because of his lordly bearing. Such predicate gives Conrad an inspiration to take it as the title of the novel, *Lord Jim*. However, Jim Linggard and Jim, the main character in the story, have nothing in common but name and physical appearance. Jim Linggard is only the physical model for Jim in the tale of *Lord Jim*.

Jim is come from parsonage, but he can not live in it because it has bored him. His father as is knows it and he sends him to the training ship for officer. This parallel with the history of Conrad himself. Conrad was the son of poet and his mother is a well-to-do lady. After their death, Conrad was in control of his uncle, Thadeus who gave him well education and protection. But Conrad wishes of another thing. He wishes to go to sea, and finally, with a bit of disappointment,

Thadeus sends him to Merchant Navy in Marseilles because it is very hard for Conrad to get English naturalization.

Like Conrad, Jim is very talented in his career. Conrad obtained his second mate's ticket in 1880, his first ticket in December 1884 and his master's on November 1886.

Jim succeeds easily in the training because of his talent and excellent physique. After two year of training, he went into sea.

He was gentlemanly, steady, tractable, with a thorough knowledge of his duties; and in time, when yet very young, he became chief mate of a fine ship, without ever having been tested by those events of the sea that show in the light of day inner worth of a man...(14)

Both Conrad and Jim make a lot of money from their job in the port. But they both also very sensible. Conrad is always set himself with his problem, for example he does not appear to have stayed long with any ship --frequently because he quarreled with the captain. This similar with Jim's problem:

Jim had always good wages and as much humoring as would have bought the fidelity of a fiend. Nevertheless, with black ingratitude he would throw up the job suddenly and depart. To his employer the reasons he gave were obviously inadequate. They said 'Confounded fool!' as soon as his back was turned. This was their criticism of his exquisite sensibility. (9-10)

Moreover after the inquiry of Patna's case. He is threatened by his bad experience and offended whenever someone brings out Patna's case. He always quit from the job Marlow has offered to him just because of small abuses or talks about Patna.

After the successful training, Jim makes many voyages. In one of the voyage, he gets an accident by the falling spar. " Jim, disabled by a falling spar at the beginning of a week of which his Scottish captain used to say afterward, 'Man! It's a perfect meeracle to me how she lived through it!' (15). Because of this, he has to be hospitalized. "His lameness, however, persisted, when the ship arrived at an eastern port he had to go to hospital (15)".

Conrad undergoes the similar case. In 1887, Conrad's fourth and final, but longest and most fruitful visit to the Far East began when he signed as a first mate on the Highland Forest on 16 February. She was bound to Samarang in Java and he joined her in Amsterdam. During the Highland Forest's passage, a falling spar injured Conrad back. A Dutch Doctor in Samarang expressed his fear and advised him to take a cure to Singapore. He went to Singapore and entered hospital. Conrad has written his own experiences for an injure by the falling spar as one incident that is also undergone by his main character in the story.

Moreover by the method of story telling used by Conrad, the reader as if knew the story by themselves. In the first four chapters, Conrad himself who tells the story, and then in the end of chapter four, he bestows his right tell the story to one of the character named Marlow. He was the one who understands Jim. He takes care of him by always being a good listener and finding a job for him. He tries to solve Jim's problem because he can see himself in Jim. "We ought to know. He is one of us...(313)". Marlow tells Jim's story in every detail he knows. Whenever he is absence, he tries to collect the Jim's cases through people who, happened to recognize Jim. He probes Jim's mind and always intervenes Jim's problems. By this kind of story telling, Conrad succeeds to make the readers really comprehend

Jim's story. The affect will lose if the story is told by Jim himself or by others. Another effect is that, this implicit method or witnesses technique will make the readers have an impression that the writer identifies himself with the hero (Anton Baker Sud, 99)

Because Marlow also see himself in Jim, It is not only Jim who is identical with Conrad but also Marlow is identical with Conrad too. The difference is Jim is the young Conrad, while Marlow is the mature Conrad. In addition, it is interesting to know that the character of Marlow is not only appearing in this novel. In *Heart of Darkness* and *Youth*, Marlow appears as the main character who undergoes some interesting adventures.

At the age of seventeen, Conrad forsook Poland. He had suffered much from Russian overlords, and he decided that Poland was a sinking ship, going down under the Russian surely as *Patna* was going down under the squall in *Lord Jim*. Even Jim's 'jump' from the *Patna* parallels Conrad's 'Jump' out of Poland. He seems to regard this act as a form of desertion. Many of his friends and relatives considered his abandonment of his country as treachery and raised up a "tempest of blame". (Bethany Station, 77-9)

B.2 THE PARALLELISM IN PLOT OF PATNA'S ACCIDENT WITH THE JEDDAH'S

Conrad, after he recovered from his injure by a falling spar, does not return home but ships in *Vidar*. Conrad was in Singapore in 1883, and at that time, the *Jeddah* affair was fresh in all minds. The *Jeddah*, a pilgrim ship, set out from Singapore in 1880 and experienced the same fate as the *Patna*. Augustus Podmore,

a ship chandler's water-clerk in the port, had been mate of the Jeddah. Jeddah was abandoned by her European officers after a storm, leaving 1000 pilgrims to their doom. The captain cabled from Aden that the ship had foundered and all pilgrims had perished. But in the following day, the Antenor towed the Jeddah into Aden with all the pilgrims safe on board. (R.W Stallman, 104)

Patna is also a pilgrim ship, which brings 800 pilgrim to their holyland. Conrad depicts Patna:

The Patna was a local steamer as old as the hills, lean like a greyhound and eaten up with rust worse than a condemned water tank. She was owned by a Chinaman, chartered by an Arab, and commanded by a sort of renegade New South Wales German, very anxious to curse publicly his native country... After she had been painted outside and white washed inside, eight hundred pilgrims (more or less) were driven on board of her as she lay with steam up along side a wooden jetty. They streamed aboard over three gangways, they streamed in urged by faith and the hope of paradise,...(17).

Patna cuts through the stillness of water and sky across the Arabian Sea. Jim is on the bridge. Intimate imaginary pictures the pilgrims trustful, confiding and asleep. Jim is performing the duties of a responsible officer on the night watch. He paces the deck keeping an eye on everything.

The young moon recovered, and shining low in the west, was like a slender shaving thrown up from a bar of gold, and the Arabian Sea, smooth and cool to the eye like a sheet of ice, extended its perfect level to the perfect circle of a dark horizon (19).

Jim is dreaming as usual. His thoughts are full of valorous deeds. They make his soul drunk with confidence in himself. There is nothing he could not face. Ten minutes until the watch changes and the skipper comes on deck. The second engineer comes up too and begins to argue with the skipper. These men "can not touch him". He feels different. Suddenly the engineer pitches forward, impelled by some unseen force. Jim and the skipper lurch forward too, but catch themselves. Startled, they gaze at the undisturbed sea and up at the stars. A faint noise is heard, as of distant thunder. The ship quivers a little, then settles down to its steady course through the calm water. The quivering stops and the faint noise of thunder ceases all at once "as though the ship had steamed across a narrow belt of vibrating water and humming air (26)".

The trial is held by police court of an eastern port to inquire the accident. This inquiry is modeled by the trial undergone by Conrad himself when he deserted Palestine, one of the ship he once joins for the first time he visit eastern places. The Jim's experience on Patna is continued in the ninth chapter. After the chief engineer rushed at Jim and urges him to come and help. He points to the sky. Jim looks astern and sees a black squall which has already "eaten up a third of the sky (81)". He knows that the least the disturbance of the sea will make an instant end of the Patna. The sight of storm maddens Jim and joggles his memory. He has now cut the boats loose. Now he whips out his knife and slashes them free. The chief engineer warn him "that lot of brutes in the water (82)" will bash his head in, once they get in the water. Jim ignores him and goes back to the place where he has been standing across the deck from the other officers.

In the burst of heroism, the little second engineer rushes down below a fetch a hammer, and then Jim hears the released chock turns over and he knows the boat is free. He sees the man's frantic efforts to lower the boat defeated again and again by their frenzied haste. He loathes them. He hates them. He tries to close his eyes but he can not. He think of the last moment has come and still he does not move. Then he sees one of the man around the stubborn lifeboat fall, collapsed against the engine- room skylight. It is the third engineer, the "donkey man". Although Jim stumbles over the dead man's leg a moment later, he does not know that the man has suffered a fatal heart attack.

Now the man had lowered the lifeboat and are calling for George, the third engineer to jump. They call again and again. Jim stand at the railing directly above them looking down. It is pitch dark. He ca not see anything. The first blast of squall hits the Patna. She begins a slow plunge. "She is going down, down...(88)". Jim tells Marlow that he has jumped, almost as though the jump had been an involuntary act. " I had jumped..." He checked himself, averted his gaze. ..."It seems," he added (88). He hit the lifeboat with such force his ribs cracked. Now he picks himself up and looks at the Patna.

"She seemed higher than a wall; she loomed like a cliff over the boat...I wished I could die. There was no going back. It was as if I had jumped into well --into an everlasting deep hole..." (89)

The Patna and the small lifeboat are quickly driven apart in the squall. It is dark and the men are blinded and half drowned by the rain. Marlow begins to see the enormity of Jim's burden, the unforgiving guilt on his conscience. He begins to

understand the young man's capacity for compassion and he cries out, "Wasn't he true to himself?"

Marlow says:

I believe that, in the first moment, his heart was wrung with all the suffering, that his soul knew the accumulated savor of all the fear, all the horror, all the despair of eight hundred human beings pounced upon in the night by a sudden and violent death.(90)

But there is something the skipper does not know. The *Patna* did not sink and the moment the *Avondale* discharged her passengers at an Eastern port, Jim and other officers hear the news. Now, Jim confessed that he heard screams during the night in the lifeboat and for days after. It is all imagination. A French man-o-war has towed the *Patna* into Aden without loss of life. There follows the report of French commander who swept a little out of course to see what was wrong with the steamer floating dangerously by the head on a calm sea.

This case of course creates a big scandal. Jim suffers for the unforgiven guilt. This parallels with Conrad's jump out of Poland.

B.3. PARALLELISM IN SETTING

The geographical setting of this story is in the tropical orient and embraces a number of seaports from Zamboanga in the Philippines to Aden at the entrance of the Red Sea. It invades the forest of the virgin jungle. Conrad makes skillful use of this background to create an exotic flavor of the tropical east. In order to hold the reader's interest over such wide territory and through such changing scene, Conrad is obliged to develop a powerful character, which he does in *Lord Jim*.

As a sailor, Conrad has visited many places in five continents. He happens to visit Java, Samarang -- one city in central Java, and later to Singapore to take a cure after the injure in 1887. On August by that year, Conrad was discharged from hospital and return England. He was taken on as a mate of a steam ship Vidar. As part of the voyage, the Vidar traveled up the Berou River in Borneo. And here, Conrad discovered another area that was to be fruitful source for his novels. The Berou, with its small Malay settlement of Tandjong Redep, ' one of the lost, forgotten, unknown places of the earth,' appears as Patusan in the story of Lord Jim. The setting of Patusan, in Lord Jim, is described:

Patusan is a remote district of a native -ruled State, and the chief settlement bears the same name. At a point on the river about forty miles from the sea, where the first house come into view, there can be seen rising above the level of the forests the summits of two steep hills very close together, and separated by what looks like a deep fissure, the cleavage of some mighty stroke. As a matter of fact, the valley between is nothing but a narrow refine; the appearance from the settlement is one of the irregularly conical hill split into two, and with the two halves leaning slightly apart...(168)

The time setting of this plot is 1880, when the old pilgrimship, Jeddah, set out from Singapore with 1000 passengers bound for the holy places. She suffered the Patna's fate. Her officers deserted in much the same manner, and the scandal of the Jeddah affair was the waterfront talk of eastern seaport for a generation afterward. Conrad must have heard the story when he first touched at Singapore in 1883. He used this true happening as his plot kernel for Lord Jim.

