



THE COOPERATION OF CAPTAIN AHAB  
IN HERMAN MELVILLE'S MOBY DICK  
(A STRUCTURAL APPROACH)



PERPUS	
Tgl. Terima	10 / 8 / 09
Asal	FAK. SAstra
Barang	LKS
Daftar	Hadiah
No. Inventaris	51

S.K.R. - Basir  
BAS

*A Thesis*

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University  
In Partial Fulfillment to Obtain Sarjana Degree  
In English Department*

FAKHURDIN BASIR

F211 05 038

MAKASSAR  
2009

This thesis is dedicated to  
My beloved parents,  
Drs.H.Muhammad Basir,M.M and  
Hj.Sunawati,S.Pd

**SKRIPSI**

**THE COOPERATION OF CAPTAIN AHAB  
IN HERMAN MELVILLE'S MOBY DICK  
(A STRUCTURAL APPROACH)**

Disusun dan diajukan oleh:

**FAKHRUDDIN BASIR**


No. Pokok: F211 05 038

Telah dipertahankan di depan panitia ujian skripsi pada tanggal  
24 Juni 2009 dan dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat.

Menyetujui  
Komisi Pembimbing,

Ketua

Sekretaris



Dr. M. Amir P. M. Hum  
NIP : 131 792 026



St. Sahraeny, S.S.M.A  
NIP: 132 205 465

Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Budaya

Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris



Prof. Drs. Burhanuddin Arafah, M.Hum, Ph.D  
NIP: 131 876 818



Drs. Husain Hasyim, M.Hum  
NIP: 131 671 048

**UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN**

**FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA**

**LEMBAR PENGESAHAN**


Sesuai surat tugas Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Hasanuddin, No. 656/H4.11.1.3/PP.27/2009 , tanggal 13 Januari 2009, dengan ini kami menyatakan menerima dan menyetujui skripsi ini untuk diteruskan kepada panitia ujian skripsi.

Konsultan I



Drs. M. Amir P. M. Hum  
NIP. 131 792 026

Konsultan II



St. Sahraeny, S.S.M.A  
NIP: 132 205 465

Disetujui untuk diteruskan

Kepada panitia ujian skripsi

Dekan

u.b Ketua Jurusan



Drs. Husain Hasyim, M.Hum  
NIP: 131 671 048

**FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA**

Pada hari ini, Rabu 24 Juni 2009, panitia ujian skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul:

**THE COOPERATION OF CAPTAIN AHAB  
IN HERMAN MELVILLE'S MOBY DICK  
(A STRUCTURAL APPROACH)**

Yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar sarjana pada Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Universitas Hasanuddin.

Makassar, 24 Juni 2009

Panitia Ujian Skripsi:

1. Drs. M. Amir P., M.Hum
2. St.Sahraeny, S.S, M.A
3. Drs. H. Sudarmin Harun, M.Hum
4. Drs Husain Hasyim, M.Hum
5. Drs. M. Amir P., M.Hum
6. St.Sahraeny, S.S, M.A

Ketua

Sekretaris

Penguji I

Penguji II

Konsultan I

Konsultan II



## Acknowledgement

*Bismillahirrahmanirahim.*

*Alhamdulillahirabbilalamin.* First of all, the writer would like to express his great praise to the Almighty Allah SWT, who has give ways, chances, spirits, health, and patience to him in finishing his thesis and everything he does.

The writer also expressed his deep appreciation and unlimited thanks to his first consultant: Drs. M. Amir P., M.Hum. and his second consultant: St.Sahraeny, S.S.M.A for their valuable ideas, suggestion, corrections, guidance and remarkable patience, towards the completion of this thesis.

Unlimited thanks are dedicated to his parents: Drs.H.Muhammad Basir. M.M and Hj. Sunawati. S.Pd for their loves and prays continually, and lots of encouragements in everything they do.

High appreciations are extended to Prof. Drs. Burhanuddin Arafah, M.Hum, Ph.D, as the Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Drs. Husain Hasyim, M. Hum, as the Head of English Department, and Drs. Simon Sitoto, M. A as the Secretary of English Department.

Greatest thanks go to my inspiration, Anha, for her attentions, cares, supports and loves. To my best friends (Incredible 05), Ahmad, Awal, Idham, Fajar, Nandar, Fuad, Alex, Widya, Ijo, etc, the writer

dedicates deep appreciations and thanks for their understandings and their supports.

The writer considers and realizes that this thesis needs to be improved; therefore critics and suggestion are very welcomed. He supposes that this thesis gives benefits for all of the readers.

May the almighty Allah SWT always be with us.

Makassar, 24 Juni 2009

Writer

## ABSTRAK

**Fakhruddin Basir, 2009.** *The Cooperation of Captain Ahab in Herman Melville's Moby Dick (Dibimbing oleh Bapak M.Amir P. dan Ibu St.Sahraeny)*

Tujuan dari penulisan ini adalah untuk mengungkap kerja sama yang dilakukan oleh Captain Ahab bersama dengan crew yang berada di kapal pemburu ikan paus yaitu Peqoud dan untuk menjelaskan bagaimana hubungan antara setting yang ada di dalam novel tersebut dengan kerja sama yang dilakukan oleh captain Ahab

Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, penulis menggunakan penelitian pustaka yaitu mengumpulkan data dari buku-buku, artikel dan data-data dari internet. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan pendekatan intrinsic dimana novel *Moby Dick* sendiri yang menjadi sumber utamanya. Tahapan-tahapan analisis ini dimulai dengan membaca novel tersebut secara keseluruhan, mengidentifikasi ujaran-ujaran yang terdapat dalam dialog. Dalam hal ini penulis menggunakan pendekatan structural, disamping itu penulis juga menggunakan teori kerja sama sebagai pendukung dalam melakukan penelitian.

Setelah menganalisis data, penulis menemukan (1). Captain Ahab menggunakan statusnya sebagai Captain dan kekuatannya untuk mengatur crewnya. Kadang-kadang Captain Ahab melakukan kerja sama atas kehendaknya sendiri (*directed cooperation*). (2). Hampir semua kejadian yang terjadi dalam novel tersebut berada di kapal Peqoud dan di Nantucket pada pertengahan abad ke 19.



## TABLE OF CONTENT

HALAMAN JUDUL .....	i
HALAMAN PERSEMBAHAN .....	ii
HALAMAN PENGESAHAN.....	iii
HALAMAN PENGESAHAN PEMBIMBING .....	iv
HALAMAN PENGESAHAN TIM PENGUJI .....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	vi
ABSTRAK .....	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT .....	ix
Chapter I Introduction .....	1
1.1. Background .....	1
1.2. Problem Identification .....	2
1.3. Scope of Problem .....	3
1.4. Statement of Problem .....	3
1.5. Objectives Writing .....	3
1.6. Significance of Study .....	4
Chapter II Theoretical Background .....	5
2.1. Previous Study .....	5
2.2. The Structural Approach .....	6
2.3. Character .....	7
2.4. Setting .....	9
2.5. Definition of Novel .....	10

2.6. Cooperation .....	10
2.7. Forms of Cooperation .....	11
Chapter III Methodology .....	13
3.1. Methods of Collecting Data .....	13
3.2. Methods of Analyzing Data .....	13
3.3. Procedure of Writing .....	14
3.4. Sequences of Chapter .....	14
Chapter IV Analysis .....	16
4.1. Characters in Moby Dick .....	16
4.1.1. Major Character .....	17
4.1.2. Minor Character .....	23
4.2. Setting in Moby Dick .....	30
4.3. Cooperation of Captain Ahab .....	33
Chapter V Conclusions and Suggestions .....	39
Bibliography	
Appendix	

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background

Enjoyment, understanding, appreciation are reasons for which literature exists. The first mentioned reason might not be the foremost reason literature is there, but it indeed is one that can not be separated from talking about literature. Literature covers every piece of writing from writing on personal experience, history, up to events that the writers of literature make up.

In encyclopedia of Americana, literature was one of the great creative and universal means of communicating, the emotional, spiritual, and intellectual concern of Man Kind (1892:559).

Moby Dick was one of the best known novels of Herman Melville (1819-1891). Herman Melville is one of the famous American writers well known for his novels depicting his life experiences. The novel shows the struggle of the mayor character in wading through the sea as a fisherman. The story has many themes throughout the work such as nature, racism, hierarchical relationships, and politics. It also explored the potential for love to save a life.

The writer was also curious about the cooperation styles of Ahab, with his physical defect, he can motivate and manage all his crewmen to follow him and achieve his goal. The writer believes there was a purposive

message in the cooperation ability contrast to his physical appearance from Captain Ahab. Melville has done a great job describing this particular character with the utmost extremeness.

## 1.2. Problems Identification

There are several problems that the writer has identified in *Moby Dick*, they are:

1. The character's behaviors and thoughts in the novel.
2. The cooperation of Captain Ahab's on the ship known as *Pequod* in the novel.
3. The cooperation of Captain Ahab related to the characters traits.
4. The setting of the novel related to the cooperation of Captain Ahab.
5. The messages of the novel.
6. The relation between Herman Melville's personal background and his novel.
7. The conflict in the novel.
8. The motivation of Captain Ahab.
9. The religious aspect in the novel.

### **1.3. Scope of the Problems**

According to the title, the writer will limit the problem. It only focused on analyzing the cooperation of Captain Ahab on the ship known as *Peqoud* in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*.

### **1.4. Statement of the Problems**

Based on the scope of problems, the writer has formulated two statements which related to the problem, they are:

1. How is the cooperation of Captain Ahab related to the characters' traits?
2. How is the setting in the novel related to the cooperation of Captain Ahab?

### **1.5. Objectives of Writing**

According to the statement of the problems above, the writer will determine two objectives of research, as follows:

1. To analyze the cooperation of Captain Ahab related to the characters' traits.
2. To explain the relationship of setting to the cooperation of Captain Ahab.

### **1.6. Significance of the Study**

For the writer, this thesis aims to reveal the cooperation management contained in literary works and the message in the contrary between Ahab's physical appearance and his great ability in motivations his crewmen on board. This thesis is also expected to provide a better appreciation on the literary works.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1. Previous study

Herman Melville's *Moby Dick* (1850) had attracted some attention of Hasanuddin University students. The writer found at least two students had wrote about *Moby Dick* as the object of their thesis. They were:

1. Jumarni, Andi T. 1985. *Some Human Qualities in Herman Melville's Moby Dick*. Her thesis focused on the human qualities which Melville delivered through novel. She used some intrinsic and extrinsic aspect to provide her thesis.
2. Alfiani, Didin. 2001. *The Revenge of Captain Ahab in Herman Melville's Moby Dick*. The objectives of the thesis were to know the reason of Captain Ahab revenge to reveal the description of *Moby Dick*, to identify the respond of Peqoud's crew to Captain Ahab revenge, and to reveal the result of the hunting.

The first previous thesis above was focusing on human qualities but did not explain about the cooperation values explicitly and deeply meanwhile; this thesis discussed about the cooperation values of Ahab in *Moby dick* deeply. This research also used a structural theory as the primary theory without any extrinsic values. Thus, it was different from her thesis, which used both intrinsic and extrinsic aspects.

The second thesis above analyzed the character of Ahab which was also been discussed in this thesis. Her thesis focused on the revenge of Ahab. In one hand, this thesis analyzed the cooperation values of Ahab which were not mentioned in her thesis. This thesis gave a brief explanation about Ahab's cooperation in motivation his crewmen on board.

Therefore, this research was different with the previous theses. This thesis just focused on the cooperation of Ahab and used a structural approach only.

## **2.2. The Structural Approach**

There are various models of approach that could be applied in literary research. In case of Melville's *Moby Dick*. The writer decided to analyze it by applying structural approach.

The structural approach is applied to identify and reveal the intrinsic aspects of the novel. This approach is specialty applied to identify and reveal all characters in order to find out the way of Ahab cooperate with his crewmen in the novel.

In structural approach a literature work is considered only as an autonomous structure that can be understood as a unity in which all its forming elements tied together. Jeans Peaget in Teeuw( 2003:117) explained that the term "structural" contain three main ideas.



### 1. Wholeness

Elements of literary work adjusted themselves to a set of an intrinsic rule that determined the whole structure and its forming elements.

### 2. Transformation

Structure itself is able to undergo a transformation procedure which enabled the forming of new materials continually.

### 3. Self regulation

Structure does not need extrinsic aspects to keep its transformation procedure.

Based on the concept above, it is clearly seen that structural approach refused any extrinsic aspect in analyzing and understanding a literary work.

From the explanation above, the structural approach detached the literary works from its historical background and also detached the literary work from its socio cultural relevancy.

The structural approach based on a main theory that a literary work, indeed, is an autonomous structure and it is important to find out the intrinsic aspect to become a priority.

## 2.3. Character

Character is one of important element in a story which created and built conflict. Every event is extended through action and dialogues among the characters. Helsey (1987:163) said that character was a person represented in a novel, play, and motion picture.

Character in a story is a human figure that has a particular characteristic, talent, and behavior that has given by the author to set up a story. In this case, the author usually connects to the available facts, as there are a good character and a bad character.

There are two classification of a character as Herman J. Waluyo said. The first is based on its role to the story line which divided into three types:

1. Protagonist

Protagonist was the characters who support the theme. Protagonist sometimes called the hero of the story.

2. Antagonist

Antagonist was the characters who contradict with the story. Sometimes the antagonist characters were the enemy of the protagonist characters.

3. Tritagonist

Tritagonist was the supporting characters. These characters were good for the protagonist and the antagonist characters.

The second is based on its role in the story and its function. They were major characters and minor characters.

1. Major characters plays most important role to build the story.
2. Minor characters play fewer roles to support major characters in theme building.

In analyzing the characters, there are three aspects that become the central attention. They were psychological aspect, sociological aspect, and physiological aspect:

1. Psychological aspect

The psychological aspect is the inner traits of a character which revealed the thoughts and mind of a character. It is included the characterization, moral standard, ambition, etc.

2. Sociological aspect

The sociological aspects covered the personal background of a character. It related to the occupation, religion, family, economic, and environment.

3. Physiological aspect

The physiological aspect is the physical appearance of the characters in a story. It is include skin color, hair, age, etc.

#### **2.4. Setting**

Setting covers where and when the events take place. "Where" means the place and "When" means the time of the events. The following is the definition of setting taken from William Kenney in *How to Analyze Fiction* (1966:38), setting was everything that happens, happens somewhere at sometimes. That element of fiction which reveals to us where and when of events we call setting. In other words, the term setting refers to the point in time and space at space at which the events of the plot

Setting divides into three dimensions. They are place, time and environment. In place, setting represents where the story take place. The time setting represents when the story took place. The environment represents the social cultural in the story.

## **2.5. Definition of Novel**

There were three types of literature that we studied; they were poetry, prose and play. This thesis uses form of prose, novel, as an object of research. Wikipedia encyclopedia had stated that novel is a fiction works which generally between 60,000 – 200,000 words, or 300 – 1,300 pages, in length. Novel was a product of people imagination, created to be appreciated, understood, and enjoyed.

Novel is usually reflection of life or everything we find in real life. It is also the reflection of the novelist's thought, feeling, and experience. It was perhaps similar to the reality that we find in our daily living, but they still belong to a product of novelist imaginations. In writing this thesis, the writer presents *Moby Dick* as an object of this analysis.

## **2.6. Cooperation**

A collectivities work done together among individuals or groups to attain their purpose. This cooperation develops when people work together to attain their purpose and there should be awareness that their cooperation has benefit for them later. Also, there must be not only good division labor but also clear compensation among them. For next progress,



those skills acquired by them who cooperate in order to their cooperation could run well.

Cooperation emerges because there is individual orientation to his/her groups (in-group) and other groups (out-group). Cooperation will become stronger if there is problems experience by other members.

The function of cooperation described by Charles H. Cooley (Google, June 2008) "Cooperation appears if people realize that they have same importance and at the same time, they have enough knowledge and control to fulfill their importance themselves. Also, there is organization as important facts for benefit cooperation".

In short cooperation is needed by in pairs or groups to enable them to reach their purpose. It is also a bond that trigger solidarity and at the same time demand the loyalty among the member.

## **2.7. Forms of Cooperation**

In sociology theories, we can find some cooperation forms. These cooperation can be further more into:

1. *Spontaneous Cooperation.* Cooperation which happens straight off
2. *Directed Cooperation.* Cooperation which happens as order of leader
3. *Contractual Cooperation.* Cooperation which happens as certain basic
4. *Traditional Cooperation.* Cooperation which happens as part or element of social system.

There are five cooperation forms:

1. Harmony which involves mutual cooperation and helping each other.
2. *Bargaining*, In this case, agreement about exchange of goods service between two organizations or more.
3. *Cooptation*, an acceptance process of new elements in leadership or political implementation of organization as a way to avoid political instability in organization.
4. Coalition. A combination between two organizations or more that has same purpose. Coalition could result temporary instability because two organizations or more probably have different structure each other. But then, because the main aim is that to attain one or some purposes together, so the characteristics is cooperative
5. *Joint venture*, a cooperation in certain projects, such as: oil mining, coal mining, film industry, hotel project, etc.

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### **3.1. Methods of Collecting Data**

The writer collected the data from books, article, and journals from internet through library research. In the process of collecting data, the writer used the note taking method.

After collecting data, writer classified them into two kinds. The first was primary data that consists of the material from the novel regarding with the topic.

The second is secondary data that consists of some articles and books related to the novel and relevant to the subject.

#### **3.2. Methods of analyzing data**

In analyzing data, the writer use intrinsic approach in which the novel itself as the main source. In this case the writer used structural approach.

The writer also used some theories on cooperation as supporting theories in doing and writing this research.

### **3.3. Procedure of Writing**

This research was conducted by using the following procedure:

1. To read the novel carefully as the main source. The writer did close reading during this process.
2. To scope the problems identified. This was needed because the problems that have been found are still too broad.
3. To determine the basic theory or approach that used in analyzing the problems. In this case, the writer decided to use the structural approach and some cooperation theories.
4. To gain and collect all data and information regarding the topic of research either from books, articles, or from internet. This procedure was followed by the classification of the data into primary data and secondary data.
5. To analyze and describe the data by applying the basic theory or approach that has been determined before.
6. To conclude the research and present its result in a thesis form.

### **3.4. Sequences of Chapter**

Chapter 1 consists of background of the study, problems identification, scope of the problems, statement of the problems, objectives of writing, significant of the study.

Chapter 2 provides the literature review which consists of theoretical background, structural approach discussion, definition of novel, cooperation theories,



Chapter 3 is the methodology that contain the methods of collecting data, methods of analyzing data, procedure of writing, and sequence of chapter

Chapter 4 is the central of analysis that presents a detailed analysis on the characters' traits to find out the cooperation of Captain Ahab, and how the setting is related to the cooperation of Captain Ahab.

Chapter 5 is conclusions and suggestions

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer presents of the cooperation of Captain Ahab related to his character. Captain Ahab is a Captain of a whaler ship named Pequod in Herman Melville's Moby Dick.

The writer analyzes the personality traits related to Ahab in this novel in order to find out the cooperation style of Captain Ahab. Besides, this thesis analyzes the personality of Captain Ahab also studies the setting that covers place and time which influenced the cooperation of Captain Ahab.

The writer describes the traits of characters related to find out how Captain Ahab created cooperation his crewmen. The analysis of all characters helps the writer to reveal the cooperation of Captain Ahab and crewmen

The study of setting is to provide a basic analysis of this thesis and the importance of gathering all the detected traits of the character.

#### 4.1. Characters in Moby Dick

In analyzing characters, the writer divides the characters in Moby Dick two parts based on their roles in the story. They are major characters and minor characters. The totals of characters in Herman Melville's Moby Dick is 19 characters which consists of 7 characters as major character and 12 characters as minor character.

#### 4.1.1. Major Characters

##### Captain Ahab

Ahab is inaccessible, mysterious man and always kept his problems for himself. He doesn't have a good social life. He only has 3 friends, they are Sturbeck, Stubb, and Flask

*Socially, Ahab was inaccessible. Though nominally included in the census of Christendom, he was still alien to it. He lived in the world, as the last of the Grisly Bears lived in settled Missouri. And as when spring and summer had departed, that wild Logan of the woods, burying himself in the hollow of a tree, lived out the winter there, sucking his own paws, so, in his inclement, howling old age, Ahab's soul, shut up in the caved trunk of his body, there fed upon the sullen paws of its gloom! (Melville, 1994: 156-157)*

The novel is essentially the story of Ahab and his quest to defeat the legendary Sperm Whale Moby Dick, for this whale took Ahab's leg and causing him to use an ivory leg to walk and stand

As a captain, Ahab is a dour, imposing man who frightened his crew through his unwavering obsession of defeating Moby Dick. He claims himself as a God over the Pequod,

Ahab is the Captain of the Pequod, a grave older man reaching his sixties who has spent nearly forty years of his life as a sailor. He has a wife and son, but their existence seem of little significance to Ahab, as this following quotation from Captain Peleq's dialogue.

*I know Captain well; I've sailed with him as mate years ago; I know what he is-a good man-not a pious, good man, like Bildad, but a swearing good man-something like me-only there's a good deal more of him. Aye, aye, I know that*



*he was never very jolly; and I know that on the passage home. He was a little out of his mind for spell; but it was the sharp shooting pains in his bleeding stump that brought that about, as any one might see. I know, too, that never since he lost his leg last voyage by that accursed whale, he's been a kind of moody-desperate moody, and savage sometimes; but that will all pass of. And once for all, let me tell thee and assure thee, young man, it's better to sail with a moody goo captain than a laughing bad one. So good-bye to thee-and wrong not Captain Ahab, because he happens to have a wicked name. Besides, my boy, he has a wife-not three voyages wedded-a sweet, resigned girl. Think of that; by that sweet girl that old man has a child: hold ye then there can be any utter, hopeless harm in Ahab? No, no, my lad; stricken, blasted. If he be, Ahab has his humanity! (Melville, 1994: 93)*

Ahab is an optimistic person. It means that he looks the world in a bright view, full of spirit from psychological traits. He is also very certain of his capability of defeating Moby Dick.

### **Ishmael**

Ishmael is the narrator of the novel. He is sailor on the Pequod who undertake the journey because of his affection for the ocean and his need to go to sea. This novel is opened by this quotation from Ishmael.

*CALL me Ishmael. Some years ago-never mind how long precisely-having little or no money in my purse, and nothing particular to interest me on shore, I thought! Would sail about a little and see the watery part of the world. It is a way I have of driving off the spleen and regulating the circulation.(Melville, 1994:21)*

He lives to tell the tale of Moby Dick only because he survives by chance on a whaling boat when Moby Dick sinks the Pequod. He is rescued by a nearby ship.

As the narrator, his primary task is to observe the conflicts around him. His most important trait is his ideas of the Sperm Whale and his belief in his Majesty. Also, it is Ishmael who has the only significant personal relationship in the novel; he becomes a close friend with the pagan harpooner, Queequeg. Ishmael is the only survivor of the Pequod's voyage.

### **Starbuck**

Starbuck is the chief mate of the Pequod, a Nantucket native and a Quaker with a thin shape and a pragmatic manner. In appearance, Starbuck is quite thin as could be found in following quotation.

*The chief mate of the Pequod was Starbuck, a native of Nantucket, and a Quaker was a long, Eames man and though born on an icy coast, seemed well adapted to endure hot latitudes, his face being hard as twice-baked biscuit..... He was by no means ill-looking; quite the contrary. His pure tight skin was an excellent fit; and closely wrapped up in it, and embalmed with inner health and strength, like a revived Egyptian,(Melville, 1994: 121)*

He is a religious man, sober and conservatives, he relied on his Christian faith to determine his action and interpretations of events. Among the characters in Moby Dick, it is only Starbuck who openly opposed Captain Ahab. He believes that Ahab's quest against the great whale as an impulsive and suicidal folly.

However, despite of his open misgiving about Ahab and the open hostility between these two characters that culminate when Ahab points his musket at Starbuck, Starbuck remains loyal to the Captain. That incident could be seen in the following quotation:

*Ahab seized a loaded musket from the rack (forming part of most South-Sea-men's cabin furniture), and pointing it towards Starbuck (Melville, 1994: 449)*

### **Moby Dick**

The story is ended with a cruel incident in which Ahab killed by Moby Dick. Thus, it is an evident of what people in Nantucket said that it is impossible to pursue and kill the whale. However, Ahab keeps on believing on his own power and he tries to defeat the Great White until the end of his life.

Moby Dick is not a human character, as the writer has no access to the white Whale's thoughts, feelings, or intentions. Instead, Moby Dick is an impersonal force; the people in Nantucket believe that Moby Dick is a very veil of Christian deity, immortal disastrous and ubiquitous. The issue of Moby Dick has spread among the Nantucket people. Either they have seen it or not, people talk about it.

*... it cannot be much matter of surprise that some whale men should go still further in their superstitions: declaring Moby Dick not only ubiquitous, but immortal (for immortality is but ubiquity in time);(Melville, 1994: 184)*

However, they bear in mind that it is very difficult to kill Moby Dick, but Ahab shows his ability to try to pursue this Great White Whale.

This white whale put as an obsession, ambition and the goal of Ahab to be achieved as a manifestation of his beliefs on his great power.

### **Stubb**

Stubb is the second mate of the *Pequod*. He is chiefly characterized by his mischievous good humor, easygoing and popular.

Stubb remains comical even in the face of the imperious Ahab, and he even dare to make a joke at the captain. Although never serious, Stubb is a competent whale man, his easygoing manner allow him to prompt his crew to work without seeming imposing or dictatorial, and it is Stubb who killed the first whale on the *Pequod*'s voyage. The following quotation gives a clear explanation about that.

*Stubb was the second mate. He was a native of Cape Cod: and hence, according to local usage, was called a Cape-cod-man. A happy-go-lucky; neither craven nor valiant ; ..... Good-humored, easy, and careless, he presided over his whale boat as if the most deadly encounter were but a dinner and his crew all invited guests. (Melville, 1994: 124)*

Stubb always trust in fate and refuses to assign too much significance to anything. Melville put Stubb as a contrary to the imperious Ahab.

## **Flask**

Flask is the third mate on the ship. He simply enjoys the thrill of the hunt and takes pride in killing whales.

*The third mate was Flask, a native of Tisbury, in Martha's Vineyard. A short, stout, ruddy young fellow very pugnacious concerning whales, who somehow seemed to think that the great Leviathans had personally and hereditarily affronted him; and therefore it was short of point of honor with him, to destroy them whenever encountered. So utterly lost was he to all sense of reverence for the many marvels of their majestic bulk and mystic ways; and so dead to anything like an apprehension of any possible danger from encountering them; that in his poor opinion, the wondrous whale was but a species of magnified mouse, or at least water-rat, requiring only a little circumvention and some small application of time and trouble in order to kill and boll. (Melville, 1994:125)*

Flask plays a much less prominent role than either Starbuck or Stubb. He is a native of Martha's Vineyard with a pugnacious attitude concerning whales.

## **Queequeg**

Certainly, in his appearance and upbringing he is uncivilized by the standards of the main characters of the novel, yet Melville (through his narrator Ishmael) find Queequeg as a character in transition from savagery to civilization.

Queequeg is a harpooner from New Zealand, the son of a king who renounces the throne in order to travel the world on whaling ships and learn about Christian society.



*... His father was a high chief, a king; his uncle a High Priest; and on the maternal side he boasted aunts who were the wives of unconquerable warriors. There was excellent blood in his veins-royal stuff; (Melville, 1994: 70)*

Ishmael meets Queequeg when the two must share a bed at the Spouter Inn in New Bedford before journeying to Nantucket to undertake the journey on the Pequod. Melville portrays Queequeg as a blend of civilized behavior and savagery.

#### **4.1.2. Minor Character**

##### **Captain Peleg**

Captain Peleg is a retired whale man of Nantucket and a Quaker. He is one of the principal owners of the Pequod along with Captain Bildad. They take care of hiring the crew.

*it belongs to me and Captain Bildad to see the Pequod fitted out for the voyage, and supplied with all her needs. Including crew. We are part owners and agents. (Melville, 1994: 85)*

When the two are negotiating wages for Ishmael and Queequeg, Captain Peleg plays the generous one, although his salary offer is not terribly impressive.

Captain Peleg is the character who first introduces the readers to Captain Ahab. He is also the first who indicated the dark conflict within Ahab by comparing him to the legendary vile king of the same name.

### **Captain Boomer**

Boomer has lost his arm in an accident involving Moby Dick. He is the jovial captain of the English whaling ship the *Samuel Enderby*. Unlike Ahab, Boomer is glad to have escaped with his life, and he sees further pursuit of the whale as madness.

*No, thank ye, Bungler," said the English Captain, "he's welcome to the arm he has, since I can't help it, and didn't know him then; but to another one. No more white whales for me; I've lowered him for once, and that has satisfied me. There would be a great glory in killing him, I know that; and there is a ship load of precious sperm in him, but, hark ye, he's best let alone;...(Melville, 1994 : 420)*

Melville shows a different values, qualities, power, and ambition between the two captains. This event shows the higher qualities of Captain Ahab. He is a comparison character for Ahab. Both of them are a captain of their own ship but they reacted in different ways to a similar experience.

### **Captain Gardiner**

He is the captain of the *Rachel*, he begged Ahab for assistance finding a lose boat that contain his son and give Ahab a substantial sighting of Moby Dick. Ironically, Ahab has not helped him because Ahab would not waste his valuable time, the white whale is close and he must go to hunt the whale right away.

*Avast," cried Ahab-"touch not a rope-yarn"; then in a voice that prolongingly molded every word-"Captain Gardiner, I will not do it. Even now I lose time. Good bye,*



*good bye. God bless ye, man, and may I forgive myself, but I must go... (Melville, 1994 : 498)*

This time, Ahab is dealt with a matter of humanity. Ahab gives top priority to pursued Moby Dick and finally rejected to help Captain Gardiner. Even though both Captains are usually sharing the same fates in hunting whales, Ahab still don't helped Captain Gardiner.

It is Rachel that found Ishmael after the sink of the Pequod."

### **Captain Bildad**

Captain Bildad is another Quaker ex-whaleman from Nantucket who owned a large share of the *Pequod*. Captain Bildad is pretended to be crustier than Peleg in negotiation over wages. Both men display a business sense and bloodthirstiness. Captain Bildad and Captain Peleg are part owners and agents.

*it belongs to me and Captain Bildad to see the Pequod fitted out for the voyage, and supplied with all her needs. Including crew. We are part owners and agents. (Melville, 1994: 85)*

### **Dr. Bunger**

He is the surgeon on the *Samuel Enderby*, a British ship he warns Ahab that Moby Dick would be best left alone and wonders whether Ahab is in fact insane. This following quotation of his joke shows the madness of Ahab.

*bless my soul, and curse the foul friend," cried  
bunger stoopingly walking round Ahab, and like a dog,  
stragely snuffing; "this man's blood-bring the thermometer-  
it's at the boiling point-his pulse makes these planks beat!-  
sir!-taking a lancet from his pocket, and drawing near to  
Ahab's arm. (Melville, 1994: 42)*

### **Pippin**

He is a young black boy from Alabama and a member of the Pequod crewmen who replaced one of Stubb's oarsmen but become incredibly frightened while lowering after a whale and jump from the boat. Although Stubb save him the first time, he warns him that he will not do so if he tries it again, and when he does Pip only survive when another boat saved him. After realizing that the others would allow his death, Pip becomes nearly insane.

However, Ahab takes pity on him for his madness and allows him to use his cabin. This event shows the humanity of Ahab which known as an autocratic Captain.

### **Father Mapple**

He is the famous preacher in the New Bedford Whale man's Chapel and a former harpooner who has left sailing for the ministry. He is renowned for his sincerity and sanctity.

*Yes, it was the famous father Mapple, so called by the  
Whale men, among whom he was a very great favorite. He  
had been a sailor and a harpooner in his youth, but for  
many years past has dedicated his life to the ministry.  
(Melville, 1994 : 54).*

Before he leaves for the voyage on the Pequod, Ishmael attends a service in which father Mapple gives a sermon that consider the tale of Jonah and the Whale in which he uses the Bible to address the Whale men's lives. Learn but also experience, he is an example of someone whose trials had led him to ward God rather than bitterness, revenge or ambition. He is another character is been putted by Melville in purpose to gave contrary to Ahab.

### **Fedallah**

Fedallah died during the second day of the chase against Moby Dick. He entangled in the whale line. He is one of the "dusky phantoms" that compose Ahab's special whaling crew. The Asiatic and Oriental Fedallah, also called the Parsee, remained a "muffled mystery" to the other character and represented a sinister figure for the crew of the Pequod; there are even rumors that he is the devil in disguise and wished to kidnap Ahab.

*... he was such a creature as civilized, domestic people in a temperate zone only see in their dreams, and that but dimly ;... those insulated, immemorial, unalterable countries, which even in this modern days still preserve much of the ghostly aboriginalness of earth's primal generation,...*  
(Melville, 1994: 229)



## **Bulkington**

He is a sailor on the Pequod and a dangerous man who just returned from a voyage that lasted for four years, he returns to the sea almost immediately because of his affinity for life on the ocean.

*. . . Bulkington! I looked with sympathetic awe and fearfulness upon the man, who in mid-winter jut landed from a four year's dangerous voyage, could o unretingly pushed off again for till another tempestuous term. The land seems scorching to hi feet. Wonderfulest thing are ever the unmentionable, deep memories yield no epitaphs, this six-inch chapter is stoneless grave of bulkington. (Melville, 1994 : 115)*

## **Tashtego**

Tashtego performs many of the skilled tasks aboard the ship, such as tapping the case of spermaceti in the whale's head.

Tashtego is Stubb's harpooner. He is a Gay Head Indian from Martha's Vineyard, one of the last of a tribe about to disappear. The following quotation explains about him.

*Next was Tashtego, an unmixed Indian from Gay Head, the most westerly promontory of Martha's vineyard, where there still exists the last remnant of a village of red men,... (Melville, 1994: 126)*

Like Queequeq, Tashtego embodied certain characteristics of the "noble savage" and meant and less racial stereotypes. However, he is more practical and less intellectual than Queequeq: like many common sailor, Tashtego also craved rum.

## Elijah

Elijah is the first character straightly mention about the cruel power and the authoritarian of Captain Ahab in Melville putted Elijah as a prophet who had been sent to warn Ishmael and Queequeg about their voyage on Pequod.

Elijah warns them about the power and the authoritarian of Ahab. He is a stranger that Ishmael and Queequeg meet before their voyage on Pequod.

*They didn't tell much of anything about him, only I've heard that he is a good whale-hunter and a good captain to his crew.*

*That's true-yes, both true enough. But you must jump he gives an order. Step and growl, growl and go-that's the word with Captain Ahab . . . . . but how ever, mayhap, we've heard of that, I dare say. Oh yes, that every one knows a' most- I mean they know he's only one leg, and that parmacetti took the other off. (Melville, 1994 : 104).*

## Daggoo

Daggoo is less prominent in the narrative than either Queequeg or Tashtego.

Like Queequeg. He towed away on a whaling ship that stopped near his home. The following quotation describes him. Daggoo is Flask's harpooner. He is a physically enormous, imperious-looking African.

*. . . Daggoo, a gigantic, coal-black negro-savage, with a lion-like -an ahasuerus to behold. Suspended from his ears were two golden hoops, so large that the sailors called them ring bolts, . . . in his youth Daggoo had voluntarily*

*shipped on board of a whaler, lying in a lonely bay on his native coast. (Melville, 1994 : 127)*

### 3.2. Setting in Moby Dick

The setting analysis revealed to us the places and times which have been used in his novel. The time is not written specified in this novel. It was around 1830s or we may find it in mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The actions in Moby Dick take place in Nantucket and on the ship named Pequod. Pequod sailed around Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The environment in this novel is about whaling industry and whaling ship in mid-19<sup>th</sup> century in America.

Nantucket is an island south of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in the United States. Nantucket was the center of whaling industry at that time.

*Where else but Nantucket did those aboriginal whale men, the Red-Men, first sally out in conoes to give chase to the leviathan? And where but from Nantucket, too, did that first adventurous little sloop put forth, partly laden with imported cobblestones-so goes the story-to throw at the whales, in order to discover when they were nigh enough to risk a harpoon from the bowsprit? (Melville, 1994: 26-27)*

This situation gives Ahab an easy opportunity to gather his crewmen in Nantucket, in order to fulfill his ambition catching the great white whale. The historical background of Nantucket as a paradise of whaling industry and the whaler sailors attracted many whalers or men who really interesting in whaling like Ishmael and others crewmen of Pequod. Many sailors came to Nantucket to find a whaling ship and became whale hunters.



The issue of Moby Dick spread among the Nantucket people. Either they have seen it or not, people talk about it. The environment in Nantucket believed that Moby Dick was a Holy one. This leviathan was a very veil of Christian deity, immortal, disastrous and ubiquitous. It is also a blood curdling creature which always threatens to kill people anytime. However, they bear in mind that is very difficult to kill Moby Dick but Ahab shows his ability to try to pursue this Great White Whale.

Ahab actually exploiting his environment in Nantucket by pursued Moby Dick and tried to kill it. He proved his power and capability in cooperating with group of whalers to follow him against the beliefs and thoughts of people in Nantucket.

Captain Peleg and Bildad was the owner of this ship, but Captain Ahab was the leader on board. As the Captain of the ship, Ahab had the authority to lead and to cooperate with the crewmen to accomplish his mission catching Moby Dick. Most events in this novel take place on ship Pequod. Pequod was a whaling ship which was named by celebrated tribe of Massachusetts Indians that now extinct as the ancient Medes.

As a Captain, he has a power and charisma not only to his crewmen but also to the society in Nantucket, who lived in whaling society.

*Captain is the traditional customary title given to the person in charge of a ship at sea. On most legal document in the merchant shipping industry, the captain is more formally referred to as the ship's Master. A nautical "Captain" may be a civilian with a master's license or a naval commissioned officer of any rank. In most modern navies, the rank of captain is equivalent to the army rank of*

*colonel, and is thus three ranks higher than army captain.  
(Wikipedia, February 2008)*

The social environment in Nantucket at mid-19<sup>th</sup> century was whaling society which most of the people there was seamen.

*What wonder then, that these Nantucket, born on a beach, should take to the sea for a live hood? (Melville, 1994: 77).*

The single setting where the story goes is on the big sail boat in which 19 people like it or not must be able to leave together.

The advantages of this setting of place to show that importance of cooperation is to be able to survive in the middle of no where to reach one purpose: to kill Moby Dick.

Another relevance of the setting and the ideas of cooperation is all 19 shipmen have different personality trait, yet they have to get along to each other and adapt themselves to the situation. Besides, they also have to be able concur themselves to obey one order, the order of Captain Ahab. If in case the setting of place does not occur on the self boat, probably when there is conflict among the characters they can just leave the setting and avoid communicating to each other. However this run away or avoidance action can not be taken by the all characters simply because they have no way to run.

So the sail boat is the one of the best setting to emphasizing the significance urgency of cooperation in a group of people.

### 4.3. Cooperation of Captain Ahab

Captain Ahab has minority relationship and cooperation for all his crewmen. His occupation as the Captain makes him more capable and proper to decide anything which must be obeyed by the crewmen.

By the quotation below, the writer would reveal how Ahab solves his problem between his crewmen and how he makes cooperation with his crewmen:

*Captain Ahab mistakes; it is I. the oil in the hold is leaking, sir. We must up Burtons and break out.  
up Burtons and break out? Now that we are nearing Japan; heave-to here for a week to thinker a parcel of old hoops?*

*Either do that, Sir, or waste in one day more oil than we may. Make good in a year. What we come twenty thousand miles to get is worth saving, Sir.*

*So it is, so it is; if we get it.*

*I was speaking of the oil in the hold, Sir.*

*And I was not speaking or thinking of that at all. Be gone! Let it leak! I'm all a leak myself. Ay! Leaks in Leaks! Not only full of leaky casks, but those leaky casks are in a leaky ship; and that's far worse plight than the Pequod's, man. Yet I don't stop to plug my leak; for who can find it in the deep-loaded hull; or how hope to plug it, even if found, in this life's howling gale? Starbuck I'll not have the Burtons hoisted. (Melville, 1994: 448-449)*

He thinks that the Pequod is coming closer to a place where Moby Dick is. Therefore, he does not like to spend much time to concern about oil. The important thing to do is to pursue and kill Moby Dick. The quotation above illustrated the conversation between Ahab and Starbuck informs that the oil container is leaking, and they will loose a large number of oil which they come twenty thousand miles to get is worth saving.



Starbuck expects Ahab to stop for oil. But as a matter of fact, Ahab does not care about Starbuck's concern. Ahab does not concern about what crews said. Furthermore, he was pointing a loaded musket to Starbuck.

*Ahab seized a loaded musket from the rack (forming part of most South-Sea-men's cabin furniture), and pointing it towards Starbuck, exclaimed: "there is one God that is lord over the earth, and one Captain that is lord over the Pequod-On deck!"(Melville, 1994: 449)*

The crews intend to stop their voyage and turns back to Nantucket, the voyage must go on and the crews have to join and work with their hearts, souls, and lives. Ahab forbids all reactions which are not accordance to his wishes. Moreover, Ahab compares himself as a God, the only ruler on Pequod without any exception.

*All your to hunt the White Whale are as binding as mine; and heart, soul, and body, lungs and life, old Ahab is bound. And that ye may know to what tune this heart beats; look ye here; thus I blow out last fear!  
(Melville, 1994: 478)*

From the characters, Ahab is obviously a selfish captain and uses directed cooperation. In the earlier part of the novel. Melville put Elijah as a prophet to warn about the selfishness of Ahab. Moreover, Captain Peleg is given a comparison between Ahab and the legendary vile king with the same name. The quotation above shows how Ahab uses his status as a Captain and his inner strength of physiological power to rule his crewmen. Sometimes he makes cooperation with his crewman full necessary.

Through the narrator, Ahab is described weak in physical appearance. But he has strong psychological power, strong motivation and also a well experienced whale man.

Melville also gives a comparison character to Ahab Captain Boomer, a jovial Captain of *Samuel Enderby*. Both of them are a Captain of their own ship but they reacted in different ways to a similar experience. Melville shows a different values, qualities, power, and ambition between the two captains. It proved the strong motivation and power of Ahab. Captain Boomer cooperates and leads his crewmen with his jovial and easy going characteristic, different from Ahab who cooperates and leads his crewmen full necessary.

He is as authoritarian captain and uses directed cooperation, which is not allowance for cooperation or collaboration with his crewmen. He tells his crewmen what he wants to do and how he wants to do it, without getting any advice of his crewmen. He is very strong on his own principle. He always expects the crews to do what he tells them without any question or debate. Despite of the conflict and controversy that come from the crews and the environment, Ahab remained consistent with his own ambition and principle.

*His taking with Starbuck in the Cabin. ... Something shot from my dilated nostrils; he has inhaled it in his lungs. Starbuck now is mine; cannot oppose me now, without rebellion. (Melville, 1994: 168).  
but I came here to hunt whales, not my commander's vengeance. How many barrels will thy vengeance yield thee*

*even if thou get test it, Captain Ahab? ... (Melville, 1994: 156-167)*

As the chief mate of Pequod, Starbuck also has influential power on the crews. This event shows that Ahab forces his power and always ignores his crews' opinion to fulfill his own purposed. Captain Ahab concerns about Starbuck's words because Starbuck is the first mate of the ship, which is a highest rank after him on Pequod.

Ahab says

*... Whosoever of ye raises me that same white whale. He shall have this gold ounce, my boys!  
(Melville, 1994: 165)*

The writer assumes that Ahab does this to show his material power in giving rewards. He also does this to motivate the crews so that they will work as hard as possible as Ahab's wishes. He nails the bunch of Spanish gold on main-mast of the ship.

He encourages his crewmen to chase the Great White Whale and not to fear of the whale. Besides giving rewards, Captain Ahab also motivates his crewmen by his inner strength and his strong manner of physiological power despite of his physical weaknesses, his optimism and his full spirit character gave a special value to his crewmen, as he following quotation shows that.

*Aye, aye! And I'll chase him round Good Hope, and round the horn, and round the Norway Maelstrom, and round perdition's flames before I give him up. And this is what ye have shipped for men! To chase that white whale*



*on both sides of land, and over all sides of earth, till he spouts black blood and rolls fin out. What say ye, men, will ye splice hands on it, now? I think ye do look brave.*  
(Melville, 1994: 166)

Ahab refuses to believe in such a thing because he feels that it is insulting his self-esteem. He fights against Moby Dick and really wants to kill it to prove that he is more powerful than the whale. By that purpose, he tries to motivate his crewmen that they are stronger than the White Whale. From the quotation above, the writer finds that Ahab has strong motivation, and strong beliefs among the crewmen that they can find and defeat the great Moby Dick believed by people in Nantucket as the holy great power at the sea. He convinces his crewmen that Moby Dick is only an animal, nothing more than that.

Although he is being authoritarian and uses directed cooperation, Ahab has the traits of cooperation such as; inspiring, forward-looking, courageous, encouraging, honesty and bravery.

- **Inspiring;**

He remains confident in all that he does. He shows his endurance in mental, physiological, and spiritual stamina. He inspires people to achieve his goal by his strength and never give up to anything.

- **Forward-looking;**

He puts his goal and has a vision of the future. He has a vision of what he wants and how to get it.

- **Courageous;**

He has the perseverance to accomplish his goal. He has display a confident calmness when under stress.

- **Encouraging;**

He knows how to encourages his crew by his strong motivation, strong minded and physiological.

- **Honesty;**

He displays a candor in his action. He could convince trust to his crewmen that they could pursue Moby Dick.

- **Bravery**

He never shows any fear in every action he makes. He never rears of anything including the Great white Whale. Which is the icon of the most frighten thing in this novel.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

This thesis analyzes the cooperation of major character, Captain Ahab. The writer describes the traits of all character in this novel to reveal the cooperation of Captain Ahab. The writer studies the setting related to the cooperation of Captain Ahab. The conclusions of this research are:

1. Ahab uses his status as a captain and his inner strength to rule his crewmen. Sometimes his cooperation with his crewman full necessary. He forbids all reactions which are not accordance to his wishes. He is very task oriented and hard on his followers. Captain Ahab leads his crewmen with his power and authority. By studying the characters, the writer finds that Ahab is an authoritarian Captain and uses Directed cooperation. He is not allowance for cooperation or collaboration with his crewmen. He tells his crewmen what he wants do and how he wants it do, without accepts any advice from his crewmen. He always expects his crewmen to do everything he told without any question or debate.
2. Most events in this novel take place on ship named Pequod and Nantucket at mid-19<sup>th</sup>. Pequod sailed around Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Pequod was a whaling ship which was led by Captain Ahab. As a Captain of the ship, Ahab had the authority to cooperation

the crewmen to accomplish his mission catching Moby Dick. By this authority, Captain Ahab got his capability to rule the ship.

Nantucket was the center of whaling industry at that time. This situation gave Ahab an easy opportunity to gather his crewmen in Nantucket, in order to fulfill his ambition catching the great white whale.

The environment in this novel was about whaling industry in Nantucket. The social environment in Nantucket at mid-19<sup>th</sup> century was whaling society which most of the people there was seamen. This situation puts Captain Ahab on a high social status not only to his crewmen onboard but also to the society in Nantucket. As captain automatically had a power, charisma and authority to cooperate with his crewmen.

The advantages of this setting of place to show that importance of cooperation is to be able to survive in the middle of no where to reach one purpose: to kill Moby Dick

Besides his autocratic character, as a Captain Ahab also has some positive traits that could be a good example. He has some cooperation values, they are: inspiring, forward-looking, courageous, encouraging, honesty, and bravery.

### **B. Suggestion**

The writer suggests studying this novel more often with deeply research in this faculty By studying this novel often and deep, the student would find many great values which have benefit to the study of literature..

The writer realizes that this thesis has not absolutely perfect yet. Therefore, the writer expects the other researcher to do another research to this novel. This novel has many great values to be studied by using any approach. Scientific evidences that conflicted with many religions' beliefs and this conflict influenced works as well.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aminuddin, Drs. 1987. *Pengantar Apresiasi Karya Sastra*. Bandung: Sinar Baru.
- Encyclopedia Amerika. 1829. *Americana Encyclopedia*. Vol. 17. USA:Grolier Incorporated
- Encyclopedia Wikipedia. 2007. *Novel*. Retrieved at June 28, 2008.  
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novel>
- Endaswara, Suwardi, 2003. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra; Epistemologi, Model, Teori, dan Aplikasi*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Widyatama.
- Hamdani, Hamzah, 1989. *Konsep dan Pendekatan Sastra*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Kementerian Malaysia.
- Jabrohim, ed. 2003 *Metode Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Hanindita Graha Widya.
- Kennedy, X.J, 1981. *A Literature, An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama*. Fifth Ed. New York Harper Collins Publisher, Inc.
- Melville, Herman. 1994. *Moby-Dick*. London: Penguin Group.
- Nurgianto, Buntoro, 1995. *Teori Pengkajian Sastra*. Yogyakarta : UGM Press.
- Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2004. *Teori, Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar.
- Selden, Rahman, 1996. *Paduan Membaca Teori Sastra Masa Kini*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Semi, Antar, 1993. *Metode Penelitian Sastra*. Bandung: Angkasa.
- Steel, Danielle, 1981. *A Perfect Stranger*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia
- Sukađa, Made, 1987. *Beberapa Aspek Tentang Sastra*. Denpasar: Kayu Mas dan Lesiba.
- Sumardjo, Yakob, 1984. *Pengkajian Kesusastraan*. Bandung: Alumni.

Tarigan, Hendry Guntur, 1984. *Prinsip-prinsip Dasar Sastra*. Bandung: Angkasa.

Teeuw, A, 1983. *Membaca dan Menilai Karya Sastra*. Jakarta: Gramedia.

Waluyo, J. Herman. *Drama, Teori dan Pengajarannya*. Yogyakarta : Hanindita

Wellek, Rene and Warren Austin, 1993. *Teori Kesusastaan*. Jakarta : PT Gramedia.

## APPENDIX

### Synopsis of Moby Dick

Moby Dick began with Ishmael's arrival in New Bedford as he travels toward Nantucket. He met Queequeg there, a harpooner from New Zealand who will also sail on the Pequod. Queequeg was actually the son of a High Chief who left New Zealand because of his desire to learn among Christians.

Ishmael and Queequeg board the Pequod. Starbuck was the first mate of the ship. The second mate was Stubb. The third was Flask. Melville introduced the rest of the crew, including the Indian harpooner Tashtego, the African harpooner Daggoo.

Several days into the voyage, Captain Ahab finally appeared stand on one leg made from whalebone. He told the crewmen of the Pequod to look for a white whale with a wrinkled brow: it was Moby Dick, the legendary whale that took Ahab's leg.

In the journey of Pequod, they met a British ship called the Samuel Enderby. There was Dr. Bunker who warned Ahab to leave the whale alone.

Later, Starbuck found that the oil in the ship was already lack. He went to Ahab's cabin to report it and to give advice that would be better if they sail back to Nantucket. Ahab disagreed with Starbuck's advice and became so enraged. Ahab pulled a musket on Starbuck.

Queequeg was ill from fever and seemed to use against Moby Dick. The blacksmith fashioned a harpoon that Ahab demand and baptized the harpoon in the name of the devil.

The Pequod soon came upon a typhoon on its journey in the Pacific, and while battled this storm the Pequod's compass moved out of alignment. When Starbuck learned this and went to Ahab's cabin to tell him, he found the old man asleep. Starbuck considered shooting Ahab with his musket, but he could not move himself to shoot his Captain after he heard Ahab cried in his sleep "Moby Dick, I clutch thy heart at last."

After the typhoon, the Pequod met another ship, the Rachel, whose captain, Gardiner, knows Ahab. He requested help in searching for his son, who may be lost at sea, but Ahab refused to help when he learned that Moby Dick was nearby. The final ship that the Pequod met was the Delight, a ship that had recently came upon Moby Dick and had nearly been destroyed by its encountered with the whale.

After a long chase, the Pequod finally met Moby Dick. The struggle against Moby Dick lasted three days. On the first day, Ahab spied the whale himself. Moby Dick attacked Ahab's boat and sank it, but Ahab survived. On the second day of the chase, roughly the same defeat occurs. This time Moby Dick broken Ahab's ivory leg.

On the third day of the attack against Moby Dick, Ahab finally stabbed the whale with his harpoon but he whale attacked the Pequod and caused it to sink. Ahab throwed his harpoon to Moby Dick but he became

entangled in the line and goes down with it. Ishmael was the only crew who survive from this attack.

### **The Biography and the Works of Herman Melville**

Herman Melville was born into an eminent family claiming war heroes and wealthy merchants on 1 August 1819 in New York City, New York State, son of Maria Gansevoort (1791-1872) and Allan Melville (1782-1832). As a successful import merchant, Allan afforded all the necessary comforts and more to his large family of eight sons and daughters. He loved to tell his children sea-faring tales of terror and adventure, and of places far away. After his death at the age of forty, his wife and children moved to the village of Lansingburg, on the banks of the Hudson River.

In 1835 Melville attended the Albany Classical School for a year, and then moved to Pittsfield, Massachusetts to work at the farm of his uncle, gentleman farmer Thomas Melville. It was not long however that Melville travelled back to New York and secured his place as cabin boy on a ship bound for Liverpool, England. Upon return to New York he held various unsatisfying jobs until he next set sail on the whaling ship *Acushnet* in 1841. His stay in the Marquesas Islands (now French Polynesia) with his friend Richard Tobias Greene would provide much fodder for his future novels. First published in England, *Typee* and *Omoo* (1847) are based on Melville's sea-faring adventures and stays in



Polynesia and Tahiti. His next novel *Mardi: and A Voyage Thither* (two volumes, 1849) is 'a romance of Polynesian adventure', again reflecting much of Melville's own life on ships and the South Seas. Another semi-autobiographical novel *Redburn: His First Voyage* was published in 1849.

On 4 August 1847 Melville married Elizabeth Shaw, with whom he would have four children: Malcolm (b.1849), Stanwix (b.1851), Elizabeth (b.1853), and Frances (b.1855). In 1850 the Melvilles moved to what would be their home for the next thirteen years, 'Arrowhead' (now designated a National Historic Landmark) in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. It was here that Melville made the acquaintance of fellow New Englander Nathaniel Hawthorne--he would become a great friend to Melville, and to whom he dedicated *Moby Dick*. It was the beginning of a prolific period of writing for Melville. He wrote sketches for such journals as *Putnam's Monthly* including "The Piazza" and "I and My Chimney", and started on his masterpiece *Moby Dick*. The surrounding Berkshire Hills provided the necessary peace and quiet, but as Melville writes to Hawthorne in June of 1851, he was also busy with other projects--'Since you have been here I have been building some shanties of houses (connected with the old one), and likewise some shanties of chapters and essays. I have been ploughing and sowing and raising and printing and praying.

After the publication of *Moby Dick* in October of 1851, Melville was seeing positive reviews of his works in England and America, readers

captivated by his authentic story telling of exotic adventures, although he struggled with self-doubt. While he wrote many other works including *White Jacket* (1850), *The Encantadas; or, Enchanted Isles* (novella, 1854), *Israel Potter* (1855), *Piazza Tales* (1856), and *The Confidence Man* (1857), it was with *Moby Dick* that Melville had reached his peak as writer and observer of human nature in all its strengths and weaknesses. Many of his works are steeped in metaphor and allegory, at times cynical, others satirical. In previous years he had travelled throughout Europe and the Holy Land; in 1857 he launched into a three year lecture tour of major North American cities where he spoke of his writings and travels.

In 1863 the Melvilles gave up country life and moved to New York City and the home of Herman's brother Allan at 104 East Twenty-Sixth Street. Melville soon obtained a position with the New York Custom House where he remained for the next twenty years. Almost ten years since his last published novel, Melville was now writing poetry; *Battle Pieces* (1866) was well-received. *Clarel: A Poem and Pilgrimage in the Holy Land* (1876) was followed by his collection *John Marr and Other Poems* (1888), and *Timoleon* (1891). While they are appreciated now, by the time of Herman Melville's death he had slipped into obscurity as a writer. He died at his home on East 26th Street on 28 September 1891 and now rests beside his wife Elizabeth in Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx, New York.