

NATURALISM IN JACK LONDON'S
"TO BUILD A FIRE"



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Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University
In partial fulfillment of requirement to obtain
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"TO BUILD A FIRE"**

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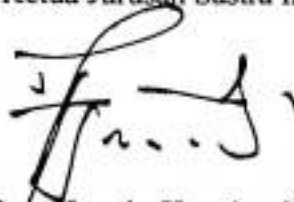
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ABSTRACT

Andi Gunawan Muhammad Astari, 2009. Naturalism in Jack London's "To Build A Fire" Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Cultural Scientist, Hasanuddin University. Supervised by (1) H. Burhanuddin Arafah, and (2) H. A. Lukmanulhakim Jaya.

The object of this research is to depict the naturalism values, the themes, and the reflection of author's life in "To Build A Fire" a short story by Jack London.

The method used in this research was dynamic structuralism. In Collecting data the writer used comprehensive reading, noting and transcribing. The source is taken from the script of the story "To Build A Fire" as the primary data and library researches relates in naturalism a secondary data. The data analyzed used intrinsic approach, analyzed the reflection of author's life.

The result of the analysis showed that the main character in story "To Build A Fire", the man, is clearly not an experienced adventurer who looked for the gold without concerning the environment and the themes are determinism and responsibility. The story then reflects the author life where he had journeyed in Yukon, Alaska in 1897 along with countless hoping to make a score in the Gold Rush

ABSTRAK

Andi Gunawan Muhammad Astari, 2009, mahasiswa Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Hasanuddin, dengan skripsi yang berjudul Naturalisme dalam karya Jack London cerpen "To Build A Fire" yang dibimbing oleh (1) H. Burhanuddin Arafah and (2) H. A. Lukmanulhakim Jaya.

Objek dari penelitian ini adalah menjelaskan tentang nilai nilai Naturalisme, Tema, dan refleksi dari kehidupan sang pengarang yang terkandung di dalam cerpen "To Build A Fire" karya dari Jack London.

Metode yang digunakan di dalam penelitian ini adalah Strukturalisme Dinamis. Dalam pengumpulan data penulis melakukan kegiatan membaca, mencatat, serta menerjemahkan. Sumber diperoleh melalui Cerpen "To Build A Fire" sebagai data utama dan beberapa sumber pustaka yang berkaitan erat dengan aspek Naturalismesebagai data penunjang, kemudian data data tersebut dianalisa dengan menggunakan metode pendekatan intrinsik dan ekstrinsik sebagai refleksi dari sang pengarang.

Dari hasil yang dianalisa menunjukkan bahwa karakter utama dalam cerpen dalam cerpen "To Build A Fire" adalah bukan sebuah pengalaman seseorang yang mencari emas tanpa memperhatikan efek kondisi lingkungan, temanya adalah determinisme dan tanggung jawab, kemudian cerita ini mencerminkan kehidupan pengarang dimana sang pengarang juga melakukan petualangan yang tak ternilai di Yukon, Alaska pada tahun 1897 walaupun tidak mendapatkan apa apa di Klondike Gold Rush, tapi kejadian inilah yang menjadi inspirasi cerita pendek "To Build A Fire" .

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The writer realizes that many hands have given him help and valuable suggestion in finishing his study. Those who have given their guidance, assistance, encouragement, understanding, patience and creative solutions to the writer from the beginning till the end of his study. The writer is very grateful to them.

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Makassar, Mei 2009

The Writer



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

First of all, it is important to know about the meaning of Literature, generally Literature is a creative activity of art works, it is reflection of development in society and faithfully records and reconstruct the spirit of a time from different objectivities from its religion down to its custom. Literatures have many categories, such as Drama, Novel, and Short Story.

Literature is a branch of art that employs language as a medium. Language is a tool of communication, which the author uses and interprets in his work as shown in Moody's statement below:

By literature, we refer to contraction, or artifact in language which may be designed for any of the whole range of human communication needs, private or public, oral or written, for language is used. Vast accumulation of verbal artifact exist in all language, of varying degrees of seriousness and all according to extent to which they are disseminate, play a significant role in developing the identity, aims and comments of their respective language communities (Moody, 1983: 19)

From this statement above, we can infer that if someone studies literature he must study language, because it is the primary media in literature work to convey information.

Literature will almost never be separated from human life because it is always built together as a creation. Literature as a reflection of social reality in connection with the condition is further explained in the following statement:

Literature is an expression of society if it assumes that literature, at any given time, mirrors the current social situation "correctly". If false, it is command place trite vague only that literature depicts some aspects of social reality, so say that literature is a mirror of expression of life is even more ambiguous. A writer inevitably expresses his experience and total conception of his life (De Bonald in Wellek and Warren, 1970:110)

Based on the opinion above, the writer concludes that literary works in one period might represent the time they were written. Therefore, when we study literature, we may study the condition of its society and is it the fact that literature work generally expresses something which exist in the man's life.

Short Story is a branch of Literature written in prose, usually in narrative form. Short stories tend to be less complex than novels. Usually a short story almost focuses on only one incident in time only, has a single plot, a single setting, a small number of characters, and covers a short period of time.

Short story works which is created by using language and which is an interpretation of life. It is a reflection of life. It gives us much of information about life, depict all kind characteristics of people and all incident may have we meet every day.

The short story consists of some aspects: character, plot, etc, which cannot be separated one another. Character in a short story may have all sort of link with the people we meet every day. In some cases we feel closer about them that those of the real people but we only meet them in a book (Gill, 1995:127).

The human beings' life is very complex and various depending on where they live. The sort of attitude on manner of human being is closely related to the condition

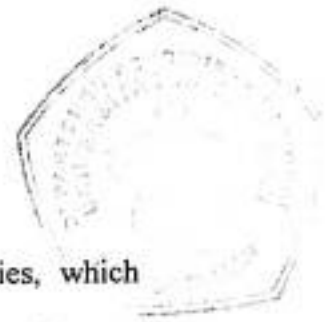
of the environment they live in, besides their social and economic life. In general, we can see the difference between the conditions of man's living in an elite and slum environment of city life.

Naturalisme adalah ekspresi sastra atas determinasi, diasosiasikan dengan gambaran kehidupan kelas bawah yang dingin dan realistis, determinasi menolak agama sebagai sebuah kekuatan yang dapat memotivasi di dunia, sebaliknya malah percaya bahwa alam merupakan suatu mesin yang tak dapat dikendalikan (Spanckeren, 2002:53)

Based on the opinion above, we can infer that the middle class people can make as a criminal, because effect of the environment situation (economic problem), they do whatever they can, in order to survive in the cruel society, no matter with or without moral consideration. These cases are usual phenomena in modern time.

Many authors particularly the naturalists, through their critical statement have prepared the reality above into literary work such as the fictional creation. Although in different title and part of view, their goals reach the some religious or standard morality.

Naturalism is the theory that literary composition that should be based on reality above into literary work such as the fictional creation, empirical presentation of human beings. It differs from realism, Naturalism adding an amoral attitude to the objective presentation of life to reveal the reality. Naturalism writers regard human behavior as controlled by instinct, emotion, or social and economic conditions, and reject free will



There are two contradictions in naturalism works in short stories, which comprises both an interpretation of experience and particular aesthetic recreation and make it interest to read and reached a significant point in American development in 19th century.

The reason for choosing short story because it focuses on one incident in time and has far less range than the novel or the novelette. It only includes few characters, single setting and flat, not round; include principles of objectivity and detachment of its study of human beings

“To Build A Fire” short story contains many naturalism values to discuss, and the writer thinks it is interesting to elaborate it in this study.

Also, more people have known that Jack London is well-known with his works which generally talk about naturalism.

B. Problems Statement/ Formulation

This research is concentrated on naturalism values in the story, and its research questions is formulated as follows:

1. How does to author depict naturalism values through the main character's action and reaction in this story?
2. What are the themes that the author intends to deliver through his work?
3. How does the story reflect the life of the author, especially those related to the ideas of Naturalism?

C. Objectives of the research

Based on limitation of problems above, the writer then focuses in the following objectives:

1. to analyze the elements of naturalism through the main character's action and reaction and the story.
2. to find out the themes that the author intends to deliver through his work.
3. to find out the reflection of author's life through the story, especially those related to the ideas of Naturalism.

D. Significance of the Research

Some advantages that the writer intends to reach through the study.

- First, this thesis can be read by those who expect to acquire better knowledge and understanding about the study of naturalism in this story.
- Second, the writer expects his writing can give benefit to further study of literary research especially the study of naturalism on the short story, and
- Third, the writer hopes other students can find out Naturalism values in this thesis or To Build A Fire Short Story and interesting to discuss in their study.

E. Scope of The Research

The writer hopes this writing goes on fluently in one strip. Thus, it is necessary to concentrate the case into one point, in this writing the writer is going to examine or to find the values of naturalism belonging to the short story.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Definition of Short Story

Short story refers to a work of fiction that is usually written in prose, usually in narrative format. Short story, in some respect is like a novel. The chief difference between the novel and the short story, aside from the length, is in focus. and they tend to be flat, not round.

Short stories tend to be less complex than novels. Usually a short story almost focuses on only one incident in time only, has a single plot, a single setting, a small number of characters, and covers a short period of time. A short story generally comprises less than 10,000 to 20,000 words (though usually more than 500 words).

A short story is a brief, imaginative, narrative, unfolding a single predominating incident and a single chief character; it contains a plot the details of which are so compressed, and the whole treatment so organized, as to produce a single impression (Eisenwein, 1985: 119)

Tarigan explains the characteristics of short story 1984:177, as follows:

1. The primary characteristics are brevity, unity, and intensity.
2. The main elements are scene, character, and action.
3. Its language is incisive, suggestive, and alert.
4. It has to contain of author's interpretation about the life concept direct or indirectly.
5. It must have one character.
6. It presents one emotion.

Besides that, short story can be classified into two categories, they are:

1. Based on the sum of words, short story is divided into two categories namely:
 - a. Short short story
 - b. Long short story
2. Based on literary value.
 - a. Literary short story
 - b. Entertain short story

B. Definition of Naturalism

Naturalism generally is the idea that human beings are completely included in the natural world, there's nothing supernatural in this life. Naturalism is based on science as the best, most reliable means for discovering what exists. Science shows that each and every aspect of a human being comes from and is completely connected to the natural world.

Naturalism is a philosophical position that all phenomena in the world can be explained in natural causes and laws. Naturalism were first seen in the works of the Ionian pre-Socratic philosophers. One such was Thales, considered to be the father of science, as he was the first to give explanations of natural events without the use of supernatural causes.

Naturalism is very different from traditional religious or supernatural understandings, and it has profound implications. We don't have souls that continue after death. Instead, we are fully physical creatures, fully caused to be who we are. We don't have free will to choose or decide. Instead, as individuals we are part of the natural unfolding of the universe.

Based on this study, we just focus Naturalism in literary works, many Naturalists argued in some statements as follows:

Aliran naturalisme ingin melukiskan keadaan yang sebenarnya, sering cenderung kepada lukisan yang buruk, karena ingin memberikan gambaran nyata tentang kebenaran. Untuk melukiskan kejelekan masyarakat, pengarang naturalis tidak segan-segan melukiskan kemesuman. Emelia Zola seorang pengarang naturalis Perancis yang paling besar di zamannya. Sering lukisannya dianggap melampaui batas kesopanan sehingga seolah-olah tidak ada lagi batas-batas ukuran susila dan ketuhanan padanya. (Suyoto, 2008:<http://agsuyoto.files.wordpress.com>)

From this statement above, Suyoto argued that Naturalism want to describe reality, tend to bad describe until impolite writing to reveal reality in society, such as murderer, prostitute, adultery, violence, etc. Almost all Naturalism author do that in his works, such as Jack London, Theodore Dreiser, Stephen Crane and a famous french Naturalism author, Emile Zola.

Naturalisme adalah ekspresi sastra atas determinasi , diasosiasikan dengan gambaran kehidupan kelas bawah yang dingin dan realistis, determinasi menolak agama sebagai sebuah kekuatan yang dapat memotivasi di dunia, sebaliknya malah percaya bahwa alam merupakan suatu mesin yang tak dapat dikendalikan (Spanckeren, 2002:53)

Spanckeren formulated that naturalism is literary expression, and associated describe of lower class people. Why must lower class people?, basically in environment there are two kind of economic class, lower class people and high class people, we can see the difference between them condition of human's living in an elite and slum environment they are victim of Economic problem they can do anything, for survive in this world,

no matter with or without moral consideration. Naturalism also reject religion as a power and belief that nature as an uncontrolled machine can change attitude of someone everytime.



The term naturalism describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings. Unlike realism, which focuses on literary technique, naturalism implies a philosophical position. For naturalistic writers, since human beings are, in Emile Zola's phrase, "human beasts," characters can be studied through their relationships to their surroundings. (Campbell, 2008:www.newworlencyclopedia.org/entry/naturalism_(literature))

The meaning of objectivity and detachment in Campbell statement that Naturalism must be focuses and separate from Realism, because she said Realism focuses in Technique of Literary, and Naturalism focuses in relationship between human and environment.

Based on statement above we can infer that the term Naturalism is the theory that literary composition that should be based on reality above into literary work such as the fictional creation, empirical presentation of human beings. It differs from realism, Naturalism adding an amoral attitude to the objective presentation of life to reveal the reality. Naturalism writers regard human behavior as controlled by instinct, emotion, or social and economic conditions, and reject free will

Naturalism is the understanding that there is a single, natural world as shown by science, and that we are completely included in it. Naturalism holds that everything is connected to the world and derived from surrounds us. Each of us is an

unfolding natural process, and every aspect of that process is caused. So we are fully caused creatures, gives us power and control and encouraging. By understanding consciousness, choice, and even our highest capacities as materially based, allowing us to be at home in the universe. Naturalism shows our full connection to the world, it leads and controls our circumstances.

Naturalists accept the three denials, of God, spiritual beings, and immortality, and free will. Communist, for instance, are not naturalist, for their worldview includes a purpose in history, at least in human history, and perhaps in the whole history of the universe. Some religious humanists are not strict naturalist, their's argue for free will and even for values which are independent of known wants and needs. Some opponents of naturalism would argue that naturalists are at least somewhat inconsistent and that naturalism in the broad sense leads logically to strict naturalist.

Through this objective study of human beings, naturalistic writers believed that the forces that govern human lives might be studied and understood. Naturalistic writers thus used a version of the scientific method to write their novels; they studied human beings governed by their instincts and passions as well as the ways in which the characters' lives were governed by forces of heredity and environment. Although they used the techniques of accumulating detail pioneered by the realists, the naturalists thus had a specific object in mind when they choose the segment of reality that they wished to convey.

Contemporary naturalism, however, holds that all experienced objects and qualities are equally real within nature. The categories of science do not exhaust nature's reality. Richness, diversity, spontaneity, and value of humility exist within nature that elude the categories of the physical scientist but that are immediately experienced in human interaction with nature. As part of nature, human beings manifest spontaneity and freedom. Scientific method, as the method of natural inquiry, is a way of dealing with any content that reveals itself within nature.

C. Subject Matter and Characterization in Naturalism Fiction

Donald Pizer in Azizah Amal (2002:13) suggest specific changes in subject matter and characterization which help to define naturalism as different from realism.

1. The subject matter:

- a. The subject matter deals with those raw and unpleasant experiences which reduce characters to "degrading" behaviour in their struggle to survive. These characters are mostly from the lower middle or the lower classes – they are poor, uneducated, and unsophisticated.
- b. The milieu is the commonplace and the unheroic; life is usually the dull round of daily existence. But the naturalist discovers those qualities in such characters usually associated with the heroic or adventurous – acts of violence and passion leading to desperate moments and violent death. The suggestion is that life on its lowest levels is not so simple as it seems to be.

2. The concept of a naturalism character:

- a. Character are conditioned and controlled by environment, heredity, chance, or instinct; but they have compensating humanist values which affirm their individuality and life – their struggle for life becomes heroic and maintain human dignity.
- b. The naturalists attempt to represent the intermingling in life of the controlling forces and individual worth. They do not dehumanize their characters.
- c. There is discussion of fate and hubris that affect a character; generally the controlling force is society and the surrounding environment.

D. Naturalism in the story

A naturalism story has a character of those elements that is different from the others. In Naturalism short story there are a few characters but not always ill – educated or lower-class characters that lives are governed by the forces of heredity, instinct and passion. Their attempts at exercising free will or choice are weakness by forces beyond their control.

Generally author used narrate an account of event in a way that make the reader interest by its basic truth, it should present a struggle (conflict) faced by a character or characters. The plot is the narrative development of the struggle as it moves through a part of crises to the final outcome and must be recently to happened as a result of the struggle's character.

The Conflict in naturalism works is often “man against nature or man against himself” as characters struggle despite external or internal pressure

In naturalism short story, Walcut in Azizah Amal (2002:16) identifies five key themes, they are:

1. Survival, determinism, violence, and taboo.
2. The “brute within” each individual, comprised of strong and often warring emotions: passions, such as lust, greed, or the desire for dominance or pleasure; and the fight for survival in an amoral, indifferent universe.
3. Nature as an indifferent force acting on the lives of human beings. The romantic vision of Wordsworth that “nature never did betray the heart that loved her” here becomes Stephen Crane’s view in “The Open Boat” : “This tower was a giant, standing with its back to the plight of the ants. It represented in a degree, to the correspondent, the serenity of nature amid the struggles of the individual nature in the wind, and nature in the vision of men. She did not seem cruel to him then, nor beneficent, nor treacherous, nor wise. But she was indifferent, flatly indifferent.”
4. The forces of heredity and environment as they affect and afflict individual lives.
5. An indifferent determinism universe. Naturalism texts often describe the futile attempts of human beings to exercise free will, often ironically presented, in this universe that reveals free will as an illusion.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The design of this research was genetic structuralism research. It was actually a combination of intrinsic and extrinsic research. This was taken because the writer, in this research, described the naturalism values in "To Build A Fire" short story such as:

- Narrate an account of event in a way that make the reader interest by its basic truth
- Relations of the author depict naturalism values through the main character's action and reaction in this story
- Part of the story reflect the life of the author, especially those related to the ideas of Naturalism

B. Data

Data in this research was divided into two categories, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data was main data to collect and analyzed as an object of the research. This primary data in this research was containing the short story "To Build a Fire". The secondary data were the data that came from the source of literature references related to the problems discussed. The primary data was back up

by the secondary data. The secondary data might be collected from newspaper, magazine, thesis, and internet.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The data, both primary and secondary were collected by using comprehensive reading, noting and transcribing.

Comprehensive reading was used to know entire the word for making some smaller unit to analyze, and then make some points after noting important sentence.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

1. The writer read the script of the short story (primary data) for several times. It meant that he expected to grab and accomplished a better total understanding of the essential meaning of the story.
2. To analyze the literary text, the writer used descriptive method in which he was doing analysis to the phenomenon that occurred in the literary text.
3. The processes of analysis involved the uses of some particular theories of literature. The use of some particular theories, which were relevant to the subject matter were hopefully able to explain the evidence.

Genetic structuralism divided into two categories they are:

a. Intrinsic Approach

This approach helped the writer to overcome the problem by means of analyzing certain basic structure, such as discourse used narrate an account of event in a way that make the reader interest by its basic truth, it present a struggle (conflict) faced by a character or characters and resolution as a result of the struggle's character.

b. Extrinsic Approach

By using this approach the writer expected to discover some external aspect of the literature, such as when Jack London journeyed to Klondike Gold Rush, he struggles he faced in the Klondike because his infect diseases and London survived the hardships of the Klondike, and these struggles inspired what is often called his best short story "To Build a Fire"

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

A. The Analysis of Naturalism in "To Build a Fire"

After having exposed some descriptions about naturalism, then, in this chapter the writer analyzes deeply into the characteristics of naturalism in this story. So far, as we know naturalism writing generally presents the research of reality in human action and attitude to the excessive of the bad manner in the bad environment, too.

In scrutinizing Jack London's story in placing the character consists of their internal conflict or psychological strain forced by the bad environment, which they cannot control and cannot understand very well. From the survey, the writer finds the character that carries out the naturalism case in this story. The writer analyzes the main character.

This chapter as the main topic of the whole of writing will be focused on the analysis through the characterization, and then, state the theme which is carried by the story "To Build a Fire".

1. The Analysis of Story

"To Build a Fire" is a prime example of the literary movement of naturalism. Naturalism was an offshoot of Charles Darwin's and Herbert Spencer's theories on evolution. In this monumental 1859 work *Origin of the Species*, Darwin theorized that environments alter the biology and behavior of organism; the organisms whose

traits promote survival reproduce more successfully and adapt new, more efficient traits. Spencer applied Darwin's ideas to the human environment, and social Darwinism became one of the dominant philosophies in the late 19th century.

Naturalists saw evolution as proof that the world is deterministic and that humans do not have free will. Since the evolutionary world is based on a series of links, the action has been caused by prior environmental, social, and biological factors beyond our individual control.

This determinism influenced the naturalists in a number of philosophical areas. Since humans do not have free will, the naturalists refrained from making moral judgments on the actions of their characters; after all, the environment, and not the human, has determined these actions. The naturalists also viewed the deterministic environment as indifferent and harsh to its inhabitants; accordingly, keen instinct rather than civilized intellect is necessary for survival, in "To Build a Fire", the man is lacking this instinct.

Naturalism also changed their subjects and language to reflect their ideas. The lower classes were more conducive to depicting the harsh, indifferent environment, and in "To Build a Fire", the lower-class man is trying to get gold in the Klondike Gold Rush. Moreover, since the naturalists believed that the deterministic world could be understood only through scientific facts, their prose style was usually more journalistic.

London journeyed to the Yukon Territory in 1897 along with countless others hoping to make a score in the gold rush. In November 1897, he staked a claim in

Henderson Creek, the destination of the man in "To Build a Fire". Though he left Alaska the following summer without much gold, he would draw from his rich experiences in the northern wilds in "To Build a Fire" short story.

"To Build a Fire" is the quintessential naturalist short story. Naturalism was a movement in literature developed largely by Emile Zola, Theodore Dreiser, Edith Wharton, Stephen Crane, and Jack London in the late 19th-century. Its major themes are determinism over free will; the indifference of the environment; survival; absence of moral judgment; instinct over intellectualism; the emphasis of narrative over character; depiction of characters in the lower classes; and more realistic language befitting such characters and settings.

The creek he knew was frozen clear to the bottom,—no creek could contain water in that arctic winter,—but he knew also that there were springs that bubbled out from the hillsides and ran along under the snow and on top the ice of the creek. He knew that the coldest snaps never froze these springs, and he knew likewise their danger. They were traps. They hid pools of water under the snow that might be three inches deep, or three feet. Sometimes a skin of ice half an inch thick covered them, and in turn was covered by the snow. Sometimes there were alternate layers of water and ice-skin, so that when one broke through he kept on breaking through for a while, sometimes wetting himself to the waist. (London, 1908:3)

"To Build a Fire" reveals much about itself and its naturalist origins in its title. "To Build a Fire" sounds almost like an instruction manual, and the story does, indeed, teach the reader how to perform various acts, such as building fires, avoiding dangerous springs, and navigating a creek. We see other processes in effect, too, such

as the layers of snow and ice that have built up in the Yukon, or the ice that accumulates on the man's beard.

As the title implies, Jack London's short story contains within its narrative a literal set of sequential directions on how "To Build a Fire" London extends this sequential arrogant to his vision of the universe. Unlike the dog in the story, who can rely on its pure arctic instinct as it navigates through the dangerous tundra, the anonymous man possesses a foolish, short sighted instinct which is unable foresee the consequence of the environment, this instinctual flaw in mankind and relatively to that of a husky is a given, but the man fails to compensate by integrating intellectuality into his journey. When he used all his resources efficiently, as the dog does, the man could not anticipate his death

London prompts an investigation into the motifs of linkage in the first two sentences by creating a landscape of connections, and progression:

Day had broken cold and gray, exceedingly cold and gray, when the man turned aside from the main Yukon trail and climbed the high-earth bank, where a dim and little traveled trail lead eastward through the fat spruce timberland. It was a steep bank, and he paused for breath at the top, excusing the act to himself by looking at his watch (London, 1908:1)

The title also implies the need for survival. London might have given his story the unpleasant title "To Survive, You Need To Build a Fire". Naturalism is interested in the deep conflicts that bring out the brute instinct of man. London's story provides one of the oldest conflicts in literature and life: man versus nature. The man is at

constant risk of freezing in the brutal cold, and soon mere survival, rather than the prospect of finding gold, will become his preoccupation.

The man is clearly not an experienced Yukon adventurer. He ignores all the facts that indicate danger—he under estimates the cold, he ignores that absence of travelers in the last month, and he de-emphasizes his soon to be frostbitten cheekbones. Again, processes are important: he does not make any mental processes, taking facts and assigning them increase significance. While this may seem at first like an intellectual deficit, what the man truly lacks is instinct the unconscious understanding of what the various facts mean.

This man did not know cold. Possibly all the generations of his ancestry had been ignorant of cold, of real cold, of cold one hundred and seven degrees below freezing-point. But the dog knew; all its ancestry knew, and it had inherited the knowledge. And it knew that it was not good to walk abroad in such fearful cold. (London, 1908:4)

The dog, on the other hand, is pure instinct. While it cannot intellectualize the cold as the man can, assigning numerical values to the temperature, it has “inherited knowledge” about the cold. Without thinking, the dog knows the cold is dangerous, knows the spring is risky, knows to bite at the ice that forms between its toes, and even knows not to get too close to the fire for fear singeing itself.

While the main conflict is man versus nature, it would be inaccurate to say that nature actively assaults the man. Nature does not go out of its way to hurt the man; it would be just as cold without the man's presence, as well. Rather, the environment is indifferent to the man, as it frequently is in naturalist literature. The

bitter environment does not aid him in any way, and it will not notice if he perishes. In the same way, the dog does not care about the man, only about itself.

Even London does not seem to care about the man too much or more precisely, he does not make any over moral judgment about the man. He merely conveys the objective facts, pessimistic though they may be about the man. For instance, in describing the man's inability to make mental leaps, London never denounces outright the man's foolhardiness. Likewise, London maintains an air of neutrality with his prose, objective and reportorial. He focuses mostly on the narrative and little on the man's interior world a history-indeed, we never even know the man's or the dog's name. He is less an individual and more a representative of all humanity, especially humanity up against member of the upper class. Like "the boys" he hopes to rich by prospecting for gold, as did many during the Yukon Gold Rush in the late 19th century, or even by selling logs.

One major point of naturalism not discussed yet is determinism. It will become more important in the next part of the story.

It was his own fault or, rather, his mistake. He should not have built the fire under the spruce tree. He should have built it in the open. But it had been easier to pull the twigs from the brush and drop them directly on the fire. (London, 1908:7)

Of the second accident, London ambiguously writes that it was the man's own fault or rather, his mistake. Why does London revise his definition? A "fault" implies free will and a role in the consequences the develop. The word "mistake", however, is much like "accident"; it is a less moral term that implies an isolated incident out of

one's control. (a person usually makes a single "mistake", on an entire process, whereas if the person is at "fault", the responsibility of the entire process seems to rest on him). Still, "mistake" suggests some individual responsibility or lack thereof, at least more than "luck" does. How, then, does individual responsibility exist in naturalism, which denies the existence of individual will?. Put simply, if human are not even in control of our own actions, why should we take responsibility for them?.

Naturalism maintains that one should take responsibility in so far as one can anticipate potential consequences. Since the naturalistic world is based on causal links, it should be possible, to an extent, to predict the consequences of our actions. The man could not have anticipated his falling through the snow, and therefore it is merely bad luck. However, he should have anticipated that his other action-building a fire under the spruce tree-could carry potentially significant consequences- the snuffing out of the fire. Only in this anticipatory sense is he somewhat responsible.

Why should the man have anticipated danger?. Other than ignoring the old timer's and advice and foolishly and lazily building the fire under the spruce tree, the man has proven himself incapable of making the associative mental projections that reveal causal links. London told us this much in the first half of the story; the man refused to meditate upon the cold and expand his thinking to more universal ideas about mortality. Moreover, the man frequently works with processes (again, processes are the causal links in the naturalism world), such as building fires. But he pays attention to these processes only when they somehow benefit him, as with the

fire. When the process is potentially harmful, he ignores it; London even refers to the causal agitation of the boughs of the spruce tree as a "process".

The man's unwillingness to think more deeply about processes saddles him with some of the responsibility for the fire's going out. However, we can also argue that the man seems not only unwilling, but also incapable, of thinking about these processes. Therefore, he never could have anticipated the fire's going out, and he cannot be held responsible. That London calls the second event the man's "fault", then his "mistake", suggest a blend of the two arguments; the man should have anticipated many of the dangers in the Yukon, but nature ultimately determines his behavior.

Survival becomes the primary motivation for the man as he defends himself against nature. His increasingly desperate attempts to restore warmth to his freezing body contrast with the indifference of the Yukon. The environment merely remains the same-brutally cold and does not care at all about the man's survival.

He beat his hands, but failed in exciting any sensation. Suddenly he bared both hands, removing the mittens with his teeth. He caught the whole bunch between the heels of his hands. His arm-muscles not being frozen enabled him to press the hand-heels tightly against the matches. Then he scratched the bunch along his leg. It flared into flame, seventy sulphur matches at once! (London, 1908:8)

What is also significant within the environment is the importance of numbers. We already know that the temperature plays a crucial role, and that fifty degrees below zero demarcates the danger zone. The reader learns a new number here: seventy, the number of matches the man has. London could have simply kept stating

that the man has a "bunch" of matches, but he tells us the exact number when they light. Time also plays a key role for the man, as does distance to the camp. Naturalism maintains that the world is knowable only through objective science. Hard facts, like degrees of Fahrenheit or the number of matches, make this particular world knowable.

The man finally takes these facts and makes conjectures about the future, unlike before where he refuses to think about processes. While he initially fights off ideas of his dying, he later engages in causal thinking, entertaining visions of his body freezing and even of finding his own body the next day, a truly abstract, futuristic mode of thought. But by now it is too late-projections of causal links will do little for him at this point.

His projections are pointless because whatever free will naturalism had afforded the man before (none, technically, but he could at least make decisions) has completely vanished by this section of the story. Hands are man's naturally selected advantage, and allow us to use tools, themselves the products of man's intellect. But here the man's hands betray him. He cannot operate the matches properly, nor can he use his knife, so both tools go to waste. In nature, his intellect turns out to be useless.

Instead, the dog's instinct prevails. It not only instinctively recognizes that the man is trying to deceive it some way, but its own naturally selected advantages-its fur coat, especially-keep it safe and warm. While the dog may not have the intellectual capacity to create fire and food for itself, it instinctively knows where the providers of

these necessities are. In an indifferent, brutal environment, London maintains, this is a far more valuable resource than intellectuality.

2. The Analysis of Character

a. The Man

The man in the "To Build a Fire" is purposely not a given name, as the deterministic environment is more important than his free will and individuality. The man is clearly not an experienced Yukon Adventurer. He ignores all the fact that indicates danger.

He was a new comer in the land, a checaquo, and this was his first winter. The trouble with him was without imagination (London, 1908:1).

His goal at the start of the story is to reach the camp to meet "the boys" by six o'clock at night presumably to prospect for gold, though they never appear in the story, the boys and the man are examples of the lower class-characters naturalism turned its attention to; only men without much to lose would risk their lives in the harsh Yukon.

He would be in to camp by six o'clock; a bit after dark; it was true, but the boys would be there, a fire would be going, and a hot supper would be ready (London, 1908:2).

The man's greatest deficiency, leading to his death, in his inability to think about the future consequences of present actions of facts, at the beginning of the story, London describes how the extreme cold does not make the man meditate upon mortality and more pertinently



Such fact impressed him as being cold and uncomfortable, and that was all. It did not lead him to meditate upon his frailty as a creature of temperature; and upon man's frailty in general, able only to live within certain narrow limits of heat and cold; and from there on it did not lead him to the conjectural field of immortality and man's place the universe (London, 1908:2).

In all his actions, the man exercises only intellectuality – he thinks about the temperature in terms of degree Fahrenheit, for instance, a scientific indicator. Ultimately, the man's lack of free will exonerates him from any deep responsibility for the accidents he has, which is why London writes that the second accident was his "Own Fault" or, his mistakes."A Fault" implies full responsibility, where as "a mistake" suggest an isolated incident out of one's control.

While the man in the story is adapt with physical processes, he can not make associative mental leaps and project causal links in his mind. London tell us this from the start, describing how the extreme cold does not make him meditate in successively larger circles on man's mortality. He has also ignored advice about avoiding the cold, not thinking ahead to what might happen in such harsh condition. This depict hurts him most when he builds the fire under the spruce tree, he does not think ahead that he might capsize the tree's load of snow and snuff out the fire. Only by the end of the story, when he is near death, does he mentally process causal links, thinking about his own death and how others might come across his body.

At the same time there was another thought in his mind that said he would never get to the camp and the boys, that it was too many miles away, that the freezing had too great a start on him, and that he would soon be stiff and dead, this thought he kept in the background and refused to consider (London, 1908:8).

The ability to process these mental causal links in the only way one can be held responsible for his actions in naturalism. Since the man does not make these mental links, he is not fully responsible for the accidents that befall him.

Though the man is hardly an "intellectual", he excercises intellectual properties more than instinctive ones. He uses complicated tools (matches) to build a fire; he understand how cold it is through temperature readings; he identifies where he is (Hendeson Creek, the Yukon) through language on a map. The dog, on the other hand, is pure instinct. It remains warm through its fur coat or by borrowing into the snow; it has an innate understanding of the cold and its dangers; it could not point out its location on a map, but it knows by scent where to find the nearby camp with men. In the Yukon, instinct is far superior to intellect. The man's intellect backfires on him. His ability to light the matches with his numb fingers suffers in the extreme cold, and both his fingers and the matches are examples of man's naturally selected advantage of intellect: man has fingers to operate tools, and his larger, more complex brain allows him to create such tools.

Naturalism not only maintains that the environment is deterministic but indifferent. The environment does nothing to help its inhabitants; in fact, it is coldly indifferent to their existence and struggle. In "To Build a Fire", the Yukon would be bitterly cold without the man, as well, and it does not cease when the man struggles to stay alive. This indifference makes survival itself a critical goal for naturalist characters. As the story goes on, the man changes his goal from reaching the camp, to

warding off frostbite, to merely staying alive. Naturalism thus elicits profound conflicts, man versus nature being one of them.

b. The Dog

The dog represents pure instinct for survival in the Hash Yukon. Unlike the man, who requires the product of intellectual civilization – warm clothing, matches, maps, thermometer, the dog simply uses its own natural advantages – a keen sense of smell. Perhaps more importantly, the dog has an instinctive understanding the danger of the cold without knowing what a thermometer is. It knows that such condition is dangerous and unsuitable for travelling; when its feet get wet, it instinctively bits at the ice that forms its toes.

Suddenly it broke through, floundered to one side, and got away to firmer footing. It had wet its forefeet and legs, and almost immediately the water that clung to it turned to ice. It made quick efforts to lick the ice off its legs, the dropped down in the snow and began to bite out the ice that had formed between the toes. This was a matter of instinct (London, 1908:6)

This sense of instinct preserves the dog as opposed to the man or it even knows instinctively when the man is attempting to kill it (to warm his hands food in the wild so well, its instinct keeps it alive and allows it to find the camp.

B. The Theme of the Story

Naturalism maintains that the world can be understood only through scientific, objective knowledge. In "To Build a Fire", the reader receives a number of these hard facts. For instance, temperatures lower than negative fifty degrees Fahrenheit demacrate the danger zone of travelling alone. London tells us the exact amount of matches the man lights at once (seventy). Moreover, the man is preoccupied with the distance to the camp and the time he will reach it. These hard facts should arm the man with enough information to assess competently the deterministic environment, but he fails to do so before he is in mortal danger.

Naturalist fiction writer devised new techniques and subject matters to convey their ideas. Generally, they focussed more on narrative rather than character. "To Build a Fire" has a nearly nonstop narrative drive, and we only occasionally enter into the mind of the man-who does not even have a name in the story, indicating how little London is concerned with him as a unique person. Naturalists often used sparer, harder language to complement their plot-driven stories; this tendency can be seen as a verbal corollary to naturalism's preoccupation with objectivity. Finally, naturalism usually turned its attention to the often-ignored lower classes. The man in the story is al lower-to middle-class drifter trying to strike it rich; no one with any wealth would risk his life in such brutal conditions.

The presentation of the character of "To Build a Fire" in this analysis, have brought some idea of naturalism of the author Jack London as the very important case to be scrutinized for all readers. Through the analysis, the writer finds the themes that the author intends to tell us. They are :

1. Determinism

The movement of naturalism was greatly influenced by the 19th century ideas of Social Darwinism, which was in turn influenced by Charles Darwin's theories on evolution. Social Darwinism applied to the human environment the evolutionary concept that natural environments alter an organism's biological make up over time through natural selection. Social Darwinism and naturalist cited this as proof that organisms, including humans, do not have free will, but are shaped, or determined, by their environment and biology. Naturalists argued that the deterministic world is based on a series of links. In "To Build A Fire", London repeatedly shows how the man does not have free will and how nature has already mapped out his fate. Indeed, both times the man has an accident, London states "it happened", as if "it" were an inevitability of nature and that the man had played no role in "it". The most important feature of this deterministic philosophy is in the amorality and lack of responsibility attached to an individual's actions.

2. Responsibility

A curious revision occurs when London writes that the man's second accident with the snow was his "own fault, or rather, his mistake". While both are damning words, "fault" is much more serious; it implies an underlying moral responsibility and role in future consequences, while "mistake" suggests an isolated incident outside of one's control. Likewise, the man believes his first accident is bad "luck", another word that connotes lack of free will. "Accident," too, insinuates an unforeseen or unanticipated even out of one's power.

If naturalism maintains that an individual has no free will as London careful phrasing suggests, then it is logical that the individual should not bear responsibility for his actions: if humans are not even in control of our own actions, why should we take responsibility for them?

The answer is that one should take responsibility for one's actions if one can anticipate potential consequences. Since the naturalistic world is based on causal links, it should be possible, to an extent, to predict the consequences of our actions. The man could not have anticipated that his other action building a fire under a spruce tree could carry potentially significant consequences: the snuffing out of the fire. Only in this anticipatory sense is he somewhat responsible. That London revises his judgment from "fault" to "mistake", suggests the gray area in the man's responsibility; while he should have anticipated the result of his actions, and thus be held liable, he did not, so he cannot be held liable.

C. The reflection of the authors life in this story

Jack London's most lasting work, "To Build A Fire", (1908). is a naturalist work set in Alaska. It tells the story a man who is from the lower-class try to strike rich in the Klondike Gold Rush and meets his death before reaching the boy's camp.

The journey of the man is like the adventurer of the author, London journeyed to the Yukon Territory, he staked a claim in Henderson Creek, the destination of the man in "To Build A Fire", though he left Alaska the following summer without much gold, he would draw from his rich experiences in the northern wilds.

London sailed to join the Klondike Gold Rush where he would later write his first successful stories. Jack left Oakland a believer in the work ethic, and returned a socialist. He also concluded that his only hope of escaping the work trap was to get an education and "sell his brains". Through his life he saw writing as a business, his ticket out of poverty, and, he hoped, a means of beating the wealthy at their own game.

Jack moved into a cabin and staked a claim on Henderson Creek, after a month of prospecting. During the long winter which followed, he became well - known to his fellow prospectors for his storytelling ability.

He developed a severe case of scurvy from lack of fresh fruits and vegetables; he could no longer work his claim. Desperately needing immediate medical attention, he anxiously awaited the melting of the ice blocking the Yukon River. He eventually did receive some medical help but was advised to return home.

Jack London gained a tremendous amount of insight and perspective while in Alaska and the Klondike. Although he had not discovered much gold, he had uncovered a Mother Lode of experience from which he would draw material for his future novels and stories.

Upon his return to Oakland, his stepfather, John London, had died, he now shouldered the responsibility of supporting his mother and his step-nephew. Despite tackling every job opening possible, he could not find steady work. In desperation, he sold many of his belongings and dove into writing. He was talented and prolific, yet at first all of his manuscripts were rejected, this beginning his writing career was launched.

Once Jack has resolved himself to succeed as an author, his diligent habits and innate skills catapulted him far beyond most of his literary peers in both perspective and contents, he was able to produce a huge quantity of high quality work in his period.

Jack had become the best-selling, highest paid and most Popular American author of his time. He was prolific. His writings have been translated in several dozen languages and to this day continue to be widely read throughout the world.

This American literary genius brilliantly and compassionately portrayed his life and times, as well as the never ending struggles of man and nature. Millions of avid readers have been thrilled by his stories of adventure. Authors and social advocates have been inspired by his heartfelt prose. Nevertheless, many of his life experiences were more exciting than his fiction.

London was writing at a time when, because of Darwin's influence and the advent of the naturalistic sensibility, human being's animalistic, were receiving much attention.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AN SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The naturalistic story of Jack London that the writer takes as the object analysis in this thesis is compiled with the characterization. In the same manners as naturalistic way, the writer has found out the lock conduct of man in universe through the character analysis of the story that has assisted the writer in finding out of society.

As the author of the naturalism, Jack London presents the reality of society, which he took from his journey. The strength of environment and lack of intelligence still become a problem in reaching our aims.

Jack London in his naturalistic work has described the brutal condition, survival and determinism condition in the story. He tried to tell how the main character fight with the environment for survival, which caused his death later.

In addition, he show the characteristic of the *man* in the story as the main character. He is a lower class and pure inexperienced adventurer where he cannot recognize the weather for travelling. Tha man had maintained his life for getting the gold and as a result, he became a victim from the brute condition of environment.

Finally, the author tried to tell us that the strngth of environment such as brutal condition cannot be defeated by human's effort only. He then showed how the environment controlled the character in this story, it made the derterminism (there is no free will).

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the researches gives suggestion a follow:

1. In facing your life, you have to be ware of taking decision, because the result of your decision will affect yourselves.
2. The story "To Build A Fire" is beneficial to read and discuss because there are some way to survive and give experience about cold weather

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Appendix

1. The author

Jack London was born on January 12th, 1876 in San Fransisco. He is a son of unmarried couple William Henry Chaney and Flora Wellman he live in 615 Third Street, between Bryant and Brannnanstreet. Unfortunately his house was burnt down completely when the 1906 earthquake. Late in 1876, Flora Wellman married John London, so he later took the name of his following stepfather. Jack completed grade school in San Francisco Bay Area. When he was 21, he continuing his study at the University of California, Berkeley but had to leave before finishing because financial problem.

While young Jack attended school, there was also pressure on him to help contribute to the family income. At the age of ten he was selling newspapers and learning some hard lessons in life. London worked many jobs of unskilled labor at places such as a cannery and a jute mill, and also worked as a window-washer. But the bored of these occupations did not decrease his spirit for reading and writing. While living in Oakland he discovered the public library and increases his ability in literature. As a result many stories of his works try to sense of this early childhood experience and give describe of society and the lower classes activities.

Jack London explained his literary success largely to hard work. He always training of his writing ability, and between 1900 and 1916 he produced so many literary works, including both fiction and non-fiction, hundreds of short stories, and

numerous articles on a wide range of topics. Several of the books and many of the short stories are classics of their kind, well thought of in critical terms and still popular around the world.

Strikingly handsome, full of laughter, restless and courageous to a fault, always eager for adventure on land or sea, he was one of the most attractive and romantic figures of his time.

London gave up work in the laundry On July 12, 1897, he and his brother-in-law, James Shepard, sailed to join the Klondike Gold Rush where he would later set his first successful stories. London's time in the Klondike, however, was quite detrimental to his health. Like so many others malnourished in the Klondike Gold Rush, he developed scurvy. His gums became swollen, eventually leading to the loss of his four front teeth. A constant gnawing pain affected his hip and leg muscles, and his face was stricken with marks that would forever remind him of the struggles he faced in the Klondike. Fortunately for him and others who were suffering with a variety of medical ills. London survived the hardships of the Klondike, and these struggles inspired what is often called his best short story, "To Build a Fire".

After back of his journey in Klondike Gold Rush, London married Bess Maddern, they have two daughters and they divorced four years later, then he had married Charmian Kittredge, an they have one daughter, Joy who died in infancy

At the age of forty, Jack London died at his ranch cottage on November 22, 1916, Jack London died of Gastrointestinal Uremic Poisoning. He had been suffering from a variety of ailments, including a kidney condition that was extraordinarily painful at times. Nevertheless, right up to the last day of his life he was full of bold plans and boundless enthusiasm for the future.

2. Summary of Short Story "To Build A Fire"

A man turns off from the main trail in the Yukon Alaska (in Alaska) on an extremely cold, gray morning. He surveys the icy, snowy tundra. The cold does not faze the man, a newcomer to the Yukon, since he rarely translates hard facts, such as the extreme cold, into more significant ideas, such as man's frailty and mortality. He spits, and his saliva freezes in mid-air, an indication that is colder than fifty degrees below zero. He shrugs it off; he is going to meet "the boys" by six o'clock at the old claim near Henderson Fork. He has taken an alternate route to examine the possibility of getting out logs in the spring from the islands in the Yukon. He feels his lunch of biscuits inside his jacket, warming against his skin.

The man walks through the thick snow, his unprotected cheekbones and nose feeling numb. A husky wolf-dog follows him, instinctively depressed by and apprehensive of the cold. Every warm breath the man exhales increases the ice deposit on his beard. He passes over more terrain to the frozen bed of a stream, ten miles from his destination, where he plans to eat lunch. The faintness of the sled-trail in the snow indicates no one has been by in a month, but the man pays it no mind; still, he occasionally thinks that it is very cold, and automatically and unsuccessfully rubs his cheekbones and nose to warm them. He realizes his cheeks will "frost" and wishes he had prepared for this, but decides that frosted cheeks are only painful and not very serious.

Though the man does not spend much time thinking, he is observant of the curves and the possibility of dangerous springs in the creek as he wends along it. If he

crashed through one, he could potentially get wet up to his waist, and even wet feet on such a cold day would be extremely dangerous. As he continues, he avoids several springs. At one point, suspecting a spring, he pushes the reluctant dog forward to investigate. The dog's feet get wet, and instinctively licks and bites at the ice that forms between its toes. The man helps the dog, briefly removing his mitten in the numbing cold.

A little afternoon, the man takes out his lunch. His frozen beard prevents his biting into it, and his fingers and toes are numb, so he decides "To Build A Fire", he thinks about the man from Sulphur Creek who gave him advice about the cold; he scoffed at it at the time. He takes out matches, gathers twigs, and starts a fire. He thaws his face and eats his biscuits. The dog warms itself near the fire. After, the man continues up a fork of the creek. The dog wants to remain with the fire or at least burrow in the snow, but since there is no "keen intimacy" between the two, the dog does not try to warn the man for his own sake; it is concerned only with its own well-being. Still, it follows the man.

In a seemingly safe, solid spot, the man falls through the snow and wets himself up to his shins. He curses his luck; starting a fire and drying his foot-gear will delay him at least an hour. He gathers brush and builds a fire, aware that his numb feet must not remain wet. His exposed fingers (necessary to make the fire) are also numb, and having stopped walking, his heart no longer pumps warming blood as much throughout his body. But the fire builds up, and the man feels safe. He remembers the old-timer from Sulphur Creek who had warned him that no man should travel in the

Klondike alone when the temperature was fifty degrees below zero. He thinks the old-timers are "womanish", and that even with his "accident", he has saved himself in solitude. Nevertheless, it is extremely cold; and his fingers are almost completely numb.

The man unties his icy moccasins, but before he can cut the frozen strings on them, clumps of snow from the spruce tree above fall down and snuff out the fire. Though building a fire in the open would have been wiser, it had been easier for the man to take twigs from the spruce tree and drop them directly below on the fire. Each time he pulled a twig, he had slightly agitated the tree until, at this point, a bough high up had capsized its load of snow. It capsized lower boughs in turn until a small avalanche had blotted out the fire.

The man is scared, and thinks the old-timer was right: a trail mate would be useful now in building a new fire. He sets himself to building it, aware that he is already going to lose a few toes from frostbite. With increasingly numb fingers, he grabs undesirable small twigs as the dog watches him.

The man reaches for a piece of birch-bark in his pocket, but his numb fingers cannot feel it. He fights off the thought that his feet are freezing, and beats his hand against his body to restore circulation. The dog watches him, and the man is envious of the dog's natural warmth. The man gets some sensation in his fingers, removes his mitten, and takes out a bunch of matches. But his fingers grow numb again and he drops the matches in the snow. His fingers are lifeless and cannot pick up the

matches. Without the sense of touch, he uses vision alone to guide his fingers, and he "will's" them to close in on matches.

He eventually bites a match and lights it on his leg. But the smoke goes into nostrils and lungs, he coughs, and he drops it into the snow. He grabs the whole bunch of matches-seventy in total – and lights them on his leg, all at once. He holds them to the bark but soon becomes aware that his flesh is burning. Unable to bear it, he lets go, and the matches fall and go out into the snow. The bark is on fire, though, and he adds grass and twigs to it. In guarding the fire against pieces of moss from the grass, he scatters the twigs, and fire goes out.

The man looks at the dog, and remembers hearing about a man who, caught in a blizzard, killed a steer and crawled inside its warm carcass. The man decides to kill the dog and put his hand inside its warm body. He calls out to the dog, but something fearful and strange in his voice frightens the dog. The man crawls toward the dog, which moves aside. The man regains his composure and calls normally to the dog. When it comes forward, the man flails out at it, but his frozen, numb fingers cannot move. Still, he grabs the snarling dog in his arms. The man realizes he cannot kill the dog, since he is unable to pull out his knife or even throttle the animal. He lets it go, and it moves away from him. The man tries to restore circulation in his hands, but they are lifeless.

The man realizes that frostbite is now a less worrisome prospect than death. He panics and runs fearfully along the creek trail, the dog at his heels. Perhaps the running will restore his circulation. Even if he loses some fingers and toes, he might

at least near his destination, where the boys could tend to him. He keeps blocking out the thought that he will soon die. He feels like his frozen feet are skimming across the surface. But his endurance gives out, and finally he falls and cannot rise. He decides to rest, then later walk. He feels warm within, although he has no sensation. He fights against the thought of his body freezing, but it is too powerful a vision, and he runs again.

He falls again, and the dog sits nearby and watches him, which angers the man. The man makes one last panicked run and falls once more. He decides he has been acting foolishly, and it would be better to meet death in a more dignified manner. He imagines himself with the boys tomorrow and coming across his own body. He imagines telling the old-timer that he was right.

The man falls off into a comfortable sleep. The dog does not understand why the man is sitting in the snow like that without making a fire. At night, it comes closer and detects death in the man's scent. It backs away, and later runs away in the direction of the camp, "where were the other food-providers and fire-providers".

CURRICULUM VITAE



ANDI GUNAWAN MUHAMMAD ASTARI was born on January 3rd, 1987 in Watampone. He is a son of Mustaring Akil and Andi Arsiaty. He began his elementary school at SD Inpres Minasa Upa in 1993 and graduated in 1999, then he continued his Junior High School at SMPN 24 Makassar, and graduated in 2002, in the same year , he continued his Senior High School in SMA 8 Makassar and graduated in 2005. He was accepted as a student of English Department, Faculty of Letters in 2005.