

**THE IMPACT OF SETTING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
CHARACTER'S TRAITS  
IN SEWELL'S *BLACK BEAUTY***



*A THESIS*

*Submitted to the Faculty of Letters of Hasanuddin University  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements Sarjana Degree  
In English Department*

**SRI WAHYUNI**

**F211 10 906**

**MAKASSAR**

**2014**

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## QUOTATION



*There is no religion without love, and people may talk as much as they like about their religion, but if it does not teach them to be good and kind to man and beast, it is all a sham.*

*Do not be afraid of what you know.*

**Anna Sewell**

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The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from perfeckness. It needs a lot of improvement. Any suggestions and criticism will be very much appreciated.

Makassar, May 2014

The Writer

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## ABSTRAK

**SRI WAHYUNI. *The Impact of Setting on the Development of the Character's Traits in Sewell's Black Beauty*. (Dibimbing oleh R.S.M. Assagaf dan H. A. Lukmanulhakim Jaya)**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis karakter tokoh dan menganalisis pengaruh setting terhadap pembentukan dan perkembangan karakter tokoh yang terdapat dalam novel tersebut. Penulisan skripsi ini diharapkan dapat mengungkapkan karakter baik maupun karakter buruk tokoh dengan sedetail-detailnya, yang tidak lepas dari adanya pengaruh lingkungan.

Penulis menggunakan teori strukturalisme dalam menganalisis data yang telah diperoleh dari naskah novel tersebut. Penelitian ini diawali dengan mengidentifikasi masalah yang ada. Lalu, penelitian ini dilanjutkan dengan menemukan unsur intrinsik dari novel tersebut yang sesuai dengan tujuan penulisan. Terakhir penelitian dilanjutkan dengan menganalisa masalah yang ada.

Dari penelitian ini, penulis menemukan beberapa hasil yang penting di antaranya adalah: pengarang menggunakan hewan sebagai karakter utama dan tema dari karyanya; hewan dipergunakan oleh manusia tetapi mereka juga diperlakukan secara tidak adil; setting mempunyai peran penting dalam membentuk karakter baik maupun karakter buruk setiap tokoh dalam novel.

## ABSTRACT

**SRI WAHYUNI. *The Impact of Setting on the Development of the Character's Traits in Sewell's Black Beauty*. (Supervised by R.S.M. Assagaf and H. A. Lukmanulhakim Jaya)**

This research aims to analyze the character's traits and to analyze the impact of setting on the development of the character's traits in the novel. The research of this thesis counted to describe the angel characters and the evil characters detail, which can be separated from the impact of setting.

The writer used structural approach to analyze the data which found in the text of the novel. The research took the first step for identifying the problem. Then, the research continued to find the intrinsic elements that appropriate to the objective of study. The last, the research continued to analyze the problem.

From this research, the writer found several important results. One of them are: the author used the animal as the main character and the theme of her novel; human used the animal but they used unjustly; and setting has important role to develop the both angel and evil characters of each figure in the novel.

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. BACKGROUND**

Literature is a work that aims to fill human needs, it is the need for pleasure. Moreover, literature also describes lives in the community. Therefore, literature and human life are very difficult to separate, because literature tells about human life and life itself is an inspiration for the author to produce a literary work.

Besides that, literature also has a positive role for enormous impact in human life. Literary work can inspire the change of mindset and value and also can awaken human from a mistake. In contrast, attitudes and values of a nation lives are often reflected in the literature of the nation in question was born. In other words, commonly literary work depicting the spirit and the circumstances which is the literary work grew and was created.

All of the ideas that emerged from the individual members of the public are a direct product of society itself. So, here it can be seen the involvement of literature in society, particularly in relation to their communities, traditions, attitudes, lives and ideals of a society, many recorded in a novel, which includes a variety of character traits community and social problems that occur in a society.

Literature has three genres. Those are prose, poetry and drama. Poetry is a meaningful arrangement of words. Novel is fictitious represented in performance. Prose is a fictitious narrative kind of writing, in general this is called novel. Taylor (1981: 460) states that:

Novel is a form of literary work. Novel is normally a prose work of quite some length and complexity, which attempts to reflect and express something of the quality or value of human experience or conduct.

Therefore, novel creates by the author to represent their life experience that they put in written form. Novel deals with a human character in a social situation, human as a social being. The novel places more emphasis on character, especially one well-rounded character, than a plot. Another initial major character of the novel is realism a full and authentic report of human life. Novel as a part of the fiction can be defined as a work of prose fiction which tells story or uses incidents to dramatize human experience and individual character. The term of character can be applied not only in the real world as someone's identification, but also can be applied in the literature works such as novel. Abrahams (1981: 20) states that:

Characters are the persons presented in dramatics of narrative work, who are interpreted by reader as being endowed with the moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say and what they do in action.

Character is one important element for the construction of the works. By reading a literary work, we often feel sympathy for a character or we may feel not sympathy for another.

With the intention on understanding the character's traits in a story, we are not only able to remember what has been done by the character, but we also should be able to determine the factors that influence or impact on the development of the character's traits in the story and one of them is setting or environment.

In the *Black Beauty*, Anna Sewell actually wants to reflect the social condition in the English 19<sup>th</sup> century. Anna Sewell narrates her novel with easier word and makes a horse as a central character named Black Beauty. This novel was published on November 24<sup>th</sup> 1877. Anna died a few months after publication so never knew of the book's huge success. It was distributed by animal rights campaigners as well as through bookshops it really did change people's attitudes to horses and other domestic animals. At Anna's funeral, her mother insisted that the uncomfortable bearing-reins should be removed from all the horses in the funeral procession.

As a literary work of novel, *Black Beauty* tells a story about human relationship with animals, and with humans. This novel interest to writer because we will find a variety of human nature, traits and behavior that cannot be separated from the impact of setting or environment itself on the development of the character's traits. In *Black Beauty*, Anna Sewell tried to show the reality of people's lives in the English 19<sup>th</sup> century. In this case the author of Anna Sewell tried to show the behavior and morals of English society. Anna Sewell shows how the British people's

behavior towards animals. It is interesting to bring remembering how to dig deeper into the diverse nature and human behavior which cannot be separated by the impact of setting or environmental factors.

In connection with this, this research presents discussion about the impact of setting or environment on the development of the characters traits in the novel, the writer intends to analyze the human character's traits in the novel. The character is defined as the inner qualities of people as emotional, physical, and intellectual. Those qualities are potential to change or develop depending on how strong the social environmental in the novel are influential to one's character.

Based on the explanation above, it is truly interesting to analyze the works of Anna Sewell. Therefore, the writer decides to write research about Anna Sewell's *Black Beauty* by using structuralism approach, this writing is entitled "**The Impact of Setting on the Development of the Character's Traits in Sewell's *Black Beauty***".

## **B. IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS**

After reading the novel *Black Beauty*, the writer has found some problems such as follows:

1. The author uses an animal as the character that experiences the whole thing in his work but she also uses human as a supplement to a series of human stories in her work.

2. The style of the author in telling these animals has the impression like to convey a valuable message to the reader.
3. The animal is very supportive to human life but there are some sides that impact damages on the horse itself.
4. The setting has a crucial value on to develop the character's traits in the novel.
5. The setting or environment can impact the character's traits of the characterization in the novel such as angel and evil characters.

### **C. SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH**

The problems discussed in the research are very important to be limited in order to focus the analysis of this research. In that way the writer only focuses on the characters traits of human and the impact of setting in the novel.

### **D. RESEARCH OF QUESTIONS**

Based on the above background and scope of the research, the writer would like to skate the problems that are essential to the research which the writer is carrying out. The writer formulated statements as follows:

1. How are the character's traits of the angel and the evil characters in Sewell's *Black Beauty*?

2. What is the impact of setting on the development of the character's traits in Sewell's *Black Beauty*?

#### **E. OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH**

The objectives of the research are:

1. To describe the character's traits of the angel and evil characters in Sewell's *Black Beauty*.
2. To analyze the impact of setting on the development of the character's traits in Sewell's *Black Beauty*.

#### **F. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WRITING**

1. Theoretical significance

The writer hopes that this research can enrich knowledge by giving an extra contribution to literary study especially in novel analysis for English Department students, Hasanuddin University.

2. Practical significance

The writer expects that this research will be useful for fellow students, especially those in the English Department of Hasanuddin University that are also interested in analyzing literature using structural approach. The writer also hopes that this research can offer further understanding of Anna Sewell's novel.



### **3. SEQUENCE OF THE RESEARCH**

Chapter 1 is an introduction that focuses on the basis of this writing such as background, identification of the problems, scope of the problems, researches of questions, objective of the research, and sequence of the chapters.

Chapter II focuses on literature review that explains the description of any relative sources to support the theoretical background applied in the finding and discussion chapters. It covers the approaches that are suitable to bring out whole meanings of the story that the author has put down in her work.

Chapter III focuses on the methodology or research design covering the theoretical steps that will carry out accordingly.

Chapter IV contains finding and discussion as the core of the study.

Chapter V contains conclusion and suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. PREVIOUS STUDY

After reading some theses in the library of Faculty of Letter Hasanuddin University, there are two the previous study that the writer finds out to support this research and have similar with this research, as follows:

1. Tanggung Jawab Moral dalam novel *Black Beauty* karya Anna Sewell by Khairul Adib (2004). His thesis focuses on analyzing the moral responsibility of human in the novel and he uses genetic structuralism approach.
2. The Horse Reflection towards Victorian Age in Sewell's *Black Beauty* by A. Ariny Syahidah (2013). Her thesis focuses on analyzing the horse reflection towards Victorian age and uses genetic structuralism.

The both of previous studies have a close relation with this writing but this writing is different from them. Firstly, this writing is not only focuses on the character of the novel but also the impact of setting on the development of the character's traits in the novel. Secondly, this writing uses a structuralism approach. In short, even this writing has the same

analysis with those theses but the writer tried to show the different analyzing from their thesis.

## **B. STRUCTURAL APPROACH**

In analyzing of the novel *Black beauty* the writer uses a structural approach. Structural approach is an approach that is introduced firstly by Ferdinand de Saussure. It is one of literary theories that starts from assumption that the literary work are composed of several elements, which are bound up as unity, influences each other, and finally work as an autonomous structure. Therefore, it is important to take first step based on the structure itself. In this case, close reading is the most important process.

Aminuddin (1987:52) states that in one hand literature is a verbal structure, which has its own autonomy apart from the other elements outside of it, and the other hand, a literary text is viewed as a complete work and has its inner coherence. Therefore, to understand a literary work means understanding the whole aspects, which is develop the structure of story.

Therefore, to understand the meaning, literary work should be analyses based on its structure apart from historical background and his attention from social background and its effect to the reader.

In the autonomy structuralism or history structuralism, Jean Piaget (1970:72) states that:

Structure word has three main ideas, they are:

- a. Wholeness means that the parts of structure itself adjust to the concept intrinsic, which determines the overall of structure and its parts.
- b. Transformation means that structure conducts continuously transformation procedure to product some new ideas.
- c. Self-regulation, means that the structure does not need other elements outside of itself to keep the transformation procedure.

From the explanation above, it gives us assumption that structural approach considers the text of literary work as a unity and wholeness, which refuses the involving of extrinsic aspects, such as a psychology, biography, history, culture, economy, and etc.

Structural analysis that counts the aspect that build a literary work, but it focuses on the contribution on the whole aspects, so the total meaning of the work can be grasped. Because of that we also must understand the component of the literary work itself. Structuralism approach tries to see the literary work objectively. More clearly by Teeuw (1988:26) states that to understand the literary work means to understand the whole aspects which develop the structure on the othe words, structural analysis aims to analyze and explain carefully the interrelatedness of the literary aspects to generate the whole meaning. The total quality is energy of the literary work, which creates the reader's imagination the literary work itself. Furthermore, there are many factors that support the creation of literary work.

From the above explanation of the structural approach, the writer can understand that literature consists of several interrelated elements and because of the interrelated elements of the work, then a story can be built. Those elements mean are the character, plot, theme, settings, writing style and point of view. In accordance with the aims of this research is to analyze the characters traits and range of human behavior that is impact by the setting or environmental factors. Therefore, the writer can conclude that structuralism approach is the right approach to use.

### **C. STRUCTURE OF THE NOVEL**

Novel is a part of literature which is inspired from reality life, even sometimes the character or acts on it is a representative of human daily life. According to Rees (1973:106) in his book *English Literature* states that:

A novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length in which character and action representatives of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity.

Novel is a word that derived from the Italian Novella, kind of elderly prose tale which longer than a short story. Novel also is a long fictional story in the prose, it can be the author's view of life and some problems of life, or the author's criticism (Kennedy, 1991:276).

The main purpose of a novel is usually to entertain, giving enjoyment to the reader but it may also help readers to understand life

and the history of mankind. As a part of literature, novel is a branch which could help to make a reader more understanding and tolerate to others. It is also become useful research in studying literature, moreover novel is a kind of light reading than literary text. According to Soemardjo, he says on his book that novel is one of branch of literature, which has most reader because a novel besides providing various and interesting themes, it is also, using simple and denotative language so that the readers can understand the story easily.

In studying literature especially novel, there are some elements of novel, in order to get more understanding about it. It is the theme, setting, character, and plot. To analyze these elements the writer uses structural approach that consist of analyzing character and setting.

From several explanations above the writer can conclude that through novel the literary lover especially the reader can also take a lesson from it, some of them may be the value, traits and character of human is ultimately a reflection of the real world.

## **1. CHARACTER**

Character aspect is important component in a story because through character the story can be written or can be constructed. In character there is no difficult in classifying the masterpiece literary works. Every figures has characterization which differs each others. The character or characterization of each character is determined by the author of the literary work.

According to the idea of Lamghin (1989:375) in his book *Literature the Power of Language* states that:

Character is the term for the people in fiction, the heroes and villains, allies and enemies, love interest and comic relief. Character are the human element in the story, they appeal to our curiosity and our sympathy.

The definition above gives description that the characters are the term for people in fiction to handle a story. Even though, the fictional people are resulted from the imagination of author but they reflect the human reality problems as in family, love, faith, view, norm, value, culture, and social affairs. So, the author put each characters in a story has analyzed the attitude and behavior of their roles.

The role of characters at least can be divided into two, namely antagonist and protagonist. Protagonist characters usually have good action and follow norms and values of community. They are like hero to help others character from difficult situation and have sympathy from readers. On the contrary for antagonist characters, they always make trouble and create crowded situation for others character. Related to good characters, Lictona (1991:51) states that:

Character consists of operative values in action. We progress in our character as a value become virtue, a reliable inner disposition to respond to situations in a morally good way.

Also, Nurgiyantoro (1995) states that the protagonist is the character that we admire or called as angel or hero, a character who takes the norms and the ideal values in society. While the antagonist is

the character that causes the conflict, a fiction must contain conflict and tension that experienced by the antagonist.

The position of fictional characters what the writer knows that they are major characters and minor characters. The major characters are the characters that have the important position in the fictional story. They come full in all events of story and become source of problems. On the other hand, the minor characters are the characters of supporting major characters to create problems. They just join in the events according to function like babysitters, servants, farmers, sailors, and soon. So, they are rarely appearing totally events of story.

The writer can differ both of the major characters and minor characters referring to Sudjiman's idea (1992:18). He gives three categories to distinguish them in the following as:

- a. The intensity of figure involvement in the events that build the story.
- b. Duration of figure storytelling.
- c. Figures which associate more with another figures.

In some works, a character may offer signs of the progress and the completion of narrative pattern. Gerber (1946:68) states that:

... explain about a character score of novelty in an unchanged scene may be a change in the character himself and a character is sense in a scene which remains the same, in another narrative, may show a shift in thought and feeling.



From the description, the writer knows that character is a change in view of its character in a narrative. A character also shows a fiction figure of characters which is different each other. So, character that in the story is a figure of vital importance person associated to character.

The characters consist of the values, in fact, characters as value to become the kindness where character a disposition in it reliably to do everything to situation go the good road or morally. Character is the aggregate of features and traits that form the apparent individual nature of some person or thing. So, the writer concludes that characters become characteristic patterns to form the real and nature individual in some cases.

## **2. PLOT**

Plot is the storyline in the novel. Plot can be defined as a series of events that occur in the novel. Explanation of the plot leads us to understand that incident command in the novel. In addition, it help us see the casual relationship between events that effect characterization.

According to Perrine (1974: 43):

Plot is the sequence of incident or events of which a story is composed. When recounted by itself, it bears about the same relationship to a story that a map does to a journey. Just as a map may be drawn on a finer or grosser scale, so a plot may recounted with lesser or greater detail. It may conclude what a character says or thinks, as well as what he does. But it leaves out description and analysis and concentrates ordinarily on major happenings.

The plot would answer the significant action of all action in it. If there is a conflict between man and man, the conflict must be explained clearly. The plot is not about “what” but it is about “why” and “how”. Plot is about how to give suspense to the reader. A story that has a good quality will give some question to reader. After being suspense to reader, a good plot will give a surprise ending. (Perrine, 1974: 45-47)

The plot is different from the story but it cannot be separated from the story. The storyline is the events in a story but the plot is something that drives these events to shape a story. Plot develops the events with elements such as the introduction, the early appearance of a conflict, the rising conflict, the climax, and the problem solving (Sumardjo and Saini K.M, 1997: 49). Meanwhile, according to Mochtar Lubis (1951: 10), the plot elements consisted of five parts:

- Situation: the author starts to describe the situation.
- Generating circumstances: the related incidents begin.
- Rising action: the situation already moves on.
- Climax: the events culminate.
- Denouement: the author gives a resolution of the entire events.

This is the fifth element which can determine whether the reader will be taken in the atmosphere of novel or not. With the exciting plot in a novel, the reader will go to keep reading and reading the work. But actually the plot has some types of the structure. These types are divided into four types of structures, namely:

- Dramatic or Progressive Plot: the first part of this is setting and conflict which is followed by rising action then a climax and closing.
- Episodic Plot: similarly with the types or dramatic but this type consists of a series of incident. Generally, it consists of several chapters which are bound by a common theme or character. It can also be said that this type has some climax.
- Parallel Plot: in this type, there are two or more plots on the same theme or a general character.
- A Flashback: in this type, there is usually also a story of the past which were reported in mid-scene where the mysterious events finally can be understood.

### **3. THEME**

The presence of the theme in a literary work is one element that constructs the story together with other elements to form unity. Its existence depends on the other element such as character, plot, and setting. Theme is composed by the novel writers to convey the aim of novel, wether it tells about gender, social reality, heroism, or other.

The theme of piece of fiction is its cotrolling idea or its central insight. It is the unifying generalization about life stated or implied by the story. To derive the theme of a story, we must ask what its central purpose is; what view of life it supports or what insight into life it reveals. (Perrine, 1974: 102)

The theme is a noun that is defined as the central idea or the holding control, unifier, and constructor of a story. It is one of the intrinsic elements of a novel that animates the story. The theme can also be said as the issues in a story. The theme usually implies a purpose or a message from the author. It may be in the way of character's life or character behavior in the story (Perrine, 1974: 104).

According to Selly (2011) that theme may come from the experience, the research or observation, the opinion or belief, and the imagination. The theme is different than the topic and the title. If the topic is a requirement to establish a conversational discourse and the title is the name given to the writing, the theme is a main message which is conveyed by the author.

#### **4. SETTING**

Setting represents one of the important elements in a novel. In this section, the writer will explain that the setting in the story has function to influence or impact the situation, mood, traits, and personality of characters. Setting reveals to where the characters are, when the events happen in the society, how the situation of place, and others. Setting has an important role in a story because one must always have the importance to know more about the character existence. It means every aspect around the characters known as setting.

Setting can bring the atmosphere of the novel to the reader that is why setting became one important elements of novel. Setting in the story of novel can be differentiated to become two namely physical setting and social setting. Physical setting includes time, place, and the nature around the character in the story. And the social setting includes life view, attitude to life, custom and habit as the setting of the history in a literary work.

Donel (1983:175) states that setting is the time and place in which the actions of narrative occur. Generally, setting is a place and time where the story happens. Setting can be described as the space, which it can observe as the day, date year, season, period, and so on. Landy (1972:160) in his book *Insight: Study of a Short Story* also states more that the setting is location and period in which, a story occur. A story must take place and time, and therefore must have the same setting.

Setting in which an event occurs can also be said as the environment in which individuals life. Shadily (1980:2021) divided setting or environment into two parts, he states that:

Lingkungan adalah segala sesuatu yang ada di luar suatu organisme yang meliputi; 1).Lingkungan mati (pisik), lingkungan yang berada di luar suatu organisme yang terdiri atas benda atau factor alam yang tidak hidup.Seperti: bahan kimia, suhu, cahaya, gavitasi, dan lain-lain. 2). Lingkungan hidup (biotik), lingkungan dimana suatu organisme yang terdiri atas suatu organisme hidup. Seperti: tumbuhan, hewan dan manusia.

Furthermore, Timmer and Jennings (1985:4) also explain the mention of setting in a story as setting is the time, place, social reality

within which a story takes place. Setting seems to be significant element in some stories; they could take place just as well in any time or place. We have understood where the character in which are period of time society and at which level in that society if we are to interpret correctly the other elements in the story.

According to the several definitions above, the writer can be seen that the main point of setting is the time and place including location and period which the story happen or occur. The setting can influence the situation, mood, traits, and personality of characters and also covers the place where the characters live and their social context such as their family, friends, class, custom, beliefs, and rules of behavior of society. The setting in the literary work has an important role. It is because setting can influence or impact the whole elements in the story like character, plot, and even the theme.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Method of Research

##### 1. Method of Collecting Data

Data are important elements in this research. In collecting data, the writer uses library research method. Library research method allows the writer to collect some data from various sources by reading textbooks, articles and critical writings which are considered relevant to this research. In collecting data, the writer does not only do the library research but also do note taking and finds data through internet.

From the explanation above, data collection is an important aspect of any type of research study. Inaccurate data collection can impact the result of a study and ultimately lead to invalid result. Methodology that used in this research is library research. The writer discusses Sewell's novel as the source information of finding intrinsic element of fiction, because the writer focuses as on structural aspect.

##### 2. Method of Analyzing Data

The technique of data analysis used in this research was descriptive analysis. The writer showed the detailed description about the object of analysis human characters of the works, that the writer will analyze about *the impact of setting on the development of the character's*

*traits in Sewell's Black Beauty*. Then, the writer analysed them by using structuralism approach to understand the structure of the work and the external condition or social setting in the novel, especially about the impact of setting toward the characters.

## **B. Research Procedure**

Research procedure conducted with the following steps:

1. Read and observe the novel *Black Beauty* as a major source of this research.
2. Determine the focus of the research
3. Identify issues to be discussed in the research
4. Gather information related to research topics
5. Selecting and classifying the above information
6. Choosing the approach to be used for analysis
7. Analyze data using an approach consistent with the needs of research and data/information that has been developed
8. Summing up the results of overall analysis



## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

#### A. Characters

The characters in novels not only consist of one or two characters but it could be more than what is presented in a short story. Characters may be human, superhero, or other living creatures such as animals. In *Black Beauty's* novel, the characters are divided into animal and human characters. Animal characters are animal in the form of a horse and human characters are the characters that consist of the owner, grooms, or the rider of the horses. In this writing, the writer will only focus on the human characters itself.

In analyzing the characters traits contained in Sewell's novel *Black Beauty*, the writer divided the character into two groups. They are angel characters and evil characters. The discussion will be started from the analysis of angel characters.

##### 1. Angel Characters

In the novel *Black Beauty*, the writer will show some characters that show a good character's traits such as: Farmer Grey, Mr. Squire Gordon, John Manly, James Howard, Jeremiah Barker, Joe Green, and Farmer Thoroughgood and His Grandson. This discussion will be started on the Farmer Grey's character with all of his goodness.

### a. Farmer Grey

The *Black Beauty's* novel depicts a peasant leader named Grey is the initial figures that form the basis of the character as the main character. It is described in Sewell (2006: 4) that Farmer Grey, the first owner of Black Beauty, is very kind man, he always speaks as kindly to his horses as he does to his little children. As a host sice, Farmer Grey always gives them good food, good lodging and kind words to his horses. No wonder the Black Beauty and his mother loves Mr. Grey very much. Mr. Grey often called the Black Beauty with his mother as "Pet" and called Black Beauty as little Darkie, Darkie comes from the word Dark which means a dull black. He also often gives the horses a piece of bread, which is very good, and sometimes he brings a carrot for Darkie's mother. All the horses will come to him instinctively, but Black Beauty and his mother are his favorites.

The Farmer Grey than as a farmer he is also a sice the maintenance burden on the horse at birth until adulthood. In adulthood generally a horse is ready to be sold to the prospective buyer or new owner. Here, the Farmer Grey has a partner in transaction that previously had ever bought a horse named Rob Roy from him, he is Mr. Squire Gordon. As told in the second chapter, entitled The Hunt recounting events surrounding the hunting field belong to the Farmer Grey. At the time, one of a hunter named George Gordon, son of Mr. Squire Gordon, has a fatal accident that took his life. The same

experienced by a horse which is ridden by him also suffered a broken leg and should be the end of his life in front of the muzzle of the rifle. The horse who suffered a broken leg turned out has relatives of the horse Black Beauty which is the main character and the title of this Sewell's novel. After that event, Mr. Squire Gordon returned to the Farmer Grey, but here the Farmer Grey refused to sell Black Beauty because the condition and age of Black Beauty was young.

My master would not sell me till I was four years old; he said lads ought not to work like men, and colts ought not to work like horses till they were quite grown up (Sewell, 2006: 6).

At the age of Black Beauty has reached the four years, Mr. Squire Gordon came back and consult with the Farmer Grey on further possibilities which according to the procedures or maintenance procedures horse which entered an adult period known breaking-in procedures. According to the observations of Mr. Squire Gordon, Black Beauty is ready to do the breaking-in.

When he has been well broken in, he will do very well (Sewell, 2006: 6).

Breaking-in is a process that is carried out on a horse that is ready for use. Breaking-in begins by teaching a horse wearing a seat for the rider, the reins are used to control the horse, collar, "Crupper" is a rope that extends at the bottom of the body of the horse and other equipment. Additionally, a horse also trained runs behind the rider guiding, walking towards the desired of the rider politely, running or slow, and also a horse taught to eliminate the wild behavior such as

biting, kicking or whatever is on the horse. But he must be obedient to his rider even in a state of tired and hungry. That is why the Farmer Grey won't the breaking-in process would be daunting and injure Black Beauty.

My master said he would break me in himself, as he should not like me to be frightened or hurt, and he lost no time about it, for the next day he began (Sewell, 2006: 6).

From the explanation above, it appears that the Farmer Grey has a good trait, loving, has a high awareness value. Not only human beings who should be treated well but animals too even the animals don't have minds. However, as a form of justice of God, human beings who must love them (animals), because human beings endowed with brain to think.

#### **b. Mr. Squire Gordon**

After being trained properly, it was time for Black Beauty to go to the new owner where his brother Rob Roy ever lived and stayed in Birtwick Park. Birtwick Park is owned house of Mr. Squire Gordon which is the second character in the novel that will be analyzed the character's traits or his kindness. Mr. Squire Gordon's wife also who gave him the name Black Beauty, formerly known as Darkie.

Mr. Squire Gordon bought Black Beauty because he has been lost his horse of the same owner horse is a horse of Rob Roy. It has been told before that Mr. Squire Gordon has bought Black Beauty from

the same owner and a good horse race that died while hunting of Rob Roy. This shows that Mr. Squire Gordon is a person who understands more about horses. This happens when an acquaintance of Mr. Squire Gordon named the captain Langley came and talked about the horses showed.

“What do you think of my new team, Mr. Douglas? You know, you are the judge of horses in these parts, and I should like your opinion” (Sewell, 2006: 19).

With a breadth of knowledge Mr. Squire Gordon about horses so many people want to consult with him, including the captain Langley who has a military background, asking for an opinion on his horse. This was immediately taken up by Mr. Squire Gordon particularly the problems of accessories or equipment found in horses, which is of course different from the general horses. One of them is position of horse's head should stand upright like a human. In this case Mr. Squire Gordon disagreed because horse is different with human and that thing will torture horse itself.

More clearly in Sewell (2006: 19) that the *check-reins* and *fashion* are the least preferred by Mr. Squire Gordon despite wearing that thing, the horses in generally will look more handsome with hold their heads up. However, according to Mr. Squire Gordon that impressed forcing to the horse and he doesn't like to see them held up, and also that way takes all the shine out of them. Mr. Squire Gordon also explains how is the result of the horse's head slightly held up can

make the horse feel uncomfortable. Mr. Squire Gordon describes one of them in a military parade. Similarly, the captain Langley, as a military man certainly wants to see your regiment look well on parade, "heads-up", and all that. But people would not take much credit for their drill if all their men had their heads tied to a backboard! It is probably not be much harm on parade, except to make them worry and fatigue. And it is just the same with a horses, we fret and worry their tempers, and decrease their power by using the *check-reins* and *fashion*. The last sermon's Mr. Squire Gordon that the horses are intended to have their heads free as free as men's are.

Roles and other kindness has been shown by Mr. Squire Gordon was when he had to go with his wife, mistress Squire Gordon which is prescribed by the physician must rest in hot climates for two or three years. For this, Mr. Squire Gordon took the decision to dismiss or send some employees. The same thing which he applied to his horse where a horse named Merrylegs together with Joe Green that will be given to the Vicar who wanted a pony horse for mistress Bloomfield, but with the proviso Merrylegs will not be sold and if Merrylegs no longer able to work can be shot and buried. While Black Beauty with a horse named Ginger was sold to his old friend named Earl of W- where Mr. Squire Gordon believes both of his horses will get a good place.

From the explanation above, it appears that Mr. Squire Gordon has a good character trait, educated and has a high sense of

compassion for all of creatures. It is not only to the human but also to the animals.

### **c. John Manly**

The third analysis of the figures that has a good character this time is John Manly. John Manly is a head groom at Birtwick Park. The kindness value are reflected by John Manly while he is going to call Dr. White with Black Beauty, how the sacrifice of man named John Manly with a horse Black Beauty. Their sacrifice is only for one purpose, how to quickly bring a message from Mr.Squire Gordon to the Dr. White about the condition of the Gordon's wife of the terminally ill. In the cold night where the people and other animals are still asleep, while they were dabbling move quickly. At that time John Manly uses a whip to spur and make Black Beauty faster. John Manly uplift a spirit with his words.

There was before us a long piece of level road by the river side; John said to me, "Now, Beauty, do your best," and so I did; I wanted no whip nor spur, and for two miles I galloped as fast as I could lay my feet to the ground; I don't believe that my old grandfather, who won the race at Newmarket, could have gone faster. When we came to the bridge John pulled me up a little and patted my neck. "Well done, Beauty! Good old fellow," he said (Sewell, 2006: 29).

Upon arriving at the home of dr. White, John Manly directly convey the purpose that Mistress Gordon was ill and his master asked him to pick up dr. White soon. He thinks the Mistress can not be saved again if you do not come. Immediately after reading a letter from Mr.

Squire Gordon, dr. White rush to get ready to go to the Birtwick Park but because his horse had been used all day by his son and still tired, so Dr. White told John that could he use the Black Beauty. John was originally intended to let his horse rest but his master also would not mind if Dr. White used.

Finally Black Beauty was ready to return to the Birtwick Park along with dr. White and the contrary John Manly rested a few minutes and will follow soon. When dr. White has got in the Birtwick Park. He pulled Black beauty and said:

When he came to the hill the doctor drew me up. "Now, my good fellow," he said, "take some breath." I was glad he did, for I was nearly spent, but that breathing helped me on, and soon we were in the park (Sewell, 2006: 29-30).

Another interesting point of John Manly's character was when he got to the master's home, John Manly find Black Beauty in a state of not being treated properly by the time Joe Green who has replaced James Howard. As a result Black Beauty fell ill because lack of attention.

As the result of these events some people in Birtwick Park consider that John Manly angry with Joe Green. But this thing immediately contradicted by John Manly when Thomas Green came to the stables of Black Beauty. It is described in Sewell (2006: 30-31) that at the time John Manly said slowly that he knows Joe Green meant no harm to Black Beauty and he never said he did it. He is also not a bad boy. It is just that John was sore at himself because Black Beauty is the



pride of his heart. It is also one horse of being such a favorite with the master and mistress. Just to think that Black Beauty's life may be flung away in that manner is more than he can bear. From the above, it is envisaged that John Manly is a kind groom, caring, and very attentive to the horses.

**d. James Howard**

James Howard is a groom in Birtwick Park. Assistant John Manly which is a guide of Joe Green, he is not so much of his character portrayed. As well as another groom in Birtwick Park, James Howard is a good groom from the moral dimension and has a professional attitude in work.

One day Mr. Squire Gordon received a letter from his brother named Sir Clifford William owner Clifford Hall who wanted a young groom aged between 20 to 21 years. Originally Mr. Squire Gordon think only John Manly was appropriate of the work but by John Manly rejected. Finally the choice fell on James Howard, a few months later, precisely in May will 19 years old. Although Mr. Squire Gordon looked skeptical, but by John Manly convinced that James Howard even though he was young but he has qualified as a groom.

After a few days about this conversation Mr. Squire Gordon, Mistress Squire Gordon and James Howard visit to several acquaintances and relatives. On the way occasionally they stopped

once or twice. One of the places they are flown is Market Place. In the Market Place James Howard entrusts his horse Black Beauty and Ginger in a daycare Ostler's horse brothers.

One night a terrible event occurred. Start by the irresponsible action from a Towler worker which is hired by the owners of care horse to repair the roof of one stables horse. Before doing his job the Towler had been warned to lay his pipe, but he refused. As the result a few hours later in the cold night and silence unwanted accident occurred. Immediately the fire grabbed the horse's entire daycare. Include the stables' of Black Beauty and Ginger.

A few minutes later the situation in the Market Place so hectic. Hearing this calamity James Howard immediately run to daycare horse and immediately find a place or enclosure of Black Beauty and Ginger.

The next thing I heard was James' voice, quiet and cheery, as it always was. "Come, my beauties, it is time for us to be off, so wake up and come along." I stood nearest the door, so he came to me first, patting me as he came in (Sewell, 2006: 25).

After a few minutes pull out the Black Beauty, James Howard put Black Beauty in a safe place and handed while Black Beauty on someone. Then back to take Ginger.

Safe in the yard, he slipped the scarf off my eyes, and shouted, "Here, somebody! Take this horse while I go back for the other" (Sewell, 2006: 26).

The fire was so greatly, James Howard has not shown up. Mr. Squire Gordon who arrived shortly after knowing this incident looked

worried. Finally James Howard with Ginger emerged from the flames.

Mr. Squire Gordon looked relieved and happy.

“James Howard! James Howard! Are you there?” There was no answer, but I heard a crash of something falling in the stable, and the next moment I gave a loud, joyful neigh, for I saw James coming through the smoke leading Ginger with him; she was coughing violently, and he was not able to speak.

“My brave lad!” said master, laying his hand on his shoulder, “are you hurt?” (Sewell, 2006: 26).

After James Howard taking a short rest, immediately the master advised him to leave the area. The next day came the news from the results of the investigation concluded, that an overnight fire caused by smoking pipes. Besides the fire has burned nearly the entire building of the care horse also killed two horses.

#### **e. Jeremiah Barker**

The next figure is Jeremiah Barker. Jeremiah Barker is the sixth owner of Black Beauty, but everyone calls him Jerry. Similarly with John Manly who is not loose and close to the horse. Jerry Barker is different because he works as a horse driver. With this profession Jerry Barker supported his family, his wife and two sons. At day and night had been staked to try to fill the family needs. The condition in the outside house which is very cold is not suitable with his healthy's condition they settle to do.

He is a head of family who works from the results as a horse driver in the London city. Jerry Barker's wife named Polly and his two children named Harry and Dolly are a happy family. Jerry Barker is a

father who is very attentive to his family other than that he was a devout of believer.

As a horse driver, Jerry Barker has some customers, one of which is the Mistress Briggs. One day the husband of the Mistress Briggs came to him to inform an additional work hours on Sunday, Mr. Briggs tells that his wife, Mistress Briggs wanted Jerry Barker drove her to church on Sundays.

“Good-morning, Mr. Baker,” said the Gentleman. “I should be glad to make some arrangement with you for taking Mrs. Briggs regularly to church on Sunday mornings. We go to the New Church now, and that is rather farther than she can walk.”

“Thank you, sir,” said Jerry, “but I have only taken out a six-days’ license, and therefore I could not take a fare on a Sunday; it would not be legal” (Sewell, 2006: 59).

The bid of Mr. Briggs is rejected by Jerry Barker because he has a principle in work. It is described in Sewell (2006: 59) that Jerry Barker refused and assumed that Sunday is a day to take a rest instead of to work. Indeed it is an honor for Jerry Barker to oblige the lady, but he has seven days’ license. And from his observation, the work was too hard for Jerry and too hard for the horses. Year in and year is out, not a day’s rest and never a Sunday with his wife and children. Jerry Barker believes Sunday is a good day to gather with family and time for the horse to take a rest during work in full six days. So for the last five years he has only taken a six days’ license, and find it better for him, his horses, and also his family.

Furthermore, in Sewell (2006: 60) Jerry Barker also believes that God created seven days in a week. Six days according to Jerry Barker is the time for work and one day that Sunday is a day to take a rest. More pronounced, Jerry ever read that God made man, and he made horses and all the other beasts, and as soon as He had made a day to take a rest, and made that all should rest one day in seven. Therefore, Jerry thinks that God must have known what was good for them, and Jerry is sure it is good for him. With the one day to take a rest was enough to make him become stronger, healthier, happier, and the horses can be fresh too, do not wear up nearly so fast, and of course ready to work in the next six days. Then about the financial problems, Jerry Barker has laid by more money in the savings bank than ever he did before.

In the next chapter Mistress Briggs came back to use the service of Jerry Barker because according to Mistress Briggs, there is no a horse driver is so nice and clean like a horse belonging to the Jerry Barker.

“Well,’ said he, ‘the real fact is, master was put out because Mr. Barker refused to come on Sundays, and he has been trying other cabs, but there’s something wrong with them all; some drive too fast, and some too slow, and the mistress says there is not of them so nice and clean as yours, and nothing will suit her but Mr. Barker’s cab again” (Sewell, 2006: 61).

A few days later Jerry Barker received an offer from a woman named Dinah Brown to work on Sundays. At the time the situation is a

bit different than when the Mistress Briggs who also wanted to work on Sundays. Starting with the information from his wife Polly that Dinah Brown desire to visit her mother which is sick in the out of town. Initially Jerry Barker resisted the desire of Dinah Brown.

More clearly in Sewell (2006: 62) that Dinah Brown has just received a letter saying that her mother is dangerously ill and she must go directly if she wishes to see her alive. The place is more than ten miles away and it is out in the country. It is impossible for Dinah Brown to take the train because she should still have four miles to walk. Moreover, the baby only four four weeks old and also her condition is still so weak. It is of course that would be impossible for her to walk so far. Dinah Brown hopes Jerry is willing to take her by his cab and she promises to pay him faithfully as she can get the money. It is not the money that he was thinking about, but the problem of losing his Sunday with his family, the horses were tired, and he was tired too. At the end because of the insistence and explanation of his wife, Jerry Barker realized how important that when we helped our neighbor whose parents are facing her last breathe.

The magnitude of the feelings of love to others and the value of kindness of Jerry Barker on his family also reflected when he drove a mother whose child was ill. Beginning with the confusion of a mother carrying a small sick child in the crowded conditions of the road filled with other horse-drawn carriage. It was described during the campaign,

some horse-drawn carriage passing on the street who has installed many colorful party. The mother who cradling the child finally came and asked Jerry Barker if he can show the way to the hospital St. Thomas's. The woman told Jerry Barker that previously she had been to the center of the horse-drawn carriage and she did not know the day of the election. And she was expressed again about the condition of a small sick child, and the doctor whom the woman had met earlier told her that she had to take his child to the hospital.

“Poor little fellow!” she said, “he suffers a deal of pain; he is four years old and can’t walk any more than a baby; but the doctor said if I could get him into the hospital he might get well; pray, sir, how far is it; and which way is it?” (Sewell, 2006: 70).

Seeing this condition Jerry Barker moved his heart and willing to help and drove the mother and her child to the hospital St. Thomas's. Anyway he thinks no longer is going to rain.

“You might be knocked down and the child be run over. Now look here, just get into this cab, and I’ll drive you safe to the hospital. Don’t you see the rain is coming on?” (Sewell, 2006: 70).

But the woman refused again, because he was not carrying enough money to hire a horse-drawn carriage. The money that the woman brought was just enough to bring her back to the house. But immediately Jerry Barker expressed that he also has a wife and child at home, and he knew how the feeling of a father. (Sewell, 2006: 70)

From the above it is clear that Jerry Barker is a man who has a good character, he is also not a horse carriage driver who only works for money.

**f. Joe Green**

Joe Green is one of the youngest grooms in Birtwick Park who replaces James Howard as an assistant groom's head. It is described in Sewell (2006: 31) that Joe Green's development is on very well. He learned everything quickly, so attentive and careful though he is small of his age. Finally John begins to trust him to handle in many things.

The kindness owned by Joe Green illustrated by Anna Sewell when Joe Green was given a job from his master Squire Gordon to deliver a letter to Mr. Clay, who lived three miles from Birtwick Park. Here Mr. Squire Gordon told Joe Green to bring Black Beauty who is recovering from illness, provided riding a horse carefully.

Along the way, Joe Green met a horse carriage which is carrying bricks and drawn by two horses on a muddy road. Both of ponytail horse looks pains to draw a train that exceeds capacity. Besides that, the horse often whipped by his master. At the time, the second horse's tail could not draw anymore so his master increasingly inhuman with whipping not only the body but also in the head. The terrible thing was made Joe Green aware of and rebuked him.



“Hold hard” said Joe; “don’t go on flogging the horses like that; the wheels are so stuck that they cannot move the cart” (Sewell, 2006: 31).

The master of the both of ponytail horse refused and keep whipping until finally Joe Green rebuked again by giving suggestions will help the both of the horse's tail moves.

“Stop! Pray stop!” said Joe. “I’ll help you to lighten the cart; they can’t move it now” (Sewell, 2006: 31).

But the suggestion and the willingnes of Joe Green to help were ignored by the master and keep whipping. Finally, Joe Green left him with the both of ponytail horse. Arriving at the destination of the house Mr. Clay, Joe Green immediately tells the horrific events he had just met on the street. Soon Mr. Clay went over of the Joe Green’s instructions and directives to the places of two horses that pull the train bricks.

A few days later when Joe Green came to the stables, he told Black Beauty that the people are whipping of a horses, he has received a law and Joe Green as a witness of the incident. From the above analysis shows that Joe Green is a person who has a good character and has a high value of responsibility.

#### **g. Farmer Thoroughgood and His Grandson**

After experiencing some hard times with Mr. Skinner, Black Beauty is now bought by an old man who works as a farmer with a small boy his name is the Farmer Thoroughgood and his grandson

Willie. The man has a robust body and a healthy flushed face with wide hat adorning his head. When he came to the Black Beauty and his friends in the place of horse sale, he stood silence and his eyes fixed on Black Beauty sadly.

There's a horse, Willie, that has known better days."

"Poor old fellow!" said the boy, "do you think, grandpapa, he was ever a carriage horse?"

"Oh, yes! My boy," said the farmer, coming closer, "he might have been anything when he was young; look at his nostrils and his ears, the shape of his neck and shoulder; there's a deal of breeding about that horse." He put out his hand and gave me a kind pat on the neck. I put out my nose in answer to his kindness; the boy stroked my face (Sewell, 2006: 81).

Because Mr. Thoroughgood is a person who has a value of compassion so that he and his grandson bought Black Beauty even though Beauty looks hardly like once again. Mr. Thoroughgood which is wise, ordered that Black Beauty is fed grain and hay every morning and evening and invited to walk in the pasture during the day. And Willie, his grandson became a responsible for the Black Beauty.

With adequate rest, good food, the soft turf, and light exercise, Black Beauty discomfort and recover his spirits. When winter approaches, the legs Black Beauty has been so improving and he felt young again.

There was not a day when he did not pay me a visit; sometimes picking me out from among the other horses, and giving me a bit of carrot, or something good, or something standing by me while I ate my oats. He always came with kind words and caresses, and of course I grew very fond of him. He called me Old Crony, as I used to come to him in the field and follow him about.

Sometimes he brought his grandfather, who always looked closely at my legs (Sewell, 2006: 82).

Mr. Thoroughgood actions and his grandson Willie is exemplary, they did not look at something from the outside but they are trying to see things from the deepest point, so can provide a good thing to the other creatures, one of them as he did of a horse Black Beauty.

## **2. Evil Characters**

In this part, the writer will show some characters that show a bad or evil character's traits such as: Mr. Filcher, Alfred Smirk, Jakes, Nicholas Skinner, The Drivers Horses, Reuben Smith, and a Drunk. This discussion will be started on Mr. Filcher figures.

### **a. Mr. Filcher**

The first figure is a Mr. Filcher. The analysis of this figure will start from the description of the Mr. Barry who lives in Bath which is a place where the Mr. Filcher worked. Mr. Barry is the fifth owner of Black Beauty. Mr. Barry in Sewell's novel Black Beauty is described as a person who has not married and has a house in Bath and wrestle in the business. For some reason, the doctor of Mr. Barry advised him to do a therapy with buying a horse. To this thing besides buying a horse Mr. Barry also necessary preparations all of the horse need including to hire a special man who know more about horse care.

My new master was unmarried man. He live at Bath, and was such engaged in business. His doctor advised him to take horse

exercise, and for this purpose he bought me. He hired a stable a short distance from his lodgings, and engaged a man named Filcher as groom. My master knew very little about horses, but he treated me well, and I should have had a good and easy place but for circumstances of which he was ignorant. He ordered the best hay with plenty of oats, crushed beans, and bran, with vetches, or rye grass, as the man might think needful. I heard the master give the order, so I knew there was plenty of good, and I thought I was well off (Sewell, 2006: 48).

In the early steps, Mr. Barry hires Mr. Filcher. For a few days all of went well. The Groom who took care of Black Beauty really understands his job. He takes care of Black Beauty thoroughly and gently. Previously he is also worked as a groom at one of the big hotels in Bath. He was stopped from there and start planting fruits and vegetables for sale to the market. His wife was raising chickens and rabbits for sale. For several weeks seemed no problems. But problems soon emerged after the Black Beauty got peas but mixed with bran are usually mixed with wheat which is also very few in number. It is only a quarter of the usual. In two or three weeks it started to affect to the strength and spirit of Black Beauty.

Until one afternoon Mr. Barry visited the countryside to meet his friend who worked as a farmer. After welcoming Mr. Barry, Mr. Barry's eyes friend turn to Black Beauty and look at the condition incongruity of Black Beauty, he was advised to hold the abdominal Black Beauty to find out the truth. From the observation of Mr. Barry's friend, he concluded that Black Beauty has ate which is not to be supposed. And suggest Mr. Barry inspect the Black Beauty food place for further ensure.

“Then just put your hand here,” said he, passing his hand over my neck and shoulder; “he is as warm and damp as a horse just come up from grass. I advise you to look into your stable a little more. I hate to be suspicious, and, thank heaven, I have no cause to be, for I can trust my men, present or absent; but there are mean scoundrels, wicked enough to rob a dumb beast of his food. You must look into it.” And turning to his man, who had come to take me, “give this horse a right good feed of bruised oats, and don’t stint him” (Sewell, 2006: 49).

A few days later the authorities have found the culprit is a child of Mr. Filcher which did at every six in the morning. Black Beauty’s food was exchanged with a grass and given to the rabbits that they are kept by Mr. Filcher himself. Although Mr. Filcher issued many threats words, the authorities managed to bring him to the jail in the company of his son. A few days later his son was freed, but Mr. Filcher detained for two months.

Here we can see the existence of forms unfavorable attitude by Mr. Filcher who exchanged Black Beauty’s food with grass and then he gave to the rabbit was maintained. It was an inappropriate action to be emulated.

#### **b. Alfred Smirk**

The next figure is Alfred smirk. Started when Mr. Barry return hire man to replace Mr. Filcher in treating the Black Beauty. The new groom named Alfred smirk. He is a young man who is quite handsome and tall. But if there are fraudsters in the form of the groom, his is Alfred Smirk. Same as Mr. Filcher is unprofessional in work, Alfred Smirk appeared diligent in working on the first few weeks, he was even happy stroking

and patting Black Beauty when Mr. Barry saw it. He was always rubbing and tail feathers of Black Beauty and nails disposable water before he brought Black Beauty out to make him look smart. But to clear the foot Black Beauty, check out the shoes, or take care of Black Beauty as a whole, he did not think about it, he consider Black Beauty as a cow alone. He let Black Beauty is quite dirty, damp saddle, and his crupper stiff.

Alfred Smirk considers himself very handsome. He spent a lot of time to take care of his hair, his beard, and the tie around his neck, in front of a small mirror in horse clothing storage space. When the master speaks, he always answered, "Yes, Sir, touching his hat at every word. Everyone thought he was an excellent young man and that Mr. Barry was very lucky to find him. He never remove the straw and hay what is hidden behind it until the steam makes Black Beauty's eyes stinging and no appetite to his food. Until one day Mr. Barry told Alfred Smirk to clean the stables due to bad smell.

One day his master came in and said, "Alfred, stable smells rather strong; should not you give that stall a good scrub and throw down plenty of water?"

"Well, sir," he said, touching his cap, "I'll do so if you please, sir, but it is rather dangerous, sir, throwing down water in a horse's box; they are very apt to take cold, sir. I should not like to do him an injury, but I'll do it if you please, sir" (Sewell, 2006: 50).

Until one day Mr. Barry advised Alfred Smirk again to buy bricks and cement due to sewage from the stables unstable. This event continues. The Laziness of Alfred Smirk uncovered when Black

Beauty's foot examined by a physician who works put horseshoes. The physician said that Black Beauty's leg injury and his condition is enough severe, his foot very painful. Such diseases are usually only found in stables bad, where dirt was never cleaned properly.

“Your horse has got the ‘trush’, and badly, too; his feet are very tender; it is fortunate that he has not been down. I wonder your groom has not seen to it before. This is the sort of thing we find in foul stables, where the litter is never properly cleaned up. If you will send him here to-morrow I will attend to the hoof, and I will direct your man how to apply the liniment which I will give him” (Sewell, 2006: 50).

After the leg of Black beauty healed Mr. Barry dismiss Alfred smirk and sell Black Beauty. Mr. Barry was very disappointed in his both of grooms. Here we can see that laziness is not a good thing and that the laziness of someone will not only affect themselves but also other people around us, including animals

### **c. Jakes**

The third figure is Jakes. Here Black Beauty is owned by a corn dealer and baker. While Jakes works on the trader's corn and baker as an employee in charge of carrying corn and baker. It is described in Sewell (2006: 77) that Black Beauty was sold to a corn dealer and baker whom Jerry knew that he thought Black Beauty will get a good food and fair work. In the first he was quite right, if his master had always been on the premises and think that the horse should have been overloaded. Unfortunately, there was a foreman who was always

hurrying and driving every one, and frequently when Black Beauty has quite a full load he will order something else to be taken on.

One day Jakes loaded corn more than usual that exceeds of the capacity the wagon driver. Because he thought there was no point in going twice when once would do. That must be considered is how to make the business more advanced. Jakes, like most of the wagon driver, always put *check-rein* that make Black Beauty up. This certainly prevented him from pulling the cart with easy and plenty of Black Beauty's energy. At the moment on the uphill road Black Beauty could not pull the carriage. When it Jake keeps whipping Black Beauty. The pain was felt by Black Beauty is extraordinary.

One day I was loaded more than usual, and part of the road was a steep uphill. I used all my strength, but I could not get on, and was obliged continually to stop. This did not please my driver, and he laid his whip on badly. "Get on, you lazy fellow", he said, or I'll make you" (Sewell, 2006: 77).

Jakes keeps whip on badly and for the third time whipped Black Beauty without a mercy, a Lady rebuked Jakes. Jakes originally reply to the Lady with a warning saying that a horse must do everything in his ability. According to Jakes, it has been a task of a horse. Jakes feel his horse is able to perform its obligations, but was denied by the Lady that the charge train was too heavy for the horse. Also according to the Lady, the horse is not able to remove the ability due to the position of the reins too tight disrupt a horse's head.



“If doing his best won’t get this load up he must do something more than his best; that’s all I know, ma’am,” said Jakes.

“But is it not a heavy load?” she said

“Yes, yes, too heavy,” he said; “but that’s not my fault; the foreman came just as we were starting, and would have there hundredweight more put on to save him trouble, and I must get on with it as well as I can” (Sewell, 2006: 77).

The Lady was rebuked again and gain insights into the real man at the present time should not force to the horse. Then the Lady added that a horse can not tell his feelings because animals can not speak like a human. Every creation of God without any proper reason we call an animal dumb. However it is, they (the horses) can not say how they feel, they do not feel the suffering of the word because the horse does not have the words.

...”we have no right to distress any of God’s creatures without a very good reason; we call them dumb animals, and so they are, for they cannot tell us how they feel, but they do not suffer less because they have no words. But I must not detain you now; I thank you for trying my plan with your good horse, and I am sure you will find it far better than the whip (Sewell, 2006: 78).

Jakes finally realized after it was uttered by a Lady, and he also admitted that he is a real man. Jakes expressed in his heart that in the future he will try the advice of of the Lady.

The courage of the Lady possessed to talk to Jakes or strangers are rare, especially at the present time. Dare to rebuke the stranger does not mean portraying the character meddlesome other people's business, but the character of the Lady here admonishing strangers like Jakes is based on the high value of awareness. High sense of egoism

which is not a good thing as it is owned by Jakes figures. Because selfish is the source of the evil.

**d. Nicholas Skinner**

Nicholas Skinner is the eighth owner of Black Beauty. He has black eyes and a hooked nose. His mouth is as full of teeth as a bulldog's, and his voice is as harsh as the grinding of cart wheels over graveled stones. He is also the man that poor Seedy Sam drove for.

Skinner has a low set of cabs and a low set of drivers. He is hard on his men and his men were hard on the horses. Black Beauty works as a cabs horse.

Skinner had a low set of cabs and a low set of drivers; he was hard on the men, and the men were hard on the horses. In this place we had no Sunday rest, and it was in the heat of summer (Sewell, 2006: 78).

In that morning Black Beauty with an employee once a train driver's horse Nicholas Skinner was waiting for new passengers got off the train. Looks a family consisting of a man with his wife and son are still small and a young girl named Grace will ascend into Skinner's horse carriage. With so many goods and heavy, continue to be transported to the top and back of them. Seeing this condition the little girl named Grace rebuked his father.

"Papa," she said, "I am sure this poor horse cannot take us and all our language so far, he is so very weak and worn up. Do look at him" (Sewell, 2006: 79).

Hearing this chariot the driver replied that his horse Black Beauty is strong enough. And the train workers station continuesly to raise upward of boxes to the carriage.

“Oh! he’s all right, miss,” said my driver, “he’s strong enough” (Sewell, 2006: 79).

Seeing this condition Grace's father begin to worry about the condition of the train they were traveling. Until he ask the carriage driver. Return the carriage was convincing. More clearly in Sewell (2006: 79) that Grace the young girl in a beseeching tone again to advise her father to take a second cab. She is sure that what they did was wrong, because it was very cruel and too much for the horse. Finally Grace is silent when her father advised her to keep quiet because the man knows his own business of course.

Finally what is expected by Grace had been occured, when Black Beauty arrived at Ludgate Hill. With a payload exceeded capacity, Black Beauty finally collapsed in the street and the fatigue has been exceeded.

The Incidence of sudden and terrible it feels like pulling out the entire lives of Black Beauty. He still lay down without power and thought that he would die. Around him heard a voices confused, angry tone, and the goods are unloaded. In the evening, after Black Beauty was healthy enough, he was ushered back to the Skinner’s stables, and Skinner came next day with a physician to examine Black Beauty. And from the

results of the examination, the physician said that Black Beauty had to rest before hired again.

“This is a case of overwork more than disease, and if you could give him a run off for six months he would be able to work again; but now there is not an ounce of strength left in him” (Sewell, 2006: 80).

However, Skinner is a person who only thinks about the business world and his efforts. He just wanted to let Black Beauty die than caring for a sick horse because he can not hire a horse which is no longer able to work. In short, it is showed that Nicholas Skinner with his driver's horse, has a bad or evil character, do not have compassion for the horse. Make justifies of everything in order to achieve substantial benefits even though it will be worsen the condition of the workers, including the horses.

#### **e. The Drivers' Horses**

In this analysis, the witer will show some character's traits of some drivers' Black Beauty during became “A Job Horse”. This time Black Beauty was bought by the master of some livery stables. So from this time Black Beauty has always used by the people who at least know how to drive. From this, Black Beauty also gets the experience of all the the bad ways and ignorant driving to which horses are subjected to all sorts of people who wished to hire them because they are a "job horse".

Hitherto I had always been driven by people who at least knew how to drive; but in this place I was to get my experience of all

the different kinds of bad and ignorant driving to which we horses are subjected; for I was a "job horses", and was let out to all sorts of people who wished to hire me;...(Sewell, 2006: 44).

First, there are some drivers with the tight-rein because they think that all depended on how they holding the reins as hard as they could without ever relaxing the pull on the horse's mouth, or give them a little liberty for the horse movement. They act as if all the treatment has to be on the correct rules for the horses.

Some poor, broken-down horses, whose mouths have been made hard and insensible by just such drivers as these, may, perhaps, find some support in it; but for a horse who can depend upon his own legs, and who has a tender mouth and is easily guided, it is not only tormenting, but it is stupid (Sewell, 2006: 44).

Then there are also some drivers with a *loose-rein* who let the reins lie easily on their backs, and their own hand rest lazily on their knees. People like this certainly have no control over a horse if anything happens suddenly. If there is a horse that suddenly shies, or starts, or stumbles, they could not do anything to help the horse or themselves. Besides, a slovenly way of driving gets a horse into bad and often lazy habits, and when he changes hands he has to be whipped out of them with more or less pain and trouble.

Furthermore, some of these drivers are often careless altogether. They pay attention to anything else more than their horse. One day Black Beauty along with one of the driver who are of this type. He was carrying a lady and two children behind. He floppes the reins about as they start, and of course gave Black Beauty several unmeaning cuts

with the whip, though he was fairly off. There has been a good deal of road-mending going on. The driver was laughing and joking with the lady and the children. He talks about the country to the right and the left, but he never thought it worth while to keep an eye on his horse or to drive on the smoothest parts of the road, and so it easily happened that Black Beauty got a stone in one of his fore feet.

That man just kept laughing and talking, while at every step the stone became more firmly wedged between his shoe and the frog of his foot. The stone was sharp on the inside and round on the outside which as everyone knows, is the the most dangerous kind that a horse can pick up, at the same time cutting his foot and making him most liable to stumble and fall. He drives Black Beauty with that stone in his foot for a good half-mile before he could see anything.

Whether the man was partly blind or only very careless I can't say, but he drove me with that stone in my foot for a good half-mile before he saw anything. By that time I was going to lame with the pain that at last he saw it. And called out, "Well, here's a go! Why, they have sent us out with a lame horse! What a shame!" He then chucked the reins and flipped about with the wip, saying, "Now, then, it's no use playing the old soldier with me; there's the journey to go, and it's no use turning lame and lazy" (Sewell, 2006: 45).

Just at this time a farmer passed them. That master stopped and told the driver of Black Beauty that there seems to be something wrong with his horse. Then that master asked him that he will be able to check the Black Beauty's foot. Finally that master managed to pull out the stone that turned out strong stuck in the Black Beauty's foot. That

master also suggested that the driver must pay attention to the road and took his horse slowly. Then the master went.

When the master was gone, the driver began to flog the reins about whip the harness, by which Black Beauty understand that he should be to go on even though Black Beauty still in a good deal of pain. But this is the sort of experience that Black Beauty and other horses often came in for as a job horse.

**f. Reuben Smith**

Reuben Smith is the man who was given the responsibility of taking care of the stables when York went to London. Mr. York is the person in charge of training the Black Beauty when it Black Beauty is owned by the Earl of W- friend of Mr. Squire Gordon. Reuben Smith is the man who really understands the horse problem, and when he is in a sane state, nobody is more diligent than him and appreciates his work. He can also take care of a horse as good as the vet because he has ever lived for two years with a veterinary surgeon. As a driver, he includes the driver topnotch.

The bad thing is that Reuben Smith likes to drink alcohol. He does not like some people who are always drinking. He can survive without drinking alcohol for weeks, even months. However, at some points, he will drink and embarrass himself, becomes a terror to his wife, and trouble all of those associated with it.

He was a first-rate driver; he could take a four-in-hand or a tandem as easily as a pair. He was a handsome man, a good scholar, and had very pleasant manners. I believe everybody liked him; certainly the horse did. The only wonder was that he should be in an under situation and not in the place of a head coachman like York; but he had one great fault and that was the love of drink (Sewell, 2006: 40).

One night Reuben is too drunk to carry horse drawn carriage, to the extent that his hands could not hold the reins, until someone had to take over the train and drove the mistress. This makes Reuben immediately fired. His poor wife and his children are forced to move from the beautiful cottage near the gate of the park to another place. But shortly after that Reuben Smith reinstated. York applies to the Earl which famous with his kind and the man promised wholeheartedly to never drinking alcohol again as long as he should live. He maintained his promise so well until York think he could be trusted completely to fill the position as long as he goes.

It was an early April. Earl's family predicted to return on May. Because Colonel Blantyre is to return to his regiment, Smith was asked to take him to the town and ride him. At the train station the colonel give some money to the Reuben.

At the station the colonel put some money into Smith's hand and bid him good-by, saying, "Take care of your young mistress, Reuben, and don't let Black Auster be hacked about by any random young prig that wants to ride him—keep him for the lady" (Sewell, 2006: 40).

Then Reuben Smith ride Black Beauty which his name is Black Auster to the White Lion, and then ask the groom to give the Black



Beauty meal, then one of the nails in front of Black Beauty's shoes started to loose. When Smith arrived, the groom told him about the nail in the Black Beauty's shoes and asked him should he must to repair the shoes. But according to Smith that shoes will be fine until at home.

At that time, when the clock almost closely to nine hours at night, Smith comes out and call the Black Beauty loud and rude. He looked furious and cursing the groom. Black Beauty thinks that is not like him because he is usually very polite and kind. At that time Reuben Smith was drunk. Before they were out of the town, Smith began to spur out Black Beauty with whip many times loud, even though Black Beauty has been running at full speed. Darkness enclosed around them. The road which are they through full of rocks that had just broken down by road workers. It made Black Beauty's shoes getting loose and once it Black Beauty's shoes was dislodged.

He spoke in a very loud, off hand way, and I thought it very unlike him not to see about the shoe, as he was generally wonderfully particular about loose nails in our shoes. He did not come at six nor seven, nor eight, and it was nearly nine o'clock before he called for me, and then it was with a loud, rough voice. He seemed in a very bad temper, and abused the hostler, though I could not tell what for.

If Smith had been in his right senses he would have been sensible of something wrong in my pace, but he was too drunk to notice (Sewell, 2006: 41).

The road they take is a long street where the newly laid stones, large stones are sharp, which is not possible to the horse passed quickly without danger. The roads are like this with one shoe missing,

Black Beauty was forced to run at high speeds, while the rider continues to flog with whip while asked him to run fast. Of course the foot without shoes is pain, while the interior was badly injured because of past the sharp rocks. There is no horse could keep going with such foot conditions. The pain is unbearable. Black Beauty finally slipped and landed heavily on top of her knees. Smith also plummet when Black Beauty fall.

From the analysis above, it shows that the attitudes and behaviors exhibited by Reuben Smith are very inhumane. Drinking alcohol is a bad habit that should be avoided by any person because the result is extremely dangerous to self and others.

#### **g. A Drunk**

The last analysis figure is a Drunk's character. This analysis will be initiated in the clarification of a Gentlemen figure which is one of the customers of Jerry Barker that one day hire a horse carriage and stopped in front of the store which is located on the street R. Not how far away from where they were, a horse carriage with two gallant horses stand across on the road just ahead of a wine shop. At that time, a Drunk used whips and bridles to punish them. He even beat both of the horse's head brutally. Seeing the arbitrary actions of the man who was with the Black Beauty said firmly:

“If you don't stop that directly, I'll have you arrested for leaving your horses, and for brutal conduct” (Sewell, 2006: 64).

At the time the Gentlemen took a small book from his pocket and wrote the name of the train driver and his residence address. At the moment some friends of Gentlemen came and disagreed on what the Gentlemen over. But the Gentlemen immediately explain that just because none of his business, he should only be silent. That is not a good thing for him.

“Then I’ll tell you. It is because people think only about their own business, and won’t trouble themselves to stand up for the oppressed, nor bring the wrongdoer to light. I never see a wicked thing like this without doing what I can, and many a master has thanked me for letting him know how his horses have been used” (Sewell, 2006: 64).

The action that has been shown by a man who are drunk in this explanation is that the arbitrary action of the horse, and the hangover is also a bad thing that can lead calamity or disastrous to themselves and others.

## **B. Setting**

The setting of *Black Beauty’s* novel is crucial to build the characters in the novel for several reasons. First, it is important to know where the accident takes place. Secondly, the setting is important to develop and to form the character’s traits in the story. Finally, the setting help the writer to find the impact of setting itself on the development of the character’ traits in Sewell’s *Black Beauty*.

## **1. Setting of Time**

That story is around 19<sup>th</sup> century. It has been calculated that the novel written around the year 1871 until 1877 in England. The book is really intended to express sympathy over unfair treatment to the horse that carried by humans.

Based on the research data, the novel deals with the era of 19<sup>th</sup> of England where England during the time was headed by Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria led England since the 1820's to the 1877's where there are some issues such as the industrial revolution, feminist revolution, class tensions, and the impact of Charles Darwin's theory.

Theme of the novel *Black Beauty* is the story of the horse where the horse is used as an animal and also tools that support of human life. The horses are used to draw the wagon and carriage where it shows that age is an age of modernization. In those days the means of transportation such as cars is not exist yet so the horse becomes the only alternative to travel.

## **2. Setting of Place**

The novel suggested places that used as settings in the novel among the story such as follows:

### **a. Birtwick Park**

It is the first home of Black Beauty. In the place, the Black Beauty was raised by the Farmer Grey. Then he just moved master of the area, from Farmer Grey to Squire Gordon. The place identified because it was a title of chapter 4 in part 1 that tells about Black Beauty's first moving.

As I lived some years with Squire Gordon, I may as well tell something about the place. Squire Gordon's park skirted the village of Birtwick. It was entered by a large iron gate, at which stood the first lodge, and then you trotted along on a smooth road between clumps of large old trees; then another lodge and another gate, which brought you to the horse and the gardens. Beyond this lay the home paddock, the old orchard, and the stables (Sewell, 2006: 7).

### **b. Earlshall**

It is the third home of Black Beauty, a place where the Earl of W- live. Earlshall house is very large and very luxurious with a lot of horse stables. It is the first place where Black Beauty meets the humans are not as good as the previous home. The home has very haughty lord's wife and loved fashion so Black Beauty should use the Check-Rein for the first time. Black Beauty has his first accident here. He owned accidents because of Reuben Smith near the forest. Earlshall also identified because it was a title of chapter 22 of part II.

The next morning after breakfast Joe put Merrylegs into the mistress's low chaise to take him to the vicarage; he came first and said good-by to us, and Merrylegs neighed to us from the yard. Then John put the saddle on Ginger and the leading rein

on me, and rode us across the country about fifteen miles to Earls Hall Park, where the Earl of W- lived. There was a very fine house and great deal of stabling.

We were taken to a light, airy stable, and places in boxes adjoining each other, where we were rubbed down and fed (Sewell, 2006: 34).

### **c. Bath**

It is the fourth home of Black Beauty in a rental horse stable. After the accident Black Beauty in his third home, York suggested Black beauty is sold to Bath where the owners can receive a nice horse and get a place where appearance is not of much consequence, and still be well treated.

I know a man in Bath, the master of some livery stables, who often wants a good horse at a low figure; I know he looks well after his horses. The inquest cleared the horse's character, and your lordship's recommendation, or mine, would be sufficient warrant for him (Sewell, 2006: 43).

In the Bath too, Black Beauty moved to his fifth of master, a single man who was much engaged in business. His doctor advised him to take horse exercise, and for this purpose he bought Black Beauty.

### **d. London**

It is the sixth home of Black Beauty where Black Beauty works on Jeremiah Barker (Jerry) as a cab horse in the London city.

Half an hour after we were on our way to London, through pleasant lanes and country roads, until we came into the great London thoroughfare, on which we traveled steadily, till in the twilight we reached the great city. The gas lamps were already

lighted; there were streets to the right, and streets to the left, and streets crossing each other, for mile upon mile. I thought we should never come to the end of them. At last, in passing through one, we came to a long cah stand, when my rider called out in a cheery voice, "Good-night, governor!" (Sewell, 2006: 52).

It is inversely proportional to the previous place. In the city, the Black Beauty saw the busy and active people. The road is denser than Birtwick Park, Earlshall, or Bath. In the area, the Black Beauty had changed hands three times. From the hands of Jerry, he had to be sold due to Jerry's pain. Meanwhile, the last owner of Black Beauty fully exhausted and kind hearted.

#### **e. Ludgate Hill**

It is the hard times area for Black Beauty that makes he had his last accident and makes him wish to die like Ginger. Black Beauty could barely get up again in the area. Lucky, he assisted a policeman and friendly man. In a nearby stable, human treated him until he able to transfer to Skinner's stable and sale in London.

I got along fairly till we came to Ludgate Hill; but there the heavy load and my own exhaustion were too much (Sewell, 2006: 79).

#### **f. A Few Miles from London**

This is the area where Black Beauty sales after the twelfth days the accident. In the place, Black Beauty placed among the weak horses and almost dead.

When the twelfth day after the accident came, I was taken to the sale, a few miles out of London. I felt that any change from my present place must be an improvement, so I held up my head, and hoped for the best (Sewell, 2006: 80).

Luckily, Black Beauty was acquired by Mr. Thoroughgood with his grandson Willie who always called Black Beauty with Old Corny. The place is known as a village that located a few miles from London.

**g. One/Two Miles of the Village of the Grandfather and His Grandson**

It is located some miles from London. That is the last home of Black Beauty. Here, Mr. Thoroughgood is the benefactor of Black Beauty concluded to sale him to the rich people where he can get a good place.

At the distance of a mile or two from the village we came to a pretty, low house, with a lawn and shrubbery at the front and a drive up to the door (Sewell, 2006: 82).

It is a place for Black Beauty to sale last time. Here he was bought by a family of women. This is the last place where he is able to meet Joe Green of Birtwick Park who ever treat him after James Howard left. In the place, he treated Black Beauty well. Even his old name of Black Beauty gives back.



### **3. The Impact of Setting on the Development of the Character's Traits**

The setting or environment is one of the factors that impact the formation and the development of the character's traits or the human's behaviors, both of physical and biotic environments. Human absolutely can not escape from the impact of the environment, because the environment always available nearby. The extent to which the impact of setting or environment on the development of the character's traits in the novel *Black Beauty*, we can follow the following description:

#### **1. Family**

The first setting is associated with human is a family. Through this environment, human will be able to know the surrounding world and the prevailing patterns of social life everyday.

Family is the first community in which human, from an early age, learning the concept of good and bad, appropriate and inappropriate, right and wrong. This is where the seeds of the principle, thought patterns and habits, and the character's traits implanted for the first time. Family comprising of father, mother, sister, grandmother or even grandfather inculcate new habits. The habits who can not be selected. There is only receiving all of the family's education until human has a customs agreement with their family.

In other words, in the family human learns order-value or morality. Because the order-value is believed by human will be reflected in the human's behavior or the character's traits, so in the family process of the human's character begins. In the family, human also developed the initial concept of the success in this life or views on what it means to live and insights into the future.

In the novel *Black Beauty* reflected the angel character and the evil character of each figures and it is not free from the impact or influence of the family. Family plays an important role on the formation and the development of each figures' characters. The figure of Farmer Grey, James Howard and Joe Green are categorized as a figure of the angel character. In the novel illustrated that Farmer Grey is a man who is very kind that always speak friendly to the horses like the way he talks to his children. James Howard and Joe Green, both of large and grows from a good family, harmony and peace.

Furthermore, the figure who has the evil character such as: Reuben Smith and Mr. Filcher. The formation of the evil character in themselves are not others as well as the impact of the family. Both Reuben Smith and Mr. Filcher are an administrator and a coach horse stables Black Beauty who has less harmonious family background. In briefly, the family plays an important role on the development and the formation of the character's traits, the nature and habits of each figure in the novel.

## **2. Social Environment**

Human actually is born in a clean state with a character that has not been formed. As with any blank paper that is between the pens are ready for streaking. Same with human can not avoid the existence of social environment that can form their character.

What an early implanted in human being that exists in the family will only be used as a base character alone. It is because the human actually has a flexible mindset. Could be change with the impact of the social environment from outside. When human get older they will get to know the outside world. Not only fixated on the principle early, and upbringing instilled in their family alone.

Social environment can change the way of human's life that had straight can be turned. Social environment also impacts to the character change of human. Attitude of grumpy, lazy, jealous can arise in a human who is in social environment majority of the population that has the attitude. It is can not be denied again that the impact of the social environment could be so dangerously on the development of the human character.

The second impact is social environment. Social environment also takes an important role on to develop the character's traits of each figures in the novel *Black Beauty*. In *Black Beauty's* novel, the impact of social environment is described on the figures of John Manly and Mr. Thoroughgood as the angel character. Both of are

figures that live in a conducive environment, with people who behave well around him. Then, the impact of social environment also describes on the figures of Jakes and Nicholas Skinner as the evil character. Jakes in his daily lives work on the people who do not emphasize humanism values and associate with the people who just interested in business, while Nicholas Skinner is a very rude to his employees, so it can be concluded that they are in the social environment that less well, less conducive and live among the people who have a bad temper or traits.

### **3. Education and Religion**

Education is the process of the formation of the character's traits. Formation or character development is the process of forming the character, from the less well would be better. Human's character is very closely related to the education. Character is traits that can be interpreted as: the nature of the human mind that influences the entire mind and behavior, manners and character. Therefore, character closely related to the moral force.

Formation of the character from education is where in education supposed to be there are points that focus on building the morality or nature. Education is also contribute in realizing the full potential and human's ideals in building a good life, which is beneficial for themselves and for others.

In terms of character building, education and religion are two things that can not be separated, both have a crucial value in life, especially on the formation and the development of the character's traits. Education and religion acts as the controller's behavior or actions are born out of a desire that is based on emotion. If the religion has been used to make as a guide or way in a person's daily and has been embedded since childhood, then his or her behavior will be more restrained in the face all of the desires arise.

In that respect, in *Black Beauty's* novel, the impact of the education and religion levels contained within of each figures are also play an important role in influencing to the process of the formation and the development of the character's traits. The level of education and religion values embedded within of each figures in the novel *Black Beauty* becomes one of the important aspects that can impact the form of the angel character or the evil character.

The figures of Mr. Squire Gordon and Jeremiah Braker are categorized as a figure of the angel character. In terms of education levels, Mr. Squire Gordon is a person who has a good educational background. While figures Jeremiah Barker is a devout religious person. This suggests that the role of education and religion have contributed greatly to the development and the formation of the character's traits.

Furthermore, the figure of Alfred smirk, the Drivers and a Drunk are categorized as the figure that has a bad or evil character with their bad habits. It is clearly impacted by the level of education and religion observance of each figure. Alfred smirk is a man who just puts style and filled with his pride attitude, the Drivers are the men who just emphasized themselves. A Drunk is a figure that has no awareness values and has a very high egoism. So it can be concluded that education and religion are two things that can form the angel character and the evil character.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the role of the family, the social environment, education and religion are important on the development of the character's traits in Sewell's novel. All of three were able to take us to the straight path and turn and form the human character becomes a human who had the angel character or the evil character.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis in the previous chapters, the writer has come to the following conclusions;

1. *Black Beauty* is a work of Anna Sewell that story about the journey of a horse named Black Beauty. Since he was child to adult, he was transferred from one host to another host. From that loves to often be cruel to him. He is also alternated duties, ranging from a horse riding, horse carts, to horse cabs, and a job horse. In the journey of Black Beauty's life, he can find a variety of human nature and the character of the human, angel or evil character.
2. In *Black Beauty's* novel, the setting has a crucial value on the development and creation the character of each figure that includes the angel character and evil character. Family, social environment, education and religion will determine the formation of the character within of each individual. Therefore human haracter should be able to choose a good environment and not good for them.
3. "There is no religion without love, ..." (Sewell: 2006: 22). Human is God's perfect creatures which is endowed with mind to think.

Human should have the awareness value that animals are also God's creatures that should be care about and protect rather than torture.

## **B. SUGGESTION**

The writer would like to suggest readers, especially students of English Department, who want to analyze the same novel, to find and carry out further research on Anna Sewell's work and to elaborate both intrinsic and extrinsic aspects.

In this novel, there are so many interesting things that can be found, such social conflict and human values. The kinds of that, it is not a difficult thing to analyze from this novel. The work remains challenging for students who are interested in a literary work.



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# APPENDICES

## SYNOPSIS OF BLACK BEAUTY

*Black Beauty* is the compelling tale of a young thoroughbred that captured the hearts of Victorian England in the early 1800s. It is told by its hero, a remarkable black horse born with one white foot and a white star on his forehead. In his own unique voice, Black Beauty tells the story of his life from the time he was a young colt who grazed the meadow in idyllic country pastures, to his work pulling a cart on the cobble-stoned streets in London, his experiences with both kind and cruel treatment, and the last home where he finally finds love and happiness.

Setting the scene for the story, Black Beauty's describes his first home with Farmer Grey as a pleasant meadow with a pond of clear water. He tells of when he was young and lived on his mother's milk, free to run by her side and lie close to her at night. Throughout the book, Black Beauty strives to be a good horse and follow the advice his mother, whose name was Duchess, gave him when he was a very young foal.

*"I hope you will grow up gentle and good, and never learn bad ways; do your work with a good will, lift your feet up well when you trot, and never bite or kick even in play."*

His first home is with Mr. Gordon and his family, who treat their horses well. He is cared for by a groom named John Manly who never uses a whip, and whose wife gives him the name Black Beauty.

Over the years, Beauty learns to carry riders and pull a carriage. He goes from being treated well to receiving cruel treatment from one of his owners who rides him hard and uses a whip. Along the way, he finds

companionship in Merrylegs, a mischievous pony, and Ginger, a rebellious filly.

At one point, Black Beauty and Ginger are sold to Lord Westland at Earl's Hall in London. Lady Westland is unkind to the horses and makes them wear bearing reins so that they hold their heads high, which was fashionable in London at the time. A tragic event occurs, caused by a drunken groom who cares for Black Beauty; Beauty falls and his legs are badly cut. Though he survives the fall, he can no longer handle long hours and hard work.

After the accident, Black Beauty is sold to a London cab driver, Jerry Baker. When Jerry falls ill, Beauty is eventually reunited with Joe, the young groom who used to look after him in the early days. One of the saddest moments in the story is when the gallant Black Beauty spots his old friend Ginger, from whom he has long been separated, in a park. They are old horses by now, and they share stories about what has happened in their lives since their parting. Shortly after their conversation, Ginger passes away.

The story ends with Black Beauty once again in a kind and loving home with nothing to fear. He is old and tired, but he has lived a good life.

*"My troubles are all over, and I am at home; and often before I am quite awake, I fancy I am still in the orchard, standing with my friends, under the apple trees."*

## BIOGRAPHY OF ANNA SEWELL

**Anna Sewell (1820-1878)**, English author wrote *Black Beauty* (1877);

*While I was young I lived upon my mother's milk, as I could not eat grass. In the daytime I ran by her side, and at night I lay down close by her. When it was hot we used to stand by the pond in the shade of the trees, and when it was cold we had a nice warm shed near the grove.*

*"I hope you will grow up gentle and good, and never learn bad ways; do your work with a good will, lift your feet up well when you trot, and never bite or kick even in play."*

*I have never forgotten my mother's advice; I knew she was a wise old horse, and our master thought a great deal of her.*

Thus the now-iconic horse Black Beauty begins the narration of his autobiography. Anna Sewell wrote her only novel near the end of her life but for over one hundred years since it has been counted among the classics of children's literature. As a universally appealing and timeless tale it has inspired sequels by other authors and television and feature film adaptations.

Anna Sewell was born on 30 March 1820 in Great Yarmouth, County Norfolk, England. Her parents were Mary Wright Sewell (1797-1884) and Isaac Sewell (1793-1878) and she had a younger brother, Phillip, born in 1822.

The Sewell's moved to London just after Anna was born, the first of many moves to come. Isaac suffered a decline in his fortunes there so they moved to nearby Dalston where they lived for the next ten years.

Anna was very close to her mother, who in the Quaker tradition was a pious, kind and gentle teacher to her children. As a member of the Anti-slavery movement, so too would Anna adopt such worthy causes. A hard worker and active in good works, Mary Sewell was an author of poetry and popular children's novels with such titles as "Mother's Last Words" and "Thy Poor Brother". Mary home schooled her children; she taught Anna to read and bestowed to her her love of history, animals, and nature before sending Anna to day school. While walking home from school one day Anna fell and hurt her ankles—she would never walk very well or stand for long periods again.

Anna, who had been an active child, was now forced to spend much time at home, dependant on her parents; she would never marry nor have children. She did however travel to health spas in Germany and Spain to help cure her ankle injuries. On one such trip she met poet [Lord Alfred Tennyson](#). A vibrant young woman, she also made trips to her grandparent's home in the country near Norwich, and she went to London to visit museums and galleries. She taught Sunday School for a time, and helped her mother with her writings. When she was at home she took to traveling about in a chaise pulled by a pony, which greatly helped her overcome her mobility problems.

While in her fifties Sewell first devised the idea to write her own book about horses. Initially intended, as she wrote in her diary, to be an instructional work *to induce kindness, sympathy, and an understanding*

*treatment of horses* little did she know it would become a best-seller. Bustling Victorian London's society, transportation and industry was dependent on horse power, but there were also emerging vegetarian and animal anti-cruelty groups. Through the trials and tribulations of *Black Beauty* we see a cross-section of the working conditions and quality of life for horses. Through her timeless moral tale Sewell's universal message of compassion and understanding contributed to refinements to or in some cases abolishment of bearing or check reins used on carriage horses. Cruelly forcing the horse to carry their head at a harsh angle that, while showing off their conformation, causes imbalance, difficulty in breathing, and undue strain on the horse's neck and back muscles. Readers of all ages have come to appreciate Sewell's endearing tale told by a horse.

*Black Beauty* was published just before Sewell's death on 25 April 1878. She now lies buried at the Quaker Burying Ground at Lamas, near the village of Buxton, Norwich county.