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## APPENDIX

### 1. Synopsis of the Novel



In this story tells the story of the struggle of a mighty dog named Buck, he was born and raised in Judge Miller's house for almost nearly 4 years, his early life was very prosperous by living in this house located in the Santa Clara Valley. Buck's relationship with Judge Miller is considered a formal and polite relationship unlike most other dogs who are lazy or pampered.

One day, at Judge Miller's house, Manuel decided to kidnap Buck and sell him to someone else. He brings Buck to red-sweater men and teach Buck to fight. A few days later, Buck saw the occurrence of the transfer of money from hand to hand, the man in the red sweater offered a fantastic price to Buck and another dog named Curly, a person named Perrault and his partner Francois who were part of the Canadian government side would buy Buck and Curly for the benefit of government by working as a delivery man, where dogs are used as sledding animals that will carry the cat and some goods demanded by the public and the government.

Arriving at his destination, he just saw another dog again, Spitz a dog with a cruel Husky breed who is the leader of the sled dog team initiated by Perrault and Francois. During the arrival of Buck and Curly, Spitz openly shows a sense of threat and hatred towards the newcomer dogs because the new dogs who join the team must obey the rules, otherwise he will get the punishment he deserves either from a whip or direct attack from Spitz who ferocious that is ready to pounce and even kill if the other dogs get into trouble with him or his work while pulling the sled.

Buck quickly adapts to all the rules and tries to stay calm and not disturb anyone, he quickly learns from the word "Mush" which means run and several other command words spoken by the coachman. Then in addition to the lessons she will never forget from her fight with the man in the red sweater, she also learns that not to meddle in other dogs' affairs otherwise it will have immediate implications for the ferocity of the animals. Some of the dogs on the Perrault and Francois team are strong working dogs to pull heavy loads, some are wild and savage but are well trained. Buck also learned not to be easy to make friends.

As time went on, Buck grew more and more displeased with the treatment Spitz did to both himself and the other dogs. Spitz often gives punishment to dogs who make mistakes while carrying out missions, he does not hesitate to tear and spill the blood of other dogs to remain judged as a powerful leader among his pack. Busk is getting more and more uncomfortable and always tries to interfere with other dog problems that are also Spitz's business, Buck easily rebels and tries to always look for loopholes where he will beat Spitz at a certain time. Spitz hate Buck and feel unsafe, he wants to defeat Buck and use all his power to control all dogs, but Buck realized it and start to beat him too. At the right time, Spitz loose and Buck win, Spitz decided to disappear and never returned to the team.

Spitz's who leads position at first was now replaced Buck had already taken the position instead of saying he deserved the position through a duel, fierce resistance, and witnessed by the other dogs and all the dogs did not mind the position that Buck wanted, they gladly accepted the new leader Buck filled. Francois finally allowed Buck to fill Spitz's position. Within seconds Buck was able to restore the team's solidarity and make the other dogs obedient to his work. They even reached the goal of tens of miles in one day, the fantastic record they had so far had that previously reached ten days was now cut even faster. All the dogs and the Marines and Francois are very happy with the record.

The days were as tiring as ever, the dogs continued to work tugging sleds with loads of luggage until it was time for the Perrault and Francois missions to be decommissioned by the Canadian government. The dogs were returned to government shelters and rerouted as heavier-duty sledding dogs carrying loads from piles of public mail and government agencies in various regions requiring dogs to return to toil over tens of miles of distance.

The new master who is Scottish is a fair person especially towards these dogs who have helped with government work by using sleds, they will not eat first until the dogs are fed and rested enough then a few days later then resume the journey overcoming the obstacles and violence.

Buck in his new life often gets shadows of his ancestors call on instinct and Buck's pure wife who is a mighty dog. Pride of hard work, hunting, survival, strength, loyalty, had been inherent in Buck. The further he walked the closer he got to the call of the wild which he never found but instead made him curious to find out. In his journey and adventure with his team, Buck's many obstacles and life lessons about fight or be fought, to conquer or be conquered, to kill or be killed, fight or die, are all embedded in his memory.

After months later, when the mail-delivery missions change again with the dogs being decommissioned as government sleds, Buck is again stuck in a dog shelter with the other dogs and his team. Then a few days later he was again entangled in the case of buying and selling dog trade which finally Buck and his team fell into the wrong hands, they are optimistically about to set off for the Yukon booming Klondike gold rush in mainland Alaska. The three people named Young Master Hal, Mr Charles, and Mrs Mercedes packed a lot of things, with such a heavy load that the dogs couldn't move at all, with all the clothes, the luggage that was not important to complicate the work of the sled dogs led by Buck. Several residents who witnessed this gave advice to release some unimportant items that had piled up on the back paper but they insisted. Hal and Charles didn't even hesitate to give the lazy dogs a trip to pull the carriage, but the fact that the dogs on the team were very tired and needed a long rest to recover their energy wasn't sending these three people down the Yukon rivers.

After a long time, a few lashes from whips and sticks and lowering their luggage a little, finally their sled was able to walk slowly and sped off. Even though they were exhausted from the weight of the load and the long distance they had travelled. And so on, even once Charles shot a dog that was very tired, looked like they were dying and needed help but they didn't want to understand the situation and kept urging the dogs to work, some of the dogs who were no longer strong finally died in their dying moments. But those who died had their own pride in the effort and work that he enjoyed making him look proud but still sad.

Until one day he stopped at one of the houses where a middle-aged man named John Thornton and his two friends and two dogs. Thornton who ironically saw the incident of the animal decided to block their path to the Yukon. No longer conscious, the dog immediately threw himself on the ground. A few shots from revolver Charles could be heard but Thornton prevented this and cursed at all three of them with a venomous style without any animal sense making Thornton's anger uncontrollable and ordered by force to let Buck or the other dogs who can't stand to stay rest in his house, only Buck can no longer continue his journey. Sol-leks was the first to come forward even though one eye was blind and the other 3 dogs were left in the pack. They finally left Buck and soon the sleigh disappeared and drifted away when it fell into one of the rivers.

Buck was finally treated until he was fully recovered, he got a new friend, namely the gentle and kind Thornton pet dog. After recovering Buck really like Thornton who safe his life. The loyalty shown by Buck is reflected at the end of the story where Thornton and his two friends and 3 dogs including Buck decide to fulfil the call of the Yukon gold rush which fulfil with wild nature, the coolness of a new land that is unimaginable.

At the end of the story Thornton and all his friends, both dogs and humans, were killed by the Yeehats tribe which is a native tribe of the American interior, he was killed by arrows and blood pouring everywhere, when Buck only found out about this after returning from exploring the wild thick forest, his anger peaked. Buck is like a wandering demon in the form of a predatory dog's body, his target is the Yeehats tribe, the people who have killed his only beloved master in this world, he roars again and rips the necks of the Yeehats fiercely, so chaos ensues, all that's left are corpses scatter which Buck won.

After Buck's bond with his last master is severed, Buck decides to meet his wild friend who is a wolf dog, they howl to a song for his ancestors and the past about the greatness and ferocity of Buck's elders who often call him in cryptic calls and the instincts of the wild feeling in his life. his heart so that his body moves more shrewdly. This is where Buck then finds the call of the wild that makes the instincts of pride, adventure, thirst for game blood to fulfil a meal, howls of sorrow, ancestral songs, survival about fight or be overthrown, kill or be killed, prey or be eaten, strength, solidarity, loyalty, ferocity, and so on made Buck finally find his ancestral origins in a wild, wild land surrounded by dogs of other gnats who are none other than the lineage of Buck's elder predatory dogs.



## 2. Biography of Jack London



Jack London was a 19th century American writer and journalist, with the real name John Griffith Chaney, but better known as Jack London as a pen name he adopted from his stepfather. Jack was born on January 12, 1876, in San Francisco, California. He is the son of Flora Wellman, a music teacher and spiritualist mother and William Henry Chaney, his biological father who was a lawyer, journalist, and pioneering leader in the new field of American astrology.

His biological father was never a part of his life, so he abandoned him and Jack's mother eventually married a man named John London, a Civil War veteran, who moved his new family around the Bay Area before settling in Oakland, hence the name "London." adopted from his Stepfather and changed his first name to Jack. Since the age of 10 years Jack London has been fond of reading. He borrowed a book from the public library in Oakland. There he read novels from great writers such as Flaubert, Tolstoy and so on.

Jack grew up as a young man in the working-class category. He carved out his own difficult life as a teenager. He rode trains, pirated oysters, coal shovels, worked on a sealer in the Pacific and got a job in a cannery. In his spare time, he squats in the library, reading novels and travel books. His life as a writer basically began in 1893. That year he had gone through a harrowing sealing voyage, during which a typhoon nearly crippled London and her crew. The 17-year-old adventurer made it home and told his mother about what had happened to him. When he saw an announcement in one of the local newspapers for a writing competition, he encouraged his son to write and submit his story.

After leaving school at the age of 14 he worked as a sailor. In 1894 he was arrested in Niagara and imprisoned for wandering the streets. Thanks to his persistence in reading and studying, at the age of 19 he was accepted at the University of California. Since 1898

he tried to make a living again by writing after his efforts to find gold in 1897 failed. He created his own system to generate number of thousands of words each day while writing.

Armed with only eighth grade education, London took first prize of \$25, beating students from Berkeley and Stanford. For London, the contest was an eye-opening experience, and she decided to dedicate her life to writing short stories. However, he had a hard time finding a willing publisher. After trying to do so on the East Coast, he returned to California and briefly enrolled at the University of California at Berkeley, before heading north to Canada to seek at least a little luck in the gold rush that was brewing in the Yukon.

At 22, however, London is still not making much of a living. He has once again returned to California and is still determined to make a living as a writer. Her experience in the Yukon has convinced her that she has a story she can tell. Moreover, his own poverty and the struggles of the men and women he met prompted him to embrace socialism.

In 1899 he began publishing stories in *Overland Monthly*. The experience of writing and being published is very disciplinarian for London as a writer. Since then, London has practiced writing at least a thousand words a day.

In 1900 he married Elisabeth (Bess) Maddern. The couple have two daughters, Joan and Bess. According to some accounts, Bess and London's relationship was built less on love and more on the idea that they could have strong and healthy children together. So, it is not surprising that their marriage only lasted a few years. In 1905, following his divorce from Bess, London married Charmian Kittredge, who would be with him for the rest of his life.

London found fame and fortune at the age of 27 with his novel *The Call of the Wild* (1903), which tells the story of a dog who finds his place in the world as a sled dog in the Yukon. That success did little to help London's always-hard-driving lifestyle.

In 1904, London went to Korea as a correspondent for the Hearst newspaper to cover the war between Russia and Japan. He attacks in other ways too. He covered the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 for Hearst's papers, introduced American readers to Hawaii and the sport of surfing, and frequently lectured on issues related to capitalism.

He is best known for the adventure novels 'White Fang' and 'The Call of the Wild.' After working at Klondike, Jack London returned home and began publishing stories. His



novels, including *The Call of the Wild*, *White Fang* and *Martin Eden*, ranked London among the most popular American writers of his time. London, who is also an outspoken journalist and socialist. He is a prolific writer and has published more than 50 books during the last 16 years of his life. Titles include *The People of the Abyss* (1903), which offered a scathing critique of capitalism; *White Fang* (1906), the popular story of a tamed wild wolf dog; and *John Barleycorn* (1913), a kind of memoir detailing his lifelong battle with alcohol.

A few months before he died, London withdrew from the Socialist Party. Debt, alcoholism, illness, and a fear of losing his creativity enveloped his final years. During the most of the last decades of his life, London faced the number of health problems. This included kidney disease, which eventually took his life. He died on his California ranch, which he shared with Kittredge, on November 22, 1916.