ABEL'S STRUGGLE TO GET BETTER LIFE IN AMERICA IN JEFFREY ARCHER'S KANE AND ABEL

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree at English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya



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ABSTRACT

Muti'atin. 2019. Abel's Struggle to Get Better Life in America in Jeffrey Archer's *Kane and Abel*. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Arts and Humanities. State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor: Sufi Ikrima Saadah, M. Hum.

This study aims to explain about Abel's struggle to get better life in America in the novel *Kane and Abel* written by Jeffrey Archer. The explanation from this study is talking about Abel's struggle to survive his life by looking a better life in America. The purpose of this thesis is to explain the chronological events of Abel's journey to America. Abel moved from one place to another place in hopes of a better life. In this thesis, the author uses new criticism theory and focuses on the chronology of Abel's movement. The result of this study shows that Abel successed in Chicago after he worked as a waiter, assistant manager, until he became a manager and build his own hotel. Abel's struggle to find his better life by moving from his homeland Poland then continuing his journey to Russia, Odessa, Turkey and success in America by developing his hotel business. The impact of Abel's struggle, he could return to Poland after his triumph.

Key words: struggle, movement.

INTISARI

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan tentang perjuangan Abel untuk mendapatkan kehidupan yang lebih baik di Amerika dalam novel Kane dan Abel yang ditulis oleh Jeffrey Archer. Penjelasan dari penelitian ini adalah pembicaraan tentang perjuangan Abel untuk bertahan hidup dengan mencari kehidupan yang lebih baik di Amerika. Tujuan dari tesis ini adalah untuk menjelaskan peristiwa kronologis perjalanan Abel ke Amerika. Abel pindah dari satu tempat ke tempat lain dengan harapan kehidupan yang lebih baik. Dalam tesis ini, penulis menggunakan teori new criticism dan berfokus pada kronologi perpindahan Abel. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Abel sukses di Chicago setelah ia bekerja sebagai pelayan, asisten manajer, hingga ia menjadi manajer dan membangun hotelnya sendiri. Perjuangan Abel untuk menemukan kehidupannya yang lebih baik dengan pindah dari tanah kelahirannya Polandia dan mengakhiri perjalanannya ke Rusia, Odessa, Turki, dan sukses di Amerika dengan mengembangkan bisnis hotelnya. Dan dampak dari perjuangan Abel adalah ia dapat kembali ke Polandia setelah kemenangannya.

Kata kunci: perjuangan, perpindahan.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature is the process to make something interesting for the reader.

Roberts and Henry said that "literature refers to composition that tell stories, dramatize situation, express emotion, an analyze and advocate ideas" (1). It means that literature is medium of expressing ideas because it comes of imagination from author's mind.

In general, the literary work was neither a vehicle for ideas, a reflection of social reality nor the incarnation of some transcendental truth. It was made of words, not of objects or feelings, and itwas a mistake to see it as the expression of an author's mind (Eagleton 4). Literary work itself can be divided into three kinds, they are: poetry which expresses a conversation the most deeply felt experiences of human beings, drama which designed to be performed by actors, and prose an ordinary form of written language (Robert and Henry 2).

Novel is one of prose fiction. According to Julien Bonn, novel is a long fictional narrative written in prose which developed from the novella. A novel is usually consist of plot or theme which focus on action and character development. An action is the events of the novel that can be found in

everyday life, such as the ambition, journey, sadness, happines, and others. The novel consist of intrinsic and extrinsic elements (122).

In this research, the writer focused on plot which describing the chronological events that happen in the novel. According to Abrams "The plot in a dramatic or narrative work is constituted by its events and actions". It means that plot is the structure of chronological events in a story arranged as a sequence of parts in a whole fiction. The plot is combination of elements that build a story, so it becomes the main framework of the story. Such as the chronological events of someone's journey (224).

Such kind of the topic about people's journey can be found in literary works. There are many literary works such as novel, drama, poem, and others. One of the literary work that contains this topic is *Kane and Abel* novel. *Kane and Abel* is a British novel written by Jeffrey Archer in 1979. The novel released in the United Kingdom in 1979 and in the United States in February 1980. The book was success and reached No. 1 on the New York Times best-seller.

The book tells about a man's struggle to survive his life by moving from one place to another place to get better life. He is a Pole who was born in a situation of great poverty and migrated to the United States in order to get a better life. The journey began his homeland wass attack and capture Poland by Russian soldier and makes he herded to Russia. Then he moved to Siberia where he manages to escape to Turkey after facing many hardships. Luckily

he was rescued by two British diplomats and transfer him to the Polish consulate. Abel was advised by polish consulate to start a new life in England or America. Then he decided to move to America with a hope for the future and a chance to return to Poland in triumph. In America, Abel was invited by his friend to stay at Plaza Hotel in New York. He began his struggle by finding work in a butcher's shop. Then he moves out from that shop and starts working in Plaza Hotel as a waiter. He enrolled for a night course in English at Columbia University. While Abel is working in Plaza Hotel, Davis Leroy, owner of the Richmond group of hotels, is impressed by his work. During the Great Depression the hotel needs a backer, David gives the Richmond Group to Abel because he was trusted Abel. Abel becomes a successfull banker.

In this research, the writer intends to know Abel's struggle to survive for hislife. Because in life, people need to struggle to get a better life. As like Abel's movement and the caused of his movement from one place to another place and leaving his homeland, how Abel's struggle to get better life by living in a new place in America, and try to compete again their homeland, and how the impact of Abel's movement and his effort to reclaim their territory.

B. Statement of Problems

- 1. How is the chronology of Abel's journey?
- 2. How does Abel struggle to a find better life in America?
- 3. How does the impact of Abel's struggle toward his life?

C. Objective of the Study

The writer conducts this study with two purposes:

- 1. To describe the chronology of Abel's journey.
- 2. To describe about Abel struggle to find a better life in America.
- 3. To reveal the impact of Abel's struggle toward his life.

D. Significance of the Study

The results of this study are expected to serve theoritical and practical purposes. Theoritically, for the literary students, this research gives a contribution in literature subject, and it can be a reference or a comparable study in field of new criticism theory. This study expect the readers to take some informations, including the novel to analyze with the theory which needed from this study. So this study will be useful to the readers.

Practically, the common readers are expected to struggle if they want to get what they want, because every people in this world definitely want to get a better life. This research can teach how person' struggle in fighting for his life to get a better life.

E. Scope and Limitation

In conducting this study, the writer focused on Abel' struggle in *Kane* and Abel novel to get better life. This research also focused on Abel's movement by moving from one place to another place.

F. Method of the Study

The method of study discusses how the data ae collected and analyzed. It is devided into four sub-chapters, consists of research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

The method used is using a qualitative approach research, the type is descriptive method, so the data are collected from words to words, paragraph to paragraph and sentence to sentence, to get the conclusion.

The research contains quotations and focuses on the intrinsic element.

2. Data Source

The writer takes the main source of this study is Jeffrey Archer's novel *Kane and Abel*. The data in form of any quotes that reflect to the struggle of Abel and the impact toward his life. The secondary data source are books, eBook, journal, and article.

3. Data Collection

The data are the most important in research, so data must be collected effectively and carefully, the steps of daa collecting are as follows:

 Reading the novel many times to get best understanding about the novel.

- Finding and selecting the data based on the statement of problems
 that are the chronology of Abel's journey, plot that explain about
 Abel' struggle to get a better life, and the impact of the struggle
 toward his life.
- Classifying the data by writing them based on the sequences of Abel' struggle which impact to his life.

4. Data Analysis

The data which have been collected are analyzed using new criticism theory which focused on plot that describe the chronology of Abel's journey. The analysis steps are:

- 1. Describing the chronology of Abel's journey from Poland to America in the novel *Kane and Abel*.
- 2. Describing about Abel' struggle to find a better life in America.
- 3. Revealing the impact of Abel' struggle toward his life.
- 4. Giving the best conclusion based on the analysis.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoritical Framework

This chapter discusses about the theoritical explanation about the related materials and concepts which is suitable with the chosen literary work. The main theory in this research is new criticism theory which focused on plot to describe the chronological events in the novel.

2.1.1 New Criticism

The New Criticism is an America and Trans-Atlantc movement of literary criticism existed roughly between 1920s and 1960s with tremendous success. It followers were emphatic in their advocacy of close reading and attention to texts themselves, and their rejection of criticism based on extra-textual sources (Jancovich 11).

New Criticism is quite well connected with the term "close reading", which means the careful analysis of a text with paying attention to its strucuture, syntax, figure of speech, and so on. In this way, a new critics tries to examine the formal elements of the text (Tyson 119).

Tyson said that "new criticism focused on attention on the literary work as the sole source of evidence for interpreting it" (136). It means that the literary work such as novel, poem, prose, and drama are text that can be interpret the formal elements like the image, the metaphor, symbols, point of view, background, plot, and characterization using new criticism theory. New Critics argued that literary critic gives information that can used to analyze the text itself. Readers can analyze the expression and textual meaning based on the text (Tyson 137).

The interpretation of a text shows the aspects that serve to support the structure of meaning within the text. New Critics claimed that yhe text itself is the only source or evidence that a critic should focus on.

New Critics are primarily concerned with the language (verbal meaning) and the organisation (overall structure) of a text. It examines the relationships between a text's ideas and its forms, between wht a text says and the way it says, also resolve into unity and coherence of meaning (Biddle 100).

Within this study, the writer analyzing the intrinsic elements of novel Kane and Abel which focused on plot that describing the chronological events based on the novel.

2.1.1.1 Plot

The plot in a dramatic or narrativework is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and orderedtoward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects. This description is simple, because the actions are performed by particular characters in a work, andmeans by which they exhibit their moral and dispositional qualities (Abrams 224).

According to Foster "A plot is also a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. The king died, and then the queen died of grief is a plot. The time-sequence is preserved, but the sense of casuality overshadows it" (61).

Abrams said that A plot is commonly said to have unity of action if it is apprehended by the reader or auditor as a complete and orderedstructure of actions, directed toward the intended effect, in which none of the prominent component parts, or incidents (226). There are a great variety of plot forms. For example, some plots are designed to achieve tragic effects, and others to achieve the effects of comedy, romance, satire, or of some other *genre*. As a plot fostering it expectations in the audience or reader about the future course of events and actions and how characters will respond to them. A lack of certainty, on the part of a concerned reader, about what isgoing to happen (Abrams 225).

Talking about plot means talk about the actions or events that are usually resolved at the end of a story. The plot maybe a struggle between

opposing forces, love and many others and it is usually resolved by the end if the story. There are five essential parts of plot:

1. Exposition

It provides the introduction of the story to make reader feel that the story make sense of the action. It describes the details of the story, such as theme, setting, characters, and other introduction to the story (Spiro, Bruce, & Brewer 233).

2. Complication

It describes the conflict in a story which lead to a crisis or moment of great tension. The story is pushed along by a series of event and conflict or problem that arise. This complication will involve the main character and serves to something unexpected characters to reach their goal. In other words, complication is where the problem arises in the story (Diyanni 45).

3. Climax

Climax is the conflict of the story turns serious. In climax, the point of greatest suspense and the conflict is resolved. Climax can be said as an event which conflict is on the highest point. It is a turning point which the rising action turns around into a falling action (Huck, Kieter 16).

4. Falling Action

It occurs after the climax of the story when the main problem of the story is resolved. It shows the effect of the climax and what happen to the characters (Diyanni 45).

5. Resolution

After the conflict is shown up, the problems are resolved. Resolution is a solution for conflict of the problems and the ending of the story that could be called happy ending or sad ending (Diyanni 45).

2.1.1.2 Plot Structure

A structure of a story can be correlate to the plot. Plot structure is the design of the completed action. Examining plot elements focus on the causality, how an action leads into action. On the other hand, examining structure concerns with patterns, for the shape that the story as a whole possesses. It directs reader to the rest of the story.

Diyanni asserted that plot structure is important in a story since it satisfies the need of order, for arrangement and for proportion. A story's balance will please the reader or the one who enjoy movie, as may its alternation of moments of relaxation and tension. In addition, structure provides a clue to the meaning of the story by paying attention to repeated elements and recurrent details of the scene. This repetition shows the important connections in the story, relationship among characters, and connection between ideas (45).

Russel explained that there are five kinds of plot structure. Those are proggressive plot, episodic plot, parallel plot, flashback plot, and concentric circles plot (43)

1. Progressive Plot

This kind of plot shows a chronological structure which first establishes the setting and the conflict of the story, the follow the rising actions through to a climax or conflict of the story, then concludes by the resolution.

2. Episodic Plot

This plot structure is made up of a series of stories which is linked together by the same character, place, or theme but separated by their individual plot and purpose. The events or stories could be shuffled around and arranged in different order since there is no overall beginning, middle, and end to the story as the whole. In some cases, there could be time passing throughout the scene, as though the character growing through each chapter of a story. Episodic plot structure can be plot driven, which has at least one character showing up in every episode and use it as the driving force in each story, or character driven, which has the same character, place, or theme in each scene of the story, but the driving force will be the events within each.

3. Parallel Plot

In this plot, the writer arrange two or more dramatic plots that are connected by a common character and the similar theme. Each main character has a separated but linked story line, but they merge in the end. In this plot, the characters might start out together and separate to follow their parts, or they may not link until the end. Since the stories are related, the climax occurs when the two or more characters come together at the end of the story. This kind of plot structure could have more than two main characters. When each main character is presented, the writer or director returns to the first main character and repeats the cycle of the story line.

4. Flashback Plot

It is also known as flash forward plot structure. It conveys information about the story or event that comes earlier. It allows the author to start the story in the middle of the action but later explained in the backgound to make a full understanding of the present events.

Furthermore, this plot structure can happen more than once and in different parts of the story. it do not have to be in any specific order, it could be used to develop the tension and the events of the story. it makes the story to be more interesting and entertaining even it is a little bit complicated plot than others since people should pay more attention to understand the story.

5. Concentric Circles

It often foccus on a character and their perceptions of the world. It does not follow a traditional linear path which foccus on some elements of the story.

2.1.1.3 Conflict

Kellet noted that conflict is one of the important elements in a story.

A good conflict in a movie represents the interaction and communication between people who are concerned. It means that main character conflicts is the conflict which is faced by the main character (3).

Jacobs and Robert identified that the conflict occur between two or more characters in a story. Conflict may be in shape of envy, hatred, anger, argument, avoidance, gossip, lies, fighting, and many others. Furthermore, conflict also could be in abstract form, such as when a character opposes larger forces like natural objects, ideas, behaviour, and public opinion. A conflict could be brought out in form of ideas and thoughts that may clash. In short, conflict could be presented in many ways (89).

Boyd recognised that conflict is defined as a battle between opposing forces and the problems are raised. Basically, conflict is the important factor in arranging the plot. Evolving the plot will be affected by the content of the conflict and the way it is shown. An author constructs the reader attention by introducing the conflicts in a story. It could be

physical, emotional, or ethical, but it always creates some sort of tension that the character should resolve (273).

A. Types of Conflict

Boyd explained that the author often describes how the subjects deal with a conflict. The conflicts can be presented in two kinds.

Those are internal and external conflicts (273).

a.Internal Conflict

Internal conflict exists within the subjects' mind, such as struggle to make a decision. It could be a moral dilemma the character is facing, or it may take the shape of a choice or a desire. A character might struggle with an emotional problem such as fear. Internal conflict is important to show the characterization since it makes characters more sympathetic and lifelike (Boyd 273).

b. External Conflicts

External conflict is occured between subject and another subject in a story. External conflict also can be happened as a force of nature toward the subject. It occurs between two or more characters, or a character and his environment; external conflict involves an interaction with the setting and other characters of the story. Wars, fights, love affairs, trying to get a taxi and all other situations in which characters clash create external conflict (Boyd 273).

2.2 Review of Related Study

There are two preview studies related to this study. The first is thesis from Irma Yuliana student of Alaudin State Islamic University which entitled *The Analysis of Plot of Murder Revelation inSandra Brown novel Low Pressure*. The thesis focus on describing the murder revealed in plot of Sandra Brown's novel *Low Pressure*. The study uses descriptive method which describes five elements of plot according to Gustav Freytag theory. While this research use Kane and Abel novel as the object and focused on the chronology of Abel's journey.

The second is thesis from Elisabeth Inatyas S.W student of Sanata

Dharma University which entitled A Study of Character and Plot to Convey

the Theme as Seen in Amy Tan's The Kitchen God's Wife. The thesis focus on
describing Winnie's past life and how she can survive to continue her

miserable life. The study has three objectives, first is to find out the
description of the character, the second is to know how plot described in the
story, and the third is to know the contribution of character and plot to convey
the theme of the story. While this research describe the chronological events
based on the novel.

CHAPTER III

ABEL'S JOURNEY TO GET A BETTER LIFE IN AMERICA

This chapter contains the answer to the problems stated in the first chapter. This chapter divides the discussion into three subchapters. This first subchapter discusses Abel's journey to escape colonialism in his country. The second subchapter describes Abel's struggle to get the better life in America. The last subchapter explains the impact of Abel's struggle. In the analysis process, the researcher uses diaspora theory focusing on Abel's journey and his journey to get a better life.

3.1 The Chronology of Abel's Journey

Novel *Kane and Abel* tell about a Pole man who was born in a situation of great poverty and eventually migrated to the United States to look for a better life. Wladek as his first name raised by a trapper family. He grows up and is found to have exceptional intelligence. Baron Rosnovski asks him to become a companion to his son Leon, and he agrees to go to Baron's castle on the condition that he can bring along his elder sister Florentyna. He starts his new life in the castle.

In the castle, Baron tells Wladek and Leon stories of Polish history and the symbol of their struggle "A great patriot and hero." Those symbols are explained by Baron that all people we admire and love as we have learned to hate all Russians and Austrians. It means that Poles are taught to hate Russian because of betrayal committed by their wretched king which deserted them to join Russian in a battle at Dubienka.

Baron warns to the boys about the war that has been come to their land.

"'My dear children,' began the Baron in a low, faltering tone, 'the warmongers of Germany and the Austro-Hungarian empire are at the throat of Warsaw and will soon be upon us.'

'My son, you have only played at war. This battle will not bebetween children. We will now find a quiet place to live until history has decided our fate and we must leave as soon as possible. I can only pray that this is not the end of your childhood." (Archer 44).

From the quotation above, it implies that Baron warns the boys about Germany that might attack Poland. Baron convinces the boys that their national spirit has not perished in one hundred and fifty years of attrition and repression. Baron also tells the boys that this is an uneasy war which they can defeat.

Life is looking up for Wladek until Germans invade Poland and colonize their home. In a grey soldier's uniform and steel helmet, stood towering Baron and Leon, a soldier shouted at Wladek and Leon in German when Wladek stares at them bravely, even though Baron and Leon had mastered the language and could speak it as well as their mother tongue.

'Is Papa there?' asked Leon. 'Is Papa there

Wladek scanned the line of bodies once again. He thanked God thatthere was no sign of the Baron Rosnovski. He was about to tell Leon the good news when a soldier came up to them.

'We're hat gesprochen?' he demanded fiercely.

'Ich,' said Wladek defiantly. (Archer 45)

From the quotation above it implies that the soldier is curious about what Leon said which looking for his father. Then Wladek replied defiantly using the German language. It makes the soldier raised his gun and brought the butt crashing down on Wladek's head. Leon quickly tries to protect Wladek till the rifle came crashing down the full force caught the back of Leon's head, and Leon died.

3.1.1 Living in Dungeon

Wladek invited his father and all servants to live in the dungeon. "Wladek led to the dungeons; it is under the castle" (Archer 40). The dungeon placed under the castle in which the only light that can been found through a small stone grille that is high on the wall and requires a candle to find a way out.

The movement of Wladek in the dungeon is to survive himself, his father and the servants. He was the only one of those left alive who knew the dungeons well (Archer 61). He became the master in a dungeon and took the servants into groups to divide tasks, such as keeping the dungeon, looking for food and exercise. Such in the description below:

He split the remaining twenty-four servants into three groups of eight, trying to keep families together wherever possible. Hemoved them regularly in a shift system, the first eight hours in theupper dungeons for right, air, food and exercise; the second and most popular shift of eight hours working in the castle for their captors; and the final eight hours given to sleep in one of the lower dungeons. (Archer 61)

Abel and the servants devided tasks to guard the dungeon fromattacks outside. They have to work together to survive their lives, eventhough they don't know how long they will live in the dungeon.

After getting the pressure on the World War I which Germany attack Poland that makes him lost his beloved person, his father Baron, his brother Leon, also his sister Florentyna, Abel assures that he will survive. "I will live, you will not kill me,' he said in Polish. 'This is my home, and you are on my land!" (Acher 83).

Abel makes sure that he will survive himself from the pressure and he convinced himself that he still had power over his homeland. But Abel instead got the opposite treatment. The guards guide him and all the servants moved to railway station.

Abel thought that he might escape from that place by train. He began his journey by joining together with a crowded train, so that they will not recognize Abel. He continued his journey even though he was not sure that this would succeed, remembering that there were many soldiers still firing the bullet.

"Escape was always -uppermost in Wladek's mind, but three thingsprevented him from advancing that ambition. First, no one had yetsucceeded; second, there was nothing but miles of wilderness o both sides of the track; and third, those who had survived the dungeons were now totallydependent on him to protect the (Archer 85)

From the quotation above, Abel still insists that he must escape from the colonization that he experiences from the German. He convinced himself that this is the only way how to survive himself remembering what happened in the castle. He was trusted by all servants that he could help them and hope that he can change their lives, and he can reclaim his homeland, 'I intend to escape and get back to Poland,' (Archer 91)

He continued his journey by disguising as kitchen staff with the help of a doctor who takes care of his leg to Moscow. The doctor tells the route that he could pass. "Fifteen years ago when I have been brought here, I drew a map from memory of the route from Moscow to Turkey."

(Archer 94) "It showed a route from Moscow to Odessa, and from Odessa to Turkey, seventeen hundred miles to freedom." (Archer 95).

The doctor hopes that Abel will find freedom there and he luck for his escape.

3.1.2 Journey to Moscow

Abel continued his moving by escaping from the prisoner train until he took the train to Moscow. He made his disguise wearing old-coat that he got from gamble. He met the middle-aged lady who help smooth out his disguise by claiming him to be her son. Like the quotation in the novel;

The collector took the woman's ticket, tore it, gave it back to her, and then turned to Wladek.

'Ticket, comracle,' was all he said in a slow, monotonous tone.

Wladek was speechless and started thumbing around in his coatpocket.

'He's my son, 'said the woman firmly.

The ticket collector looked back at the woman, once more at Wladek, and then he bowed to the woman and left the carriagewithout another word. (Archer 100)

Abel followed the middle-aged lady to her house in Moscow. She considered him as her son because actually, she wants to have a son. Her husband rejects Abel because he doesn't want to take the risk of letting Abel stay with them. Like the conversation below;

'Has anyone else seen him?'

'No,' said the woman, 'I don't think so.'

'Thank God for that. He must go immediately before anyone knows he's here; it's our only hope.'

'But go where Piotr? He is lost, and has no one,' Wladek7s protectress pleaded. 'And I have always wanted a son.'

'I do not care what you want or where he goes; he is not our responsibility and we must be quickly rid of him.' (Archer 105)

At the end of Abel's journey to Moscow, he was forced by the middle-aged lady's husband to go from their house in Moscow, and he gives a train ticket to where Abel's wants, Odessa.

3.1.3 Journey to Odessa

Abel spent the rest of the day walking around the town to familiarise himself with its geography. He met Stefan, which taught him a trick how to steal. Like the quotation in the novel page 112;

'Now I'll tell you what we do,' the boy said, sounding confident for Thefirst time. 'I will go over to the comer stall and steal an orange, andthen make a run for it. You will shout at the top of your voice 'Stopthief. 'Me stallkeeper will chase me, and when he does, you move andfill your pockets. Don't be greedy; enough for one meal. Then you returnhere. Got it?'

'Yes, I think so,' said Wladek.

Abel still wants to continue his journey to Turkey to get freedom. "I must get to Turkey; there I will be a free man for the first time" (Archer 114) Stefan gave him information how to discover ship which goes to Turkey.

3.1.4 Journey to Turkey

Abel feels that his journey to Turkey was different than the other countries. When he felt hungry and wants to orange, the stallkeeper didn't accept his ruble. He tried his trick to steal as like before in Odessa, he feels no confidence, but he kept trying. He felt that half of the city was chasing him, then he was brought by the policemen to the police station. He almost lost his hand because the law of stealing in Turkey would been cut off the hand. Turkey's officer was saving him when he saw his silver band, a symbol of power which was given by his father. "Come with

me,' said the Englishman. 'And quickly, before they change their minds.'" (Archer 123)

"The boy says he is a Pole and that he escaped from Russia. I told Theofficial in charge that he was English, so now he is our responsibility. Let's get him to the embassy and find out if the boy's story bears anyresemblance to the truth." (Archer 124)

Abel were brought into British diplomat, and he felt safe. He began to tell his story with his days in Poland until how he ends here now. "I must return to Poland and reclaim my castle,' said 'Wladek." (Archer 130) He convinces himself that he will back to his homeland and reclaim his region.

Abel got advise from the Polish consul that he must look the better life by moving to England or America. Like the conversation in the novel below:

"There is little left for you now in Poland. No, your best plan would be to start a new life in England or America.'
'But I dor~t want to go to England or America. I am Polish!
'You will always be Polish, Wladek, no one can take that away from youwherever you decided to settle, but you must be realistic about your life which hasn't even begun." (Archer 130)

Abel needed time to decide about his future of that advise. Wladek stayed at the Polish Delegation in Constantinople for eighteen months.

Abel remembered his days in Baron castle and how he survives in Russia. He decided after thinking about Pawel Zaleski words, "The

United States, described by Pawel Zaleski as the 'New World. The very name inspired Wladekwith a hope for the future and a chance to return to Poland in triumph" (Archer 178). Wladek Koskiewicz finally left Constantinople andboarded the S.S. Black Arrow, bound for Ellis Island, New York.

3.1.5 Journey to America

On Abel's way to America, he met Jerzy, a friend from Warsaw. They spent the time before the ship sailed telling each other of their experiences. "I'm going to make a fortune in America" (Archer 179). Abel tells Jerzy his ambition that he will seek a better life in America after they tell their stories. Abel was confident about his ambition, even though he did not know what America was like. He would only rely on his luck.

Abel also met Zaphia, a Polish girl. It was the first time in his life that Abel had ever looked at a woman twice after his sister Florentyna. He could not stop looking at Zaphia. They paid attention to each other and spent a night together. Abel guided her between Brooklyn and Staten Island into New York Harbour.

Abel anchored on Ellis Island, New York harbor. Abel and Jerzy went to Public Examination room to being questioned about their identity. Jerzy decided to change his name. "I'll start by making my name

American. From today I shall be George Novak. Then I'll have no trouble at all. Everyone in the United States will think I'm American" (Archer 181). Abel also decided to change into America's name like George when he had been asked by the officer. "Abel Rosnovski. Welcome to the United States. Many congratulations and good luck, Abel" (Archer 191). The officer was greeting him on his arrival and prayed that he would be lucky to live in America.

3.2 Abel's Struggle to Find Better Life in America

Abel decided to move to America to make his better life. On the way he goes to the United States, he met Jerzy and Zaphia. He changed his name from Wladek Koskiewicz to Abel Rosnovski with the hope that he can change his fate. "Welcome to the United States. Many congratulations and good luck, Abel." (Archer 191). The immigration officer said welcome to Abel and giving support to him.

Abel had a struggle on his arrival in New York.He must share the room with his friends and two of his cousins in the Plaza Hotel. Abel still did not find a job, and he has to spend his savings to stay alive.

3.2.1 Working at Butcher's Shop

Abel began his new life in America by working at Butcher's shop; he paid nine dollars for a six and a half day week paid nine dollars for a six and a

half day week. "The butcher had no solution to offer" (Archer 206). Abel thinks that the salary is not enough to support himself in a new place America which is a country with high living salary.

The shop was in the heart of an almost self-sufficient little Polish community on the Lower East Side. Abel felt uncomfortable living there which the people did not try to adapt and learn English. So, he takes courses to adapt to his new life, and he dares to leave the Butcher's shop to look for high salary after he is fluent in English.

3.2.2 Taking Course at Columbia University

Abel enrolled for a night course in English at Columbia University.

Abel's instructor at Columbia was so impressed by his diligent progress in English that he advised Abel to enroll in a further night course, which was to be his first step towards a Bachelor of Arts degree. He switched his sparetime reading from English to economics and started copying out the editorials in the Wall Street journal instead of those in the New York Times. "He studied the New York Times while the other waiters flipped through the Mirror, and he read the Wall Street Journal in his hour's break while they dozed." (Archer 207). After graduating from Columbia, he decided that he wanted to be a head waiter.

3.2.3 Working at Plaza Hotel

Abel is working at Plaza Hotel for the next three years. He was promoted and became a waiter in the Oak Room. He learned the business from guests which most of them are New York's bankers by listening to their conversation.

"Abel would look up the financial record of the company of the guests at the lunch, and if he felt the meeting had gone particularly well, he would invest one hundred dollars in the smaller company, hoping it would be in the line for a takeover or expansion with the help of the larger company." (Archer 207)

From the quotation above, he studied business directly after hearing the conversations of the bankers. He applied it from the result of what he learned from the course. He invested his bill in the hope that he could make savings for his future. He has been surrounded by some of the most wealthy and successful menin America. However, Abel became dissatisfied with his life at the PlazaHotel, butcould not figure out how to secure further advancement. He wasunable to approach any of the customers directly, knowing that if he did so, itmightwecost him his job and in any case, the customers could not taketheaspirations of a waiter seriously.

3.2.4 Working at Richmond Group in Chicago

Abel is leaving New York and Plaza Hotel and start working at Richmond Group when the hotel owner, Davis Leroy was impressed with Abel's intelligence. Abel was able to make guests feel comfortable with his service, and hewas able to increase the income of the hotel where he worked before. As Leroy said, "I have been very impressed by what I've seen, Abel, because you got class, real class, and I am always on the lookout for that." (Archer 216).

Abel has been asked as assistant manager at The Richmond Continental in Chicago. Abel accepted the offer as long as he was paid thirty dollars and got ten percent of any increased profits. Leroy believed that he did not choose the wrong person and he hoped that Abel could restore the condition of his hotel that was a little run down. Such in the description below:

"Now I know I chose the right man, even if he bargains a damn sight better than a Yankee with six daughters." He slapped the side of his chair.

"I know your background and history since you left Europe right through to you getting a degree in economics at Columbia. What do you think I've been doing the last few days? I wouldn't put someone who needed references in as number two in my best hotel." (Archer 218-219)

Abel was the new manager of the Chicago Richmond after Leroy pointed him as Leroy's right-hand man. Abel told Leroy to discharge Desmond Pacey who was Leroy's personal friend because of Pacey's laziness performance in underestimating the problems thus resulted in losing the incoming money, which was stolen by Pacey.

'You're fired, Mr. Pacey, and I want you off the premises within the hour.' Desmond Pacey didn't actually take in the words, because he couldn't believe them.

'What was that you said? I don!t think I heard you right!

'You did,' said Abel. 'You're fired!" (Archer 254)

According to what Abel said to Pacey, he has the power to fire the workers in Richmond due to Leroy's agreement and Leroy's entrusted Richmond to Abel. Because Leroy entrusts himself completely to Abel, Leroy respects Abel's decisions including firing works which is Leroy's friend.

a. Trouble in Richmond Hotel

Abel is getting depressed when he found out that the hotel was in trouble. The hotel was half empty and losses in-store market. Abel and Leroy discuss the decision to be taken, whether they have to lay off of hotel or to find another solution such as Abel who tries to investigate the banker who controls the Richmond group. Such in Leroy said below:

"It's not quite as easy as that, Abel. I didn't want to discuss my problems over the phone, but the bank is giving me a little trouble over my losses in the stock market, and they are threatening to make me sell the hotels if I can't raise enough money to cover my debts." (Archer 265)

Abel's effort to help Leroy seemed useless when Leroy said that he was wiped out. The bank took possession of the freeholds on the other eleven Leroy's hotel. Abel is getting more depressed when a bellboy came to his room and told him that there was a guest who jumped out the window, and he was Davis Leroy.

"Dear Abel,

I'm taking the only way out after the bank's decision. There is nothing left for me to live for; I am far too old to start over. I want you to know I believe you're the one person who might make something good come out

ofthis terrible mess. I have made a new will in which I have left you the other seventy-five per cent of the shares in the Richmond Group. I realise they are worthless, but the stock will secure your position as the legal owner ofthe group. As you had the guts to buy twenty-five per cent with your ownmoney, you deserve the right to see if you can make some deal with thebank. I've left everything else I own, including the house, to Melanie.Please be the one who tells her. Don't let it be the police. I would havebeen proud to have you as a son-in-law, partner" (Archer 271-272).

The quotation above was the letter left by Leroy. Leroy left the hotel and gave it fully to Abel with the remaining shares. He believed that Abel could restore the chaos that has occurred. Leroy gave all remaining shares to Abel because he knew the smart ability of Abel in doing business.

b. Going to Seek Help in Boston

Abel went to Boston after knowing that Kane and Cabot had taken over the financial responsibility of Richmond hotel. Abel asked for help to Kane about the solution for his hotel.

From the quotation above, Abel tries to convince Kane that he could make the

[&]quot;'How long will you give me to find a buyer?""

[&]quot;Thirty days. You must understand that the bank is carrying the day today losses on ten of the eleven hotels. Only the Chicago Richmond is making a small profit."

[&]quot;If you would give me the time and backing, Mr. Kane, I could turn all the hotels into profitable concerns. I know I could,' said Abel. 'Just give me the chance to prove I can do it, sir.' Abel found the last word sticking in his throat." (Archer 275)

situation of Richmond hotel back to normal and looking profits to cover the shortcomings of the hotel or else Abel must give up that the hotel will be auctioned to the open market. He promised that he would take all Leroy's hotels that had been forcibly taken by bunkers for auction to pay Leroy's debt.

c. Going Back to Chicago

Abel back to Chicago and getting worse news that the Richmond hotel he fought for so far and his friend's legacyhas been burned to the ground.

"'You bastards,' he shouted aloud. T've been lower than this before, and I'll still beat every one of you. Germans, Russians, Turks, that bastard Kane, and now this. Everyone. I'll beat you all. Nobody kills Abel Rosnovski." (Archer 277)

From the quotation above, Abel promises himself that he would take revenge against anyone who had made him live like this since he was in Poland till he moved to America. He is also looking the cause of the fire that happened at Richmond hotel which is his responsibility now.

"'The boys from the fire department were right, it was arson okay. We've arrested a guy called Desmond Pacey, who turns out to be the old manager atthe Richmond. That was in your time, right?""

From the quotation above, Abel was collaborated with the lieutenant to look forsuspected fire accident. Lieutenant arrested Pacey because he is allegedly the Richmond hotel firefighter on purpose. The police tracked down the victimward at the local hospital, they asked the hospital to tell if there were peoplewho came with severe burns and had strange signs, and they suspected it was Pacey.

Abel tried to find a buyer of shares so that Richmond Hotel was not auctioned off by Boston. He got an offer to work in Stevens hotel owned by David Maxton as assistant manager, Abel has been tempted, but he still has a few problems left over from the Richmond. Such in the quotation below:

"I think you'd be happy here, Mr. Rosnovski. The Stevens is a well-run hotel, and I would be willing to start you off at fifty dollars a weA and two per cent of the profits. You could start as soon as you like.'
'I'll need a few days to think over your generous offer, Mr. Maxton,' said Abel, 'but I confess I am very tempted. Nevertheless, I still have a few problems left over from the Richmond!" (Archer 287)

Abel did not accept an offer from Maxton because he had met Curtis

Fenton from Continental Trust, a person who would give a loan to deal with

Richmond's hotel finances and help return all Leroy's hotels that were

confiscated by the banker namely working Fenton, but with several

agreements. Such in what Fenton said below:

".....JIe will be responsible for putting up the full two million required to clear Mr. Leroy's debt while at the same time he will form a company with you in which the shares will be split sixty percent to him and forty per cent to you."

".....This would give my client a first-class return on his investment and you the opportunity to own the Richmond Group outright" (Archer 296-297)

Abel needs to save the best staff of Richmond hotel. Abel re-employed all the people he trusts because most of them haven't found a new job since the fire last. Abel needs to get up to defend Richmond hotel as a form of his responsibility to his friends who believe him. Abel divides the manager for each hotel such in the quotation below:

"....he wanted that changed - and changed quickly. His three assistant managers were each put in charge of one hotel each., the Dallas , the Cincinnati Richmond and the St. Louis Richmond. He appointed new assistant managers for the remaining seven hotels in Houston, Mobile, Charleston, Atlanta, Memphis, New Orleans and Louisville. The original Leroy hotels had all been situated in the South and Mid-West including the Chicago Richmond, the only one Davis Leroy had been responsible for building himself" (Archer 307)

Abel did not give up easily; he still had to try to make his life better after experiencing repeated slumps. Abel still had to save Richmond hotel; he recruited several new employees that he took from Plaza hotel to re-establish Richmond's headquarters. Abel must improve the profit of the hotel that he manages, including letting managers be responsible for the share profits of the hotels they manage. Abel moved from one hotel to another hotel; he never lived in a certain place to control the finances of each hotel.

3.2.5 Building a Baron Hotel

Abel returned to Chicago after a few months in New York to monitor other hotels. He decided to build a Baron Hotel in the remaining of burnt Richmond place to commemorate David Leroy's relics after he got the profit from several of his other hotels.

"It took Abel twelve months to build the new Baron with a large helping hand from Alderman Henry Osborne, who hurried through the permits required from City Hall in the shortest possible time" (Archer 341)

Hotel Baron is considered an excellent success after he experienced various downturns, such as when he lost his good friend David Leroy who was his encouragement and the figure behind his success, as well as the burning of the Richmond hotel he received from Leroy, and his business looking for buyers to maintain their hotels so they were not auctioned by bankers on the open market. This achievement is the highest point in his life.

"This hotel already bears the hallmark of success,' said J. Hamilton Lewis, the senior senator from Illinois, 'because, my friends, it is the man, not the building, who will always be known as "The Chicago Baron".'Abel beamed with undisguised pleasure as the two thousand Guestsroared their approval." (Archer 342)

The Baron group is getting richer after he managed to return all loans to his backer. Abel not only paid off the loan but he also received profit that exceeded his target. Abel also opened two new Baron in Washington and San Fransisco.

3.2.6 Abel tried to free Poland from Russia

The Baron Group profited greatly from the post-war explosion in the American economy. But, he was not satisfied with his financial success. As he grew older, he began to worry about his Poland residence. He remembered the words of the Polish consulate when he was told that he would see the Poland rise again. Abel did everything he could to influence and persuade the United States Congress to take amilitant attitude towards Russian control of its Eastern European satellites.

"As a Pole you will be interested. I've heard reports from reliable sources that the U.S. authorities in Germany assisted in the return of displaced Polish citizens to territories occupied by the Soviet Union, and that many of these Polish citizens were then sent on to Russian labour camps and have never been heard of since.'

There was a moment's silence from the other end of the line." (Archer 432)

From the quotation above, Abel tries to discuss with the senator about the release of the Polish people who had been abandoned by American authorities after the war ended. He felt the Poland people were innocent and sometimes enslaved and annihilated by the enemies, but he got nothing.

3.2.7 Going Back to Poland

Abel revisits his castle in Poland to see if there was even an outside chance of proving his ownership. As like what he said on page 417 "Abel wanted to believe that Poland would one day be free again and that he might

even live to see his castle restored to him," he wants to see the situation in his homeland.

"The room hadn't changed: two chairs, one table and the memory that until he had left the cottage, he hadn't known what a carpet was. Flor-entyna shuddered.

'I can't get the fire going,' wheezed the old woman, prodding the grate with her stick. The faintly glowing log refused to rekindle, and she scrabbled ineffectually in her pocket. 'I need paper.' She looked at Abel, showing a spark of interest for the first time. 'Do you have any paper?'

Abel looked at her steadily. 'Don't you remember me?' he said.

'No, I don't know you.'

'You do, Helena. My name is... Wladek.'

'You knew my little Wladek?'

'I am Wladek.'" (Archer 448)

From the conversation above, Abel explained about the condition of the house that was not much different from the one he had lived in as a child, he

saw his adopted mother who was old and only lived alone and already senile.

Abel tried to remind her that he was the child he had cared for as a child.

Abel invited Florentyna to the castle where he has been adopted by the king and lived there. A period where he began to suffer greatly when he had to lose his biological father and his brother in the war and colonialism by the Germans until they were banished to Russia. Such in the quotation below:

"Abel drove through the gates, remembering the vehicles he had been in when he last passed through them, and up the mile-long drive to the castle. Memories came flooding back tohim. Happy days as a child with the Baron and Leon, unhappy days of hislife when he was taken away from his beloved castle by the Russians, imagining he would never see the building again. Wladek Koskiewicz, was returning, returning in triumph to reclaim what was his." (Archer 450)

Abel tells his daughter, Florentyna about his father Baron, his brother Leon, also his beloved sister Forentyna who died in the war. He also told his struggle to live and survive in a dungeon for four years before he was expelled by a Russian soldier. He also compared the atmosphere of the castle between the one before and now. Such in the quotation below:

"Abel walked over to the three mounds, now smooth with thick green grass, that were the graves of the Baron and his son Leon and the other of beloved Florentyna. He paused at each one and could not help but think that Leon and Florentyna could still be alive today."

".....'This is where your father spent four years of his life.'

'It can't be possible,' said Florentyna, who did not sit down.

'It's better now than it was then,' said Abel. 'At least now there is fresh air, birds, the sun and a feeling of freedom. Then there was nothing, only darkness, death, the stench of death, and worst of all, the hope of death." (Archer 451)

Abel was happy after visiting Poland with his daughter and told her his homeland after his struggle to survive hislife so that he could reclaim his homeland after his triumph.

3.3 The Impact of Abel's Struggle toward his Life

Abel was success with decades of the long journey. He had been felt pain by Germany since the castle was attacked by them. He was being exiled in the dungeon. His father Baron died there. His brother Leon who died from

gunfire, also his sister Florentyna was killed after being raped by soldiers.

Abel must survive alone against the oppression carried out by Russian soldiers. He struggled to escape from Russian prisonersuntil he arrived in America with hoping that he could get his better life.

"This must be the high point of your life," (Archer 342)

Abel was successful with his hotel in Chicago after an exhausting struggle to defend the hotel. He is now famous for his ingenuity in running the bussiness hootels in New York. He also began to open new Barons throughout the world. Such in the quotation below:

"Abel spent the next two years concentrating on building his hotels in Europe. He opened the Paris Baron in 1953 and the London Baron at the Endof 1954. Barons were also in various stages of development for Brussels,Rome, Amsterdam, Geneva, Bonn, Edinburgh, Cannes and Stockholm in aten-year expansion programme." (Archer 462)

Some hotels were taken over by Florentyna who studied to work in stores after she has been trained as an employee in the department store at Hotel Plaza. "Being an anonymous waiter at the Plaza didn't do you any harm when the time came to set up one of the most successful hotel groups in the world," (Archer 464). Florentyna wanted to follow in his father's footsteps but did not want anyone else to know that she was a famous daughter. She wants to works for two years at Plaza before she would consider to build her shops. Abel's success makes people around him proud, one of them is Florentyna, his daughter.

The problem came when Abel at the peak of his success, his daughter who had grown up and already knew love, decided to marry a man who was a child of someone he hated.

"'I'm going to be married,' said Florentyna
'Do I know the boy? Have I ever met him?'
'No, Daddy, you haven't.'
'He's not Polish, Daddy. He's the son of a banker.'
'His name is Richard Kane, Daddy!
Abel swung round to face her. 'Is he William Kane's son?' he demanded.
'Yes, he is,' said Florentyna. (Archer 482)

After knowing that his daughter would marry the sone of Kane. He was furious, he threatened Florentyna that he would not give her a penny. But Florentyna prefers to spend the rest of her life with Richard and decides to leave her house and her father. Abel's ego to hate Kane makes him lose his daughter.

Abel tried to keep busy to forget the problems about Florentyna by going to Arab. He began to expand his business to Arabia. He opened the branch of Baron for the umpteenth time. "Abel spent over three weeks looking at sites for new hotels all over the Arab states" (Archer 491). He thinks that Arab was a strategic place and his business will succeed in Arab considering a large number of immigrants there who need a hotel for their temporary place of residence. Abele also bravely opened a new hotel in Los Angeles, as we know that Los Angeles is one of the largest cities in America. Abele also bravely

opened a new hotel in Los Angeles, as we know that Los Angeles is one of the largest cities in America.

Abel is now becoming a pillar of the Polish community, many people acknowledge his bravery of being forced labor camp he had experienced and his struggle against war. Abel also has the desire to grant Poland most favored nation status in foreign trade with the United States. He received support from Senator Kennedy who was a democratic party candidate. "Senator Kennedy is canvassing Polish-American opinion at the moment, and we haven't met with any objections. He cannot come to a final decision until after he is elected." (Archer 505). Abel's high social status makes it easy to be known by many people including a senator who knows the struggle of a Poland who is trying to find a good life in America and after his success in America he still not forget his homeland.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

This chapter explains the conclusions of the discussion in the third chapter.

This study uses diaspora theory to analyze Abel's struggle to find his better life in America in *Kane and Abel* novel by Jeffrey Archer.

The first problem is about Abel's journey to escape colonialism in his country and describes Abel's movement to America. The caused of Abel's movement was World War I that happened in Poland as Abel's homeland. Abel started his journey to Moscow after he escaped from the prisoner train belonging to German soldiers. Then, he moved to Odessa after he was saved by the middle-aged lady when the ticket collector was asking Abel's ticket. Abel's next journey was Turkey. He believed that he would get freedom there. He almost lost his hand because the law of stealing in Turkey would be cut off the hand. He has been saved by police and brought into British diplomat. He was advised by Polish consul to go to America to get a better life. In the result, Abel went to America with hoping that he would get luck and find his better life.

The second problem is about Abel's struggle to find a better life in America.

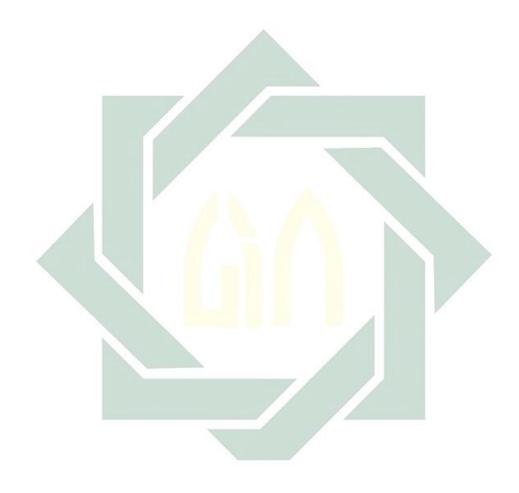
He began his first life in America and life in Plaza Hotel, he starting to work in

Butcher's shop and took a night course at Columbia University. He then moved to work in the Plaza hotel to seek higher salaries. Abel was invited to join Richmond group in Chicago as an assistant manager. He started his struggle by managing Richmond hotel after the owner gives responsibility to him. The problem came when the hotel experienced a shortage of visitors, so he needed a buyer to maintain his hotel and a banker who wanted to auction off his hotel to open market if he did not find a buyer. Then he met Curtis Fenton who helped finance Richmond hotel and built a new hotel named Baron. He succeed with his new hotel until he can build a branch of Baron hotel throughout the world. After he was getting success on his business, he went to Poland to visit his homeland with his daughter Florentyna.

The third problem is about the impact of Abel's struggle in his life. After Abel getting success in his career, he had a good and bad impact toward his life. First, he was lost his daughter Florentyna after knowing that she wants to marry a son of someone he hates, he disagrees with Florentyna's decision, but she decides to spent her life with a person she loved. The good impact was Abel becoming apillar of the Polish community in New York.

The result of the research is Abel had success to find his better life after experiencing a very long struggle, from Poland to America. He got his success in Chicago by building Baron Hotel until he has many branches of the hotel. He wanted to go back to Poland after his success. Before he could return to Poland,

he died at Baron hotel in San Fransisco and left his inheritance to his grandson, William Abel Kane.



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