

**A STUDY ON THE FIGURE OF A MAN
IN NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S YOUNG GOODMAN BROWN**

THESIS

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana
Degree of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya**



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DECLARATION

Hereby, I certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for Sarjana Degree entitled *A Study on The Figure of a Man in Nathaniel Hawthorne's Young Goodman Brown* is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in the quotations and works cited. Due to the fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.




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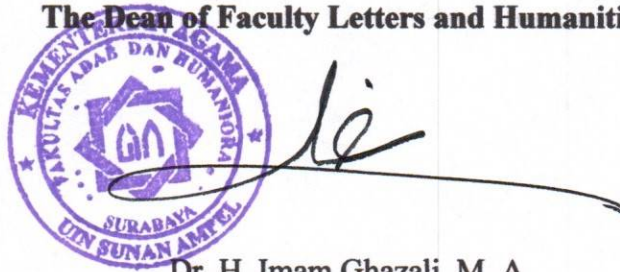
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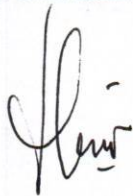
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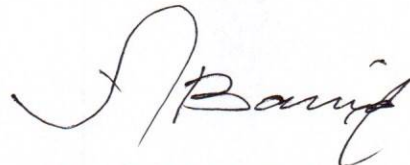
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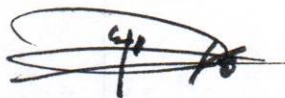
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ABSTRACT

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This thesis attempts to analyze Nathaniel Hawthorne's short story which concerns puritanism since this short story is a representation the deviated problem of Christian faith during 1835. In order to prove the point of this study, this study focuses on the analysis of the figure of a man in grave character and his act in this story. Furthermore, the writer tries to analyze the symbol of the figure of a man in grave to know who he is actually as depicted in this shot story and the real correlation between him with puritan story at that time. From the analysis we can find out that the figure of a man in grave is a devil and the reader could know about his character and his mission to make puritan was lost.

Keyword: Symbol, Figure, Puritan era



ABSTRAK

Kiptiyah. Muflikhatul. 2014. *A Study of The Figure of a Man in Nathaniel Hawthorne's Young Goodman Brown*. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Adab. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing Skripsi: Itsna Syahadatud Dinurriyah, M.A

Skripsi ini berusaha menganalisa cerita pendek Nathaniel Hawthorne yang berkaitan dengan puritanism sejak cerita pendek ini adalah sebuah representasi terhadap masalah penyimpangan kemurnian kepercayaan agama Kristen pada tahun 1835. Untuk membuktikan titik pada studi ini, studi ini fokus pada analisis karakter figur seorang pria yang ada di kuburan dan aksi dia di dalam cerita pendek ini. Selanjutnya, penulis mencoba untuk menganalisa symbol dari figur seorang pria yang ada di kuburan itu dimaksudkan agar dapat mengetahui makna tentang siapakah sebenarnya dia seperti yang digambarkan didalam cerita pendek ini dan hubungan nyata antara figur seorang pria di kuburan itu dengan cerita puritan yang sedang terjadi pada saat itu. Dari analisa tersebut, dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa figur seorang pria yang ada di kuburan itu adalah seorang iblis dan pembaca dapat mengetahui tentang karakternya dan tujuannya yang ingin membuat kepercayaan hilang dengan arti kata menghilangkan kepercayaan terhadap tuhan.

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Kata kunci: simbol, figur, era Puritan

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The writer knew that literature mirrors society (Albrecht 426). What happens in a society is reflected in literary works in one form seems like a poems, poetry or another. When we read a literary work, we can see society situations at that time. Thus, as Robert states (6), literature is social literary work that is like a symbolism of life, because usually it is used as certainty and values in the society.

Dealing with the categories, Roberts states that literature may be classified into four categories. There are prose fiction, poetry, drama, and nonfiction prose (2). Prose fiction includes such as myths, parables, romances, novels, and short stories.

This study spesifically use short story as an object, because short story is interesting in theme and its own story. Short story is shorter than novel. Dealing with the definition of short story, Roberts states that short stories tend to be less complex than novels. Usually, a short story will focus on only one incident, has a single plot, a single setting, a limited number of characters, and covers a short period of time (3).

Sumardjo defines the meaning of short story based on short story own meaning, a story that is relatively short prose. The word short is not clear in terms of its size. Short size is defined as to be read at one sitting in less than an hour. It

says too short because this genre has only a single effect, and plot and limited characters and setting (30). While Rahmanto and Hariyanto suggest that the hallmark of a short story is not about the length of the short speech, how many words and pages to make it happen, but especially on the scope of issues to say (26).

Further Rahmanto and Hariyanto assert that a literary work is divided into several groups, the narrative in the form of short stories when the stories give the impression of a single, dominant, focusing on one character or several characters in one situation, and at one moment. Criteria is not based on the length of the short pages used, but rather on a single event, and is directed at the single event (29).

According to group of short story, Sumardjo and Saini K.M. divide it into three groups, namely short stories, long short story, and short - short story (30).

Sumardjo and Saini K.M. also argue that whatever the term a fundamental feature of short stories aim to provide an overview sharp and clear, in the form of a single, intact, and also achieve a single effect on the reader (31).

Short story is one of a literary work that grouped in the prose fiction. Review the definition of the short story based on the nature of fiction and the nature of narrative or storytelling. Judging from the nature of fiction, the short story is not the narrative of events that never happened, based on the fact that the actual events, but only the pure creation cooked up by their respective authors.

Thus, readers could say that short stories written by the reality of life which it is the real story of the authors.

In reading the short story, the reader does not just read the story of reverie, but he or she can appreciate the experience of the story presented as well as participate in the events, actions, thoughts and feelings, decisions, and dilemmas that appear in the story. On another hand, the views definition of short story based on the nature of narrative or storytelling, short story is not description or analysis of arguments about things, but it is a story (Sumardjo and Saini K.M. 36-37).

Based on the explanation above, short story is a fiction that is more directed to the event which is not too complex and relatively short and fictional not really happen, but it can happen anywhere and at any time.

Young Goodman Brown is a one of the best short story written by Nathaniel Hawthorne, and it was first published in 1835 in the New England Magazine. It was telling the story of an innocent young man who realizes the imperfections and flaws of the world and its people, including himself. As short story and it is one of literary work in fiction, the story is told by the author. By one of the characters in the story, or by someone who has heard of an episode (Guerin 97).

Nathaniel Hawthorne is an American novelist, short story writer and essayist who master the allegorical and symbolic tale, to interweave the emotions of his characters with the impact of their surroundings. Hawthorne is a societal of member Puritan, and an author who sees his mostly works not only based on his

mind but also from the depiction of his own environment in which he lives with it (Guerin 57).

The short story that is being analyzed in this study is *Young Goodman Brown*. The writer chooses *Young Goodman Brown* because this short story had interesting point when *Young Goodman Brown* does his journey into the forest, which in his journey has events and unusual phenomena. Those events and phenomena indicate some symbols. One of events and unusual phenomena is when *Young Goodman Brown* met a figure of a man in grave.

Therefore this study wants to know what is the meaning of the symbols. Such as, figure of a man in grave. A story in the short story can be applied as symbolism when someone's creativity is to show and to tell story about their feelings. Every literature work has inside meaning, usually the inside meaning has related with a symbol.

Symbol is specific thing with ideas, values, persons, or ways of life, in direct relationship that otherwise would be apparent (Roberts 326). In this story symbol is presented by figure of a man in grave.

Belong to the Puritan era, which it is the life background of Nathaniel Hawthorne, this study also find what is the correlation between figure of a man in grave and history of puritan era in America.

1.2 Statement of the problems.

As the entire explanation from the statement above, this study will observe *Young Goodman Brown* as the writer study and attempted to answer the following questions:

1.2.1 How is the figure of a man in grave in the short story characterized?

1.2.2 What is the meaning of symbol in figure of a man in grave and decent attire seated at the foot of an old tree?

1.2.3 What are the relations between figure of a man in grave and puritan story at that time?

1.3 Objective of the study

The purpose of this study and based on the statement of the problem given, this research has objective to figure out:

1.3.1 Describing the man character in the short story.

1.3.2 Describing a symbol in figure of a man in grave and decent attire seated at the foot of an old tree.

1.3.3 Describing the correlation between figure of a man in grave and puritan story at that time.

1.4 Significance of the study

By conducting to the study, this research hopes that it can give a little contribution for everyone, especially students who are interested in Literature, and also expect this study can be a simple example in doing literary study, specifically to telling story about puritan and discuss about symbolism. This study dedicated to both letters students of State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya and public readers, it is expected to be one of the worthy contributions in all fields, especially in literature field.

1.5 Scope and limitation

The scope of this study will focus on figure of a man in grave. It will not talk about other character. All of the actions which related to the symbolism of figure of a man in grave becoming the data that the writer needed. The symbolism itself also measured as the limitation. This research will talk about the symbolism

of a figure of a man in grave and to solve the connection between a figure of a

man in grave and puritan story at that time.

1.6 Research Method

In conducting this study, it is used a method. This research used the qualitative method and the way that used is by library based. Qualitative approach is taken because the analysis is about analyzing, and finding the symbolism. This research collected data from many sources; they are books, e-books and online

resources that are related to the study. There are some steps that used in order to present the analysis:

1.6.1 Reading the short story *Young Goodman Brown* intensively.

1.6.2 Collecting the data in forms of narrations and conversations in the short story which is related to the focus of the study, symbolism of a figure of a man in grave in Hawthorne's *Young Goodman Brown*.

1.6.3 Searching the theory which is related to a figure of a man in grave symbolism the connection between a figure of a man in grave and puritan story at that time.

1.6.4 Analyzing a figure of a man in grave symbolism.

1.6.5 Concluding the analysis.

1.7 Definition of key terms

These are some definitions of key terms from encyclopedia Americana related to this study.

Symbol : A hope that combines a literal and sensuous quality with an abstract or suggestive aspect. The symbol shares with the image a concrete referent in the objective world-a referent that it evokes on the primary level. But the symbol also makes this referent suggest to the reader a meaning beyond itself. It does not lose its literal meaning but uses that meaning to suggest another (Volume 11 196).

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Figure : In logic, the classification of syllogisms according to the arrangement of the middle term, namely, the term (subject or predicate of a proposition) that occurs in both premises but not in the conclusion (Volume 4 772).

Puritanism : Puritanism was a reform movement within English Protestantism that emerged in the 16th century. The movement proposed to purify the Church of England and to invigorate the daily practice of religion. For their program of reform, the puritans were indebted to John Calvin and the example of the Calvinist tradition (Volume 23 21).



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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This study should has a theory to cut, to know and to help analyze the object of the study. Here are some of theories that will be used to conduct the analysis.

The first theory is character and characterization which is characterization described as how character has characterized. This theory is used to know how the figure of a man in grave characterized. The second theory is Structuralist-Semiotic theory, it is used to know the meaning of symbol figure of a man in grave and decent attire seated at the foot of an old tree.

2.1.1 Character

Someone who is reading a literary work of course they understand what in the literature is. In general a literary writer wants to make the reader feel like to know more about the literary work. Generally in the literature there is a character from who the author wants to show the value of literary works more in the story but still wants to make the reader feel curious, so that the reader wants to know the true meaning of a character created by the author of the literary work.

In telling the real content in a work of literature, a literary author usually describes the contents of the story through a character in his work. Deal with the definition of character, Nurgiantoro states that character is the description of a

real person that shows in the story (165). From that statement, it can be said that the single most important aspect of a good literary work is character.

In general, the definition of character is represented through as the reader comprehension. Dealing with definition of character represented through as the reader comprehension. Abrams states that literary readers can certainly know that the character is a depiction represented by the readers of literary works and could not be separated from a moral facts, the science of the intellectual, and emotional qualities which they are drew the conclusions from what is told in a conversation of an action contained in the literary work (32-33). As Nurgiyantoro states that by exploring the characters, readers could get moral values which can be practiced in the real life as long as character gives values and delivers real message from the author to the readers (167).

In literary works, especially fiction works, characters are divided into some types. They are major character and minor character. Major character is main character when it is almost in whole of story. It is also related with other characters in the story. On the other hand, minor character is small character when it is only in some parts in the story. Usually minor character could exist when it has correlation with major character (Nurgiyantoro 176-177).

In addition with types of character above, there are also any two types of characters. It is flat character and round character. Dealing with two types of characters which is flat and round characters, Foster states in introduction page that flat character can be called simple character and round character can be called

complex character. Both of flat and round characters are presented without many sketch detail, and those are could be described only by a sentence (67-68). Usually when author used flat character, they do not affect other side from their lives. Then moral values and behavior in the story still flat and did not give surprised to the readers, it means the readers knew the characters in the beginning of the story. It is also made the readers easy to understand and remember after reading (69).

On the other hand, the opposite of flat character is round character. Usually when an author used round character, they will describe sides of their lives, self-identity, the culture at story published. Round character are realistic, behave such as human real life, it also has attitudes and anything that can made the readers surprised after reading, because the character can be changed in the middle or in the end the story (Foster 70).

In intrinsic elements, character is one part of it. It is the important one to know how about character of the figure of a man in grave. Character becomes a prominently thing in this study since it focuses on the figure of a man in grave who did not surely his name. By analyzing his character, the deeper knowledge of the figure of a man in grave character is achieved. To know what character of he is like, who he really is.

2.1.2 Characterization

When the author made literary work of course they used elements, it can be intrinsic or extrinsic. To made a perfect literary work, of course they are also used a method. Dealing with the method of literary work, Kusumo states that

characterization is one of a method to present the character in the author works.

When the readers read a literary works, they can take and understand the character personality (15). Characterization is also a thing that author delivered message by description, behaviors speeches, and dialogue on the text in the story (16).

Through explanation in the dialogue, Seymour Chatman states that characterization as depicting in writing to make image of person clearly in his action though and life (107).

There are two methods of characterization, those are *showing* and *telling* (Abrams 33). *Showing* is when the author presented the character's expression then leaves the readers disposition (34). *Telling* is when the author describe and usually evaluate disposition quality (34). *Telling* is such as honest, lie, evil characters and so on.

Dealing with method of characterization, Aristotle states that characterization has three methods. Those are *harmotton*, *homoious*, and *hamalon* (qtd. In Chatman 110). *Harmotton* is precise it is traits bought by the character that should to be good detail and related to the action. *Homoious* is when the author wants to writes a legend story. Such as legend story in Indonesia, it is *Bawang Merah dan Bawang Putih*. For example *Bawang putih* character as real in her action, she has inner beauty, kind, innocence and obedient to her parents. *Hamalon* is delineates the traits revealed through the speeches at the end of the story should be the same as those revealed through the speeches at the beginning. (110).

As a component, characterization is a good component in fiction. To understanding the role of characterization in depicting the detail about character for any writers, characterization is important as intrinsic element. Briefly, it helps us to make sense of the behavior of characters through their description processes (Nurgiyantoro 176). Dealing with characterization as component, characterization is important too.

In order to know the characterization of man in grave, this study uses type of characterization to help this study solve how about characterization of the man in grave character deeply.

2.1.3 Structuralist – Semiotics

Structuralist theory is usually called as a theory that has new ideas. This statement is supported by Selden in his book, he states that new ideas often provoke baffled and anti-intellectual reactions and this was especially true of the reception accorded the theories which go under the name of structuralism (62).

Structuralism is a method that referred by many Semioticians, those are based on the model of de Saussure's structural linguistics. Structuralist theory tried to describe sign system as a language. Thus learned the science of signs is semiotic. Semiotics concerned with everything that can be taken as a sign. Semiotics is the study not only refers to the sign in everyday conversation, but also everything that refer to other forms such as words, images, sounds, gestures, and objects.

Dealing with the definition of semiotic, Rahmat Djoko Handoko in his book states that Semiotic is the science of signs. Semiotic has been born since the late 19th century and early 20th century, but this new science developed in the middle 20th century (1).

Semiotic theory and method could not be separated with structuralism theory. Because, semiotic is the continuation of structuralism theory (Junus 17). Semiotic theory is a study of signs and also study about phenomenon of social-culture (Preminger 980).

Semiotic or called the semiotics derived from the Greek word *semeion* means "sign". The term seems to be derived from medical *hipokratik or asklepiadik* with attention on symptomatology and diagnostic inferential (Sobur 95). Signs of time, still has a means something that points to the existence of other things. In terminological, semiotics is a branch of science that deals with the study of signs and everything connected with the sign. Such as sign systems and processes applicable to sign (Zoest 1). Semiotics is the study of a broad array of objects, events, and cultures as a sign. The expert of literature defines a sign as semiotic communication acts and then perfected into a literary models to account for all the factors and essential aspect for understanding the symptoms of literature as a means of communication that is typical in the any society. Semiotics is substation relatively new science. Use signs and everything connected with it studied more systematically on twentieth century (Teew 6)..

Peirce eventually came to believe that human beings think in sign air. Then created science he calls semiotic sign. Semiotics for Peirce is synonymous with logic. Literally it says we just think the mark. For Peirce, Semiotics was the formal doctrine of signs which was closely related to logic. In addition, he also saw mark as an element in communication. The longer he is increasingly convinced that everything is a sign that means at least according how the existence of what is possible (Zoest 10).

Sign according to Peirce is something which stands to somebody for something in some respect or capacity. Then he also said that every thought is a sign. In the analysis of Peirce semiotic sign based on the nature of the ground split into three groups, namely *qualisigns*, *sinsigns* and *legisigns*. *Qualisigns* are signs based on a trait. For example, *qualisigns* nature is red because it is a possible sign of the field. *Sinsigns* is sign on the basis of view in fact. A cry of pain could mean, surprise or excitement. *Legisigns* are signs that a sign on the basis of a generally accepted rule, a convention, a code. Traffic sign is a *legisigns*. So also with a nod, frown, shake hands and so on.

There are other types of signs are based on individual interpretation and incidental or based on personal experience (Sartini 2). According to Roberts, definition of symbol is specific thing with ideas, values, persons, or ways of life, in direct relationship that otherwise would be apparent (326). It means that a symbol might also be regarded as a substitute for the elements being signified. Dealing with definition about symbol, symbol means that being signified. Basic

sign structure Peirce states that in one of his many definitions of a sign, Peirce writes:

I define a sign as anything which is so determined by something else, called its Object, and so determines an effect upon a person, which effect I call its interpretant, that the latter is thereby mediately determined by the former. (EP2, 478)

Peirce claims that signs consist of three inter-related parts: a sign, an object, and an interpretant. For the sake of simplicity, think of the sign as the signifier, for example, a written word, an utterance, smoke as a sign for fire and so on. The object, on the other hand, is best thought of as whatever is signified, for example, the object to which the written or uttered word attaches, or the fire signified by the smoke. The interpretant, the most innovative and distinctive feature of Peirce has account, is best thought of as the understanding that we have of the sign or object relation. The importance of the interpretant for Peirce is that signification is not a simple dyadic relationship between sign and object: a sign signifies only in being interpreted. This makes the interpretant central to the content of the sign, in that, the meaning of a sign is manifest in the interpretation that it generates in sign users. Things are, however, slightly more complex than this and shall look at these three elements in more detail (Sartini 4).

According to Peirce (1955), icons, indices, and symbols are not only different types of object-sign relationships, but they also reflect different types and stages of experience, assuming an increasing level of abstraction from icon to index and finally to symbol. Seen from this angle, images schemas can be described as iconic symbols means symbols with a strongly iconic ground which

have acquired their symbolic status through habits of interpretation. As relations between signifier and signified, signified has three type of signs, those are icon, index, and symbol. Icon is when signifier and signified has relation with the real nature, such as icon of home, it means that there are real home. Index is when signifier and signified has relation with nature and it is causality, such as index of clouds it means that there will be rain. Symbol is when signifier and signified did not has relation with nature and the meaning of symbol is depend on convention or arbitrary, such as mother is symbol of person because a person was born by the mother. But, on the other hand, except three types of signs here are called symptoms. Symptoms is when signifier did not always has true meaning as signified, such as when someone fever, they did not always typhus (Pradopo 1).

By giving literary reviews above, this study tends to use the theories in analyzing the character the figure of a man especially who is he actually. This study uses the theories to reveal figure of a man's character and his symbol personality. It is also used to reveal what the correlation between his character and puritanism era.

2.2 Review of Related Studies.

There was a similar study conducted by previous writer who took the same study of symbolism. Fitriyah (2005) wrote a literary research entitled *A Study of Symbolism in Hawthorne*. In her study, she focused in analyzing the symbol of *pink ribbons* of *Young Goodman* wife, she is *Faith*. The distinction this study with

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previous is me. This study focusses on figure of a man in grave character, his true meaning and correlation between his story with puritan era.

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CHAPTER III

HISTORY OF PURITANISM IN AMERICA

3.1 Native American culture

The America that greeted the first Europeans was, thus, far from an empty wilderness. It is now thought that as many people lived in the Western Hemisphere as in Western Europe at that time about 40 million. Estimates of the number of Native Americans living in what is now the United States at the onset of European colonization range from two to 18 million, with most historians tending toward the lower figure. What is certain is the devastating effect that European disease had on the indigenous population practically from the time of initial contact. Smallpox, in particular, ravaged whole communities and is thought to have been a much more direct cause of the precipitous decline in Indian population in the 1600s than the numerous wars and skirmishes with European settlers (an outline of America history us embassy 3).

Indian customs and culture at the time were extraordinarily diverse, as could be expected, given the expanse of the land and the many different environments to which they had adapted. Some generalizations, however, are possible. Most tribes, particularly in the wooded eastern region and the Midwest, combined aspects of hunting, gathering and the cultivation of maize and other products for their food supplies. In many cases, the women were responsible for farming and the

distribution of food, while the men hunted and participated in war (an outline of America history us embassy 3).

By all accounts, Indian society in North America was closely tied to the land. Identification with nature and the elements was integral to religious beliefs. Indian life was essentially clan-oriented and communal, with children allowed more freedom and tolerance than was the European custom of the day. Although some North American tribes developed a type of hieroglyphics to preserve certain texts, Indian culture was primarily oral, with a high value placed on the recounting of tales and dreams. Clearly, there was a good deal of trade among various groups and strong evidence exists that neighboring tribes maintained extensive and formal relations both friendly and hostile (an outline of America history us embassy 3).

3.2 The first Europeans

The first Europeans to arrive in North America at least the first for whom there is solid evidence were Norse, traveling west from Greenland, where Erik the Red had founded a settlement around the year 985. In 1001 his son Leif is thought to have explored the northeast coast of what is now Canada and spent at least one winter there. While Norse sagas suggest that Viking sailors explored the Atlantic coast of North America down as far as the Bahamas, such claims remain unproven. In 1963, however, the ruins of some Norse houses dating from that era were discovered at L'Anse-aux-Meadows in northern Newfoundland, thus

supporting at least some of the claims the Norse sagas make (an outline of America history us embassy 4).

In 1497, just five years after Christopher Columbus landed in the Caribbean looking for a western route to Asia, a Venetian sailor named John Cabot arrived in Newfoundland on a mission for the British king. Although fairly quickly forgotten, Cabot's journey was later to provide the basis for British claims to North America. It also opened the way to the rich fishing grounds off George's Banks, to which European fishermen, particularly the Portuguese, were soon making regular visits. Columbus, of course, never saw the mainland United States, but the first explorations of the continental United States were launched from the Spanish possessions that he helped establish. The first of these took place in 1513 when a group of men under Juan Ponce de Leon landed on the Florida coast near the present city of St. Augustine. With the conquest of Mexico in 1522, the

Spanish further solidified their position in the Western Hemisphere. The ensuing discoveries added to Europe's knowledge of what was now named America after the Italian Amerigo Vespucci, who wrote a widely popular account of his voyages to a New World By 1529 reliable maps of the Atlantic coastline from Labrador to Tierra del Fuego had been drawn up, although it would take more than another century before hope of discovering a Northwest Passage to Asia would be completely abandoned (an outline of America history us embassy 4).

Among the most significant early Spanish explorations was that of Hernando De Soto, a veteran conquistador who had accompanied Francisco

Pizzaro during the conquest of Peru. Leaving Havana in 1539, De Soto's expedition landed in Florida and ranged through the southeastern United States as far as the Mississippi River in search of riches. Another Spaniard, Francisco Coronado, set out from Mexico in 1540 in search of the mythical Seven Cities of Cibola. Coronado's travels took him to the Grand Canyon and Kansas, but failed to reveal the gold or treasure his men sought. However, Coronado's party did leave the peoples of the region a remarkable, if unintended gift: enough horses escaped from his party to transform life on the Great Plains. Within a few generations, the Plains Indians had become masters of horsemanship, greatly expanding the range and scope of their activities (an outline of America history us embassy 4).

While the Spanish were pushing up from the south, the northern portion of the present day United States was slowly being revealed through the journeys of men such as Giovanni da Verrazano. A Florentine who sailed for the French, Verrazano made landfall in North Carolina in 1524, then sailed north along the Atlantic coast past what is now New York harbor. A decade later, the Frenchman Jacques Cartier set sail with the hope like the other Europeans before him of finding a sea passage to Asia. Cartier's expeditions along the St. Lawrence River laid the foundations for the French claims to North America, which were to last until 1763 (an outline of America history us embassy 4).

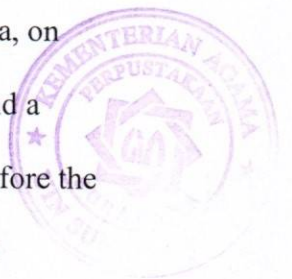
Following the collapse of their first Quebec colony in the 1540s, French Huguenots attempted to settle the northern coast of Florida two decades later. The

Spanish, viewing the French as a threat to their trade route along the Gulf Stream, destroyed the colony in 1565. Ironically, the leader of the Spanish forces, Pedro Menendez, would soon establish a town not far away St. Augustine. It was the first permanent European settlement in what would become the United States (an outline of America history us embassy 4).

The great wealth which poured into Spain from the colonies in Mexico, the Caribbean and Peru provoked great interest on the part of the other European powers. With time, emerging maritime nations such as England, drawn in part by Francis Drake's successful raids on Spanish treasure ships, began to take interest in the New World. In 1578 Humphrey Gilbert, the author of a treatise on the search for the Northwest Passage, received a patent from Queen Elizabeth to colonize the heathen and barbarous lands in the New World which other European nations had not yet claimed. It would be five years before his efforts could begin.

When he was lost at sea, his half-brother, Walter Raleigh, took up the mission (an outline of America history us embassy 4).

In 1585 Raleigh established the first British colony in North America, on Roanoke Island off the coast of North Carolina. It was later abandoned, and a second effort two years later also proved a failure. It would be 20 years before the British would try again. This time at Jamestown in 1607 the colony would succeed, and North America would enter a new era (an outline of America history us embassy 4).



3.3 Puritanism story

Based on Encyclopedia Americana explanation puritanism was entirely English in its origins, yet the movement achieved its greatest influence in America. Here the Puritans were able to carry out their program without interference and with less disagreement among themselves. The 17th century colonies in New England represent the fullest development of the movement.

Since when political crisis led to civil war in the era of Prince Charles I (1625-1649) puritans took control of the English government. Meanwhile, Puritan emigrants had colonized New England (Encyclopedia Americana 28).

Puritanism has belief and practice. A type of person like the Puritan, the purist who rejects the compromises of everyday life, has often appeared within the church. As their belief and practice, they were disrupters, they were constantly criticized in England and America (Encyclopedia Americana 28).

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Dealing with Thomas Fuller statement, the odious name of puritan's was

first applied in 1564 to those who resisted the attempt of the bishops in that year to enforce uniformity in ritual and in the use of vestments (Hastings 507).

New England got its name from Captain John Smith who explored its coast and published a descriptive account, including a map (Current, et al 16). The voyage that he did was occurred in 1606, a beginning expedition through New Land. Then, on 1602 a few pilgrims did a voyage to Plymouth and settled there,

but as they stayed there, part of them suffered and died because of climate, weather and nature's condition and there were only seven left.

Under Bradford's leadership, the first settlers were trying harder when they faced lots of obstacles from many sides including from the Indians. Early life was hard, and the severe winters brought death to many homes, although there were no such bloody massacres as in Virginia, there was always Indian menace (Barc and Lefler 36).

After getting a peace, the Puritan then built the colony based on their idealistic which had been shaped when they stayed in England. In that colony, the state which they wanted to build is by creating a state in which they could apply their theology and belief as free as possible as its consequence, there were lots of prohibitions during the Puritan lived in there. Obviously, during their existence in that colony, most of them were really conservative, stern and closed to accept everything that because they did not want to make the same fault and deviate Christian norms like what they has experienced in their motherland, motherland means in England. The faith which they assumed had been deviate by other members of England church was style-ritual and liturgy which did not make a sense to be accepted. A religion which was supposed to elevate and hold Bible was as the source of truth of God, but in reality, the Book of Common Prayer was the source of guidance.

Led by John Winthrop, the Puritan assumed they were the chosen whom were more deserved to conduct everything than the Indian. Moreover, when the

Governor of Massachusetts exclaim to all Puritans that the purposes which they brought to the New Land were the good one made the Puritans looked down on Indian people because for them, the Indian people were people who were savage and wild. Winthrop said to them "For we must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill, the eyes of all people are upon us" (Canby and Gross 87).

In the meantime, the condition of the colonies in America were in development sphere, meanwhile the condition of England was in uncertain situation on which in that condition, there were lots of expedition or voyage through the New Land. So that the total population in every colony increased time after time and enforced the government of Puritan to be aware of the new comers.

As the result of increasing population, the government in Massachusetts behooved a fierce decision for all member that colony. That fierce decision was consisted of warnings dealing with belief or faith. On the other word, that there was no any faith except the Christian that elevated Bible and Calvin ideas as ideology on conducting social life.

From the story above, it can be said that puritan society is continuously dominated by Calvinism and Puritanism in which both of them have shaped the personality of and life of Puritan people including culture for centuries.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Now is start to read the analysis of figure of a man in grave in *Young Goodman Brown* short story. In the previous chapter explained the history of Puritanism in America. This chapter certainly tries to analyze to answer the questions based on the statement of the problem in chapter one.

The first is, this study want to know the character of a man in grave, and then how that character was characterized. The second is, this study want to know the real meaning of symbol a figure of a man in grave. The third is, this study want to know what the correlation between the figure of a man in grave with puritan era, which is the history of Puritanism in America explained in the previous chapter. It will help the writer to know what the correlation between the figure of a man in grave with his era which that era is reflected as the life of the

Puritanism in America

4.1 Character of figure of a man in grave.

The writer is interested in one of the unusual character mentioned in the following passage. To know about how the figure of a man in grave character, this study used an approach that the *goodman brown* has conversation and all the words are said by him.

Young Goodman Brown's head being turned back, he passed a crook of the road, and, looking forward again, beheld the figure of a man, in grave (2).

This quotation said that *goodman brown* surprised when he saw a figure of a man in grave. Everyone knew that grave usually means that it is a place for someone past away and it is also could as a symbol. This is supported with quotation below:

American gravestone art inherits its symbolism from many sources: the Bible, Greek and Egyptian civilizations, and European cultural history that pre dates Christianity (AGS 8).

On the other hand, when *goodman brown* doing his journey that he have to enter to the forest.

He had taken a dreary road, darkened by all the gloomiest trees of the forest, which barely stood aside to let the narrow path creep through, and closed immediately behind (1).

From that quotation, it means that the forest is horrific. After that *goodman brown* continue to doing his journey into the scary forest and he looks scared.

There may be a devilish Indian behind every tree," said Goodman Brown to himself (1).

On the statement above *goodman brown* said to himself means that he was scary. Because of his extremely scary, he did not say loudly but he only said in his heart because of extremely scary. Even *goodman brown* has a feeling that he will meet with devilish Indian which they are could have been hiding behind a tree.

There may be a devilish Indian behind every tree," said Goodman Brown to himself (1).

Besides *goodman brown* felt scary, he also imagined that how is the devil suddenly come to *goodman brown* has elbow.

and he glanced fearfully behind him as he added, "What if the devil himself should be at my very elbow! (1)".

After that, *goodman brown* still doing his journey into the forest, because of his feeling his head turned back and he was passed from the crook road. Then, *goodman brown* looking forward again into the crook road. But then he saw the figure of a man.

His head being turned back, he passed a crook of the road, and, looking forward again, beheld the figure of a man (2).

Actually *goodman brown* did not felt scary about the figure of a man, but the reason that made he surprised is the figure of a man was position.

Beheld the figure of a man in grave (2).

However, there are unusual phenomena, it is a decent attire that was the figure of a man wear and he seated at the foot of an old tree, then he approach and come to *goodman brown* and walked together with *goodman brown* side by side.

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Beheld the figure of a man, in grave and decent attire, seated at the foot of an old tree seated at the foot of an old tree. He arose at Goodman Brown's approach and walked onward side by side with him (2).

Usually a person that wears decent attire, it means that he is a good person and has highest class and he gave information to *goodman brown*. It means that he is good person. From the quotation and explanation above, the figure of a man is a one of person that in highest class and he is kindly.

4.2 A symbol in figure of a man in grave

This study is primarily about meaning rather than about interpretation as a whole. Based on discussion below, the inside meaning of the figure of a man is a devil. The first, character of the figure of a man is a person that in highest class. It caused by he wears a decent attire clothes. The second, his character is a kindly. It caused by he gave information to *goodman brown*. However, *goodman brown* felt scary when he enter to the forest and he felt will be meet a devilish Indian beside the tree. So, a character of the figure of a man is not enough to solve about his inside meaning who he is. Moreover he is in the horrific forest.

"Too far! too far!" exclaimed the *goodman*, unconsciously resuming his walk. "My father never went into the woods on such an errand, nor his father before him. We have been a race of honest men and good Christians since the days of the martyrs; and shall I be the first of the name of Brown that ever took this path and kept" (2).

It means that *goodman brown* did not want to follow an old traveler. When *goodman brown* invited by old traveler which he was came to the forest before *goodman brown*.

The second traveller was about fifty years old, apparently in the same rank of life as Goodman Brown, and bearing a considerable resemblance to him, though perhaps more in expression than features. Still they might have been taken for father and son. And yet, though the elder person was as simply clad as the younger, and as simple in manner too (2).

Old traveler has same face with *goodman brown*. *Goodman brown* knew that the old traveler has same face with him is from the information of the figure of a man.

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Wickedness or not," said the traveller with the twisted staff, "I have a very general acquaintance here in New England. The deacons of many a church have drunk the communion wine with me; (2).

On the above quotation, the old traveler said to *goodman brown* that the deacon of many a church have drunk the communion wine with old traveler. The inside meaning that the old traveler is a not good figure, because he was invited many deacons and from many church. On another hand, the old traveler also made *goodman brown* sad and cry.

"Can this be so?" cried Goodman Brown, with a stare of amazement at his undisturbed companion. "Howbeit, I have nothing to do with the governor and council; they have their own ways, and are no rule for a simple husbandman like me. But, were I to go on with thee, how should I meet the eye of that good old man, our minister, at Salem village? Oh, his voice would make me tremble both Sabbath day and lecture day" (3).

Goodman brown also did not trust about the statement of the old traveler.

Because is an impossible when all of the components in Salem village which there

is a place of Puritans was doing bad activity.

"The devil!" screamed the pious old lady (3).

The pious lady was screamed when look at the figure of a man in grave.

Pious lady is a *goody cloyse*, she is a witchcraft that the friend of old traveler. The old traveler is a *goodman brown* shadows in the future.

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4.3 The correlation between figure of a man in grave and the history of puritan in America

After reading about the character of a man in the grave and symbols which implied that the man in the grave has the character of good and he is a symbol of the devil. In order to determine how the relationship between the man in the grave with the puritan era in America, this is an activity of the man in the grave in the short story *young goodman brown*.

"You will think better of this by and by," said his acquaintance, composedly. "Sit here and rest yourself a while; and when you feel like moving again, there is my staff to help you along" (4).

This quotation tells us that a man in grave invited *goodman brown* to rest a while in his place, and he provides some employees to help *goodman brown* if *goodman brown* feel uncomfortable. But then behind his help it, the man in the grave has another aim with *goodman brown* to think twice after his. it means that the man in the grave has motives when he offered his help to the *goodman brown* is to follow the man in the grave.

"A grave and dark-clad company" (7).

This quotation means that a man in grave showing his companion and his place to *goodman brown*.

"Welcome, my children," said the dark figure (8).

This quotation tells the dark figure means that it is the characteristic of the man in grave and he was called the children which children means that *goodman brown*.

Puritanism has belief and practice. A type of person like the Puritan, the purist who rejects the compromises of everyday life, has often appeared within the church. As their belief and practice, they were disrupters, they were constantly criticized in England and America (Encyclopedia Americana 28).

This quotation means that Puritanism is a teachings that to reject a pure teachings in church and bible. Puritanism is happened in America to pure teaching. It means that the Puritans who obedient to bible was invited to another pure that is rejects bible. So the teachings to reject the bible teach is Puritanism and who was invited it is a symbol of devil to deviate Christian faith in bible. That is the way the devil can influenced the Puritans America, because Puritans America leave the pure Christian teaching and the Puritans America more faith to the devil.

4.4 Devil in Islamic view

In the name of Allah the beneficent the merciful did I not charge you, O children of Adam! That you should not serve the Satan? Surely he is your open enemy, and that you should serve me this is the right way. (surah yaasin 60-61).

After the command to get separated is issued it is said: O devil worshippers! O passion worshippers! Be apart. Your place is in the pit of hell. Today, honor is only for God worshippers. Of course, those who are guilty become unhappy. They

raise an objection that their faults were not pointed out to them in the world but it is said to them, we had made a covenant with you in the world. We had reminded you that you should not worship Satan.

God was covenant with man is mentioned in three stages: First in the stage at the beginning of creation, secondly relating to Adam the father of entire mankind, and thirdly, which is mentioned above, through the messengers who took promise from people that they would not worship the devil; that they must not follow Satan because "he is your open enemy." It means that Satan is the truly enemy of human.

The business of Satan is to rob you or destroy your deeds, to make it clear what Satan's enmity towards Adam and his progeny means. The aim of his enmity is that, he should try his utmost so that nobody from the progeny of Adam attains nearness of the Lord of the Worlds. If he can, he wants to take away and pull out the root of faith from everyone right from the first day of creation till the Day of Judgment.

If it is not possible then he would do something whereby he may weaken one's faith. If he does not succeed in the matter of faith he tries his intrigues to spoil man's deeds. The worship of Satan is to obey him. So, never lend your ear to the voice of Satan and oppose him. Opposing Satan is worshipping God, the Beneficent.

And that you should serve Me; this is the right way (surah yaasin 61).

The Divine Law consists of obligatory and optional duties and recommended and detestable acts. To observe these matters is the right path. Satan is he who deviates man from this path, that is, he creates doubts and misgivings etc. He leads you to the prohibited things and/or makes you miss what is obligatory. Compromising with Satan means sin, guilt or crime. Whenever you indulge in a sin, if the curtain is lifted up, you would see that you have prostrated before Satan.

So do not worship the Satan. Satan is your enemy who would love to see you should die faithless. He does not leave you unless and until he fulfils his aim. Here is a story in this connection.

It is narrated that the last Messenger, prophet Muhammad said that Fasting is the weapon of a believer, fasting blackens the face of Satan. Such is the spiritual situation. Charity breaks his Satan was back (

If you want to suppress satan completely you should know that friendship in the path of God stifles him. You must love and befriend even your life partner and your children for the sake of God. Love your friend and companion for the sake of God, not for your own personal interests because they are the bounties of Allah.

4.4.1 The oath of devil

When Allah create Adam, Allah offer to angel and devil to respect for Adam So the angels made obeisance all of them together. But Iblis did not, he refused to

be with those who made obeisance. Allah said: O devil! what excuse have you that you are not with those who make obeisance?. Devil said: I am not such that I should make obeisance to a mortal whom you has created of the essence of black mud fashioned in shape. Allah said: Then get out of it, for surely you are driven away and surely on you is curse until the Day of Judgment. Devil said: My Lord! then respite me till the time when they are raised. Allah said: So surely you are of the respited ones until the period of the time made known. Devil said: My Lord! because you has made life evil to me, I will certainly make evil fair-seeming to them on earth, and I will certainly cause them all to deviate (Surah A-Hijr 30-39).

Then Allah said: get you down from this: it is not for you to be arrogant here: get out, for you art of the meanest of creatures. Devil said: give me respite till the day they are raised up. Allah said: Be you among those who have respite. Devil said: Because you has thrown me out of the way, lo! I will lie in wait for them on your straight way: Then will I assault them from before them and behind them, from their right and their left: Nor wilt thou find, in most of them, gratitude for thy mercies. Allah said: Get out from this, disgraced and expelled. If any of them follow you. Hell will I fill with you all (Surah Al-A`raf 13-18).

4.4.2 The distinguish way

Devil deviate the faith of people with a variety of ways. Ibn al-Jauziyyah Qoyyim states that the six stages of the devil invite people. First stage, devil invite people to be infidels or idolaters if they are Muslims turning to the man invited to

stage two. Second stage, devil heretical practice if they are experts Sunnah turn to the third stages devil of the human being invited to do a great sin. If not successful move on to step four which is invited to work on a small sin. If not successful move on to stage five that people preoccupied with things that are permissible so negligent meritorious deeds. If not successful move on to step six that people practice less preoccupied with the main order to leave more mainstream practice. For example, people busy practicing the Sunnah than the obligatory deeds. Abu Sulayman ad-Daroni said that it has come to me when the news of the accursed Satan is not able to tempt the sons of Adam, he bring with pious charity, and brought her to the other good deeds in order to benefit the worl (Al-Mujalasah ilmi wa Jawahirul 3 351).

Among the efforts of Satan tempting people:

1. Embedding hostility to men

Allah says:

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For that he was intending trying to stir enmity and hatred among you because

drinking wine and gambling (Surah Al-Maidah verse 91).

2. The devil made us forget the worship to Allah

Allah says:

Satan has mastered them and make them forget to remember Allah; they are the class of the devil (Surah Mujadalah verse 19).

3. Devil invites people to turn away from Islamic law

Allah says:

Those who turn away from the teaching of God the Merciful al-Qur'an, have we made him a demon which is misleading, the demon that is the friend that always accompanies it (Surah Al-Zukhruf verse 36).

4. Satan invites people to imitation

Allah says:

And when it is said to them follow what Allah revealed. They said no but we only follow what we found our fathers doing it and if they would follow their fathers although devil was calling them to the punishment of the burning fire means hell (Surah Luqman verse 21).

5. cooperation with witches, psychics, deceiving people

Companion Jabir said, The Prophet Muhammad said:

Verily Satan put his throne on the water, and sent his armies, the closest to the greatest devil teased, then one of them comes and says I have done this and that,

Satan says you have not done anything, then one of them came and said it is not I leave them so I was able to separate between him and his wife. Then he approached her and said you are the best of the followers (HR. Muslims 8 138).

6. Human created doubt and misgivings

Allah says:

Say yes my god, I seek refuge with you from the whisperings of the devil (Surah Al-Mu'minun verse 97). In Abu Hurairoh, Rosululloh said:

Come something to one of you, and then ask who created this and this, even to ask

who created your god. So if dating anxiety such refuge in Allah (HR. Muslims 1 84).

7. Satan invites people to waste

Allah says that:

Indeed it is a spendthrift-spendthrift brothers devil and Satan is very broken to Robb her (Surah Al-Isro verse 27).

8. Satan works closely with singers and poets

Abu Sa'eed said when we walked along Rosululloh passed through the village

Aroj suddenly coming poets are singing. Then Rosululloh said:

Seize the devil or grab him, if indeed one was stomach filled with vomit it better than their hearts filled with poetry (HR. Muslims 7 50).

9. Satan joined the heresy experts and scholars misguided

in Abu Hurairoh, Rosululloh said:

My people will be at the end of this human. hadith tells you, you and your father

never listened before, so be careful you are, and be aware of them (HR. Muslims 1

9). Friends Abdulloh said, actually the devil incarnate human will, then he came to a people and tell them to bring a false hadith. So they many sides then it should say I hear people talking I know his face but I do not know name when conveying hadith (HR. Muslims 1 9).

10. Satan tempt people to raise slander

From Abu Hurairoh. he said:

Let not one of you brandishing a sharp instrument to his brother, because he did

not know the devil will probably revoke the sharp tool out of his hand and hit his friend and then he went into that pit of hell (HR. Bukhari 9 62).

11. Satan tempting when people are worshipping

Aisha asked the Prophet Muhammad about the law turned in prayer, then he said: He was a theft, the demon steals the prayer one of you (HR. Bukhari 4 152).

12. Satan tempting when sleeping

Abu Qotadah said, the Prophet Muhammad said:

The good dream comes from Allah, and bad dreams from Satan, so if one of the bad dream of you and feel the fear immediately spit to the left and seek refuge with Allah from the evils dream by reading a pray, such real it is not harmful (HR. Bukhari 4 152). From Abu Hurairah, prophet Muhammad said:

Satan is binding nape one of you with three ties at the time you sleep, each binding one bond he said the night is long, then sleep, then when he wakes up and lets pray to Allah. They will lost the bond if he made ablution then off the second bond and if he pray then loose his bonds so that he becomes a good enterprising spirit. If not, his soul will be ugly lazy (HR. Bukhari 2 65). Abdulloh said: There are people who are called in the prophet Rosululloh that he still slept until dawn, pray he does not run, then he said: The Human urinated devil ears (HR. Bukhari 2 66).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

It can now be concluded that first, the character of the figure of a man knew from the physical, and conversation of himself in the story. Second, the symbol also knew from oral statements by *goody cloyse*. Third, we can conclude that *Young Goodman Brown* short story has moral value that we could learn.

A character of man in grave is kindly which he is help and showing a good way to *goodman brown* when *goodman brown* doing his journey into the forest.

This story has correlation with puritan when a symbol of man in grave which he is a devil. Devil was deviated a Christian faith in puritan era in America.

Man in grave is a symbol of devil and devil is a symbol in which Puritanism wanted to destroy, because Puritanism is a teachings to purify the religion taught in church and bible. Puritanism is happened in America to pure teaching. It means

that the Puritans who obedient to bible was invited to another pure that is rejects bible. So the teachings to reject the bible teach is Puritanism and who was invited it is a symbol of devil to deviate Christian faith in bible. That is the way the devil can influenced the Puritans America, because Puritans America leave the pure Christian teaching and the Puritans America more faith to the devil.

Goodman Brown has decision to go to the forest has resulted in a consequence to bear. His life has been destroyed by the devil just because he chose the wrong place as the destination for identity. He was helpless again when

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the devil threw attack after attack until finally he had to lose a good personality, his belief in himself and his surroundings, even worse.

Goodman brown has experience in the forest until he returned again to the village of Salem, may be appointed a moral message, namely, determining the future life choices. What humans do today determines what will happen tomorrow. As happened in the *goodman brown* that ultimately becomes the same as the state of the dark woods, spooky, gripping and influenced by the power of the devil. Carelessness in selecting the wrong place as the purpose of life has made *Goodman brown* reap destruction in his life.

Humans should have a firm conviction, *goodman brown* failed to achieve his goal. On the one hand he is a man of faith but on the other hand have doubts and evil instincts lead him to a decision that ultimately destroyed his life where he has lost the good.

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