

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Novel is one of literary works in the form of long written story. Because of its length, not many people can really enjoy reading novel. The writer therefore is interested to analyse the novel of Ernest Hemingway *Island in the Stream*. The analysis is focused on conflicts foreshadowing the tragedy and the tragedy that happens in the life of Thomas Hudson, as the main character of the novel.

Tragedy is an event that serious and arousing the audience or readers to feel pity and fear. The event of tragedy represents a conflict between forces or character that culminates catastrophe. And tragedy always ended sadly. Foreshadowing is a hint of what is to occur later in a literary work. Conflicts foreshadowing the tragedy may happen because of fate and destiny, but of course the conflict itself must appeal to the emotions of human or character.

The library research is applied in this study to find the conceptual models of tragedy, tragic, conflicts, characters and foreshadowing. The conceptual models are based on the review of the related studies. And it is used to find the data. The data are all of the words, the phrases or the clauses that contain the conflict, which are foreshadowing the tragedy and the tragedy that happens on the main character. The tabulated data are analysed deductively. The conclusion is drawn based on the analysis.

The conflicts that foreshadowing the tragedy is experienced by Thomas Hudson, as the main character of this novel. The conflicts itself are divided into psychological and social conflict. In this novel Thomas Hudson experienced a lot of psychological conflict and social conflict. The psychological conflicts begin with Thomas Hudson's regret. He feels regret for being divorced with his both wives, because he can stay with his sons only five weeks in the island for Christmas holiday. From his first marriage he gets one son, namely Young Tom and from the second marriage he gets two sons, namely David and Andrew. He also gets social conflict with his friend Frank that wants to beg the commissioner. Thomas Hudson tries to stop him because in drunken condition Frank can shoot him or Roger.

Living alone in the island makes Thomas Hudson feels lonely, so he tries to handle his loneliness with work as a painter and doing his habit. But one day his routine of his work and his loneliness are broken by the vacation of his sons. However, his sons only stayed in the island for five weeks. So, even he feels happy about his son's vacation, he knows that his lives will be lonelier by the time the boys are gone.

Thomas Hudson feels sorrow because he gets news that his sons David and Andrew killed by car accident with their mother. Then he refuges from the city and gone aboard in order to forget his sorrow. Several years later in Cuba in war-time where he is engaged in secret anti-submarine activities, he feels sorrow again. Because his oldest son young Tom is dead. He also gets social conflict with his first ex wife because she blames him for young Tom's death. He asked her to

calm down, because they both feel sorry for it. He even feels it there weeks longer than her.

Thomas Hudson gets a lot of psychological conflicts because of love. It begins with Audrey who reminded him like his first wife and it makes him feels very bad because Audrey is his friend Roger's girl friend. Then, he has an affair with Princess when he joins a jolly trip with the Indian Ocean Blue sailed to Cuba. But, he realizes that he has to stop it because it is sin and the Prince has known their affair. In Cuba, Thomas Hudson gets involve with an old tart named Honest Lil during the wartime. It only happens for four days because he has to leave her for duty.

At war, Thomas Hudson is assignment to hunting down the survivors of Germany submarine. This job is very different with his life as painter but no less important to his integrity. As commander of the ship he is very brave even sometime he gets conflict with his crew for making decision.

The tragedy on the main character happens because he feels regret for being divorce with his both wives, because it makes him living alone in the island without his three sons. He covered his loneliness with his routine discipline of work. One day his loneliness is broken by the vacation of his sons. But, even he feels happy, he knows that he will feel lonelier when they all gone. Soon after the boys are gone, he gets news that his sons David and Andrew killed by car accident. It makes him feel sorrow. Then he went aboard to forget his sorrow. In Cuba he engaged with secret antisubmarine when he heard that his sons Young Tom is dead. So, now he falls into deepest sorrow and he doesn't know what he

APPENDIX II: BIOGRAPHY OF ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Ernest Hemingway was born in 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois. His father
 died when Ernest was only six years old. Ernest spent his childhood in
 Oak Park and then at the sea. Then at the sea the tragedy happens. Thomas Hudson never a fear of
 anything again, because he thinks that he has anything to lose if he dies on duty.
 One day his ship gets trap into channel where the German's ship waiting for them.
 Thomas Hudson gets shoot by German and he loses a lot of blood, then he lost his
 life.

Ernest was a physically active and popular boy, good at writing but bored with
 school.

A couple of times he simply left and went on the road, but he worked
 on the school newspaper, graduated in 1917, and tried to enlist in the Army for
 World War I. A bad eye prevented that, so he went into newspaper work and then
 enlisted as an ambulance driver for the Red Cross in Italy, where he saw plenty of
 combat, was badly wounded and showed genuine heroism under fire.

After the war Ernest Hemingway was a foreign correspondent for the
 Chicago and Toronto. In the years after, Hemingway moved to Europe where he
 lived with his first wife, mostly in Paris. There he met Ezra Pound and Gertrude
 Stein, who christened Hemingway and his young friends "lost generation". There
 too, Hemingway began to write the stories and novels that made his reputation,
 beginning with *In Our Time* (1925) and *The Sun Also Rises* (1926). In later years
 he became more of a public figure and less of a writer, as he hardened into a
 symbol of patriarchal machismo known as "papa".

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