

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the data that have been collected. The researcher would like to answer the research question which has been stated in the first chapter. They are “How the conflicts suffered by Solomon Northup described in the script of “12 Years A Slave” by John Ridley” and “How Solomon Northup struggle to against slavery described in the script of “12 Years A Slave ” by John Ridley”.

In this chapter, the data analysis consists of two points. The first is the problem that suffered by Solomon Northup described in the script of “12 Years a Slave” by John Ridley. The last is the struggle of Solomon Northup to against slavery described in the script of “12 Years a Slave ” by John Ridley.

4.1 Conflicts Suffered By Solomon Northup

Conflict is something unpleasant that cannot be mutually adjusted the desire, effort and what they mean. Conflict which happens through mental, physical and emotional can make character do action to reveal the problem. The analysis below describes some slavery problem which is suffered by black people in America. To analyze how the conflicts are suffered by Solomon Northup described in the script of “12 Years a Slave”, it can be seen in two sides: Internal conflicts that are suffered by Solomon Northup and external conflicts that are suffered by Solomon Northup.

4.1.1 Solomon's Internal Conflicts

Solomon's first internal conflict occurs after he is kidnapped. Solomon experiences the conflicts with himself as long as he is abducted and transported as slave to New Orleans. First, he feels fear and frustration with the condition. It is proved by the narration below;

With confidence Solomon goes to the pocket of his trousers. He searches one, then the other, but they are empty. He feels quickly about himself, but clearly his papers have been lifted. Solomon's confidence shifts, but to resolve rather than fear. Papers or none, he will not be easily cowed (Ridley, 2012; 00.13.29-00.13.35).

The setting of this narration took place on the Burch dungeon. Solomon caught up with a chain in his legs. Solomon confronted an emotional torture by Burch. Then, Burch asked Solomon's identity. Solomon answered that he is a free man. But Burch considered him as a runaway slave from Georgia. Then, Solomon refused Burch's accusation, because he felt that having a free paper. But after he sought on his pocket, his free paper was none.

The narration above shows that Solomon feels anxious, because he cannot show a free paper. That incident makes Solomon's self confidence lose and it changes to be a fear. At that moment, his face looks worried to himself. He will be a slave because a free paper which traps him in slavery system.

Not only first proof showing Solomon suffers internal conflict on the quotation above, but also other proof can be seen from the narration below;

Solomon stares down Burch for as long as he can, as if is wishing bad things. As if wanting to exact some measure of revenge. But the greater insult is that Burch and Radburn, engaged in conversation, take no notice of Solomon whatsoever. He is that insignificant to them. That fact, that reality, makes Solomon boil with a rage he cannot express in words (Ridley, 2012: 00.25.33-00.26.01)

The setting of this narration took place during his voyage to New Orleans. Solomon hustled down into a dark, he holds among barrels, boxes of freight and rats. With a chain on his leg, Solomon felt like an animal. Burch and other crews treated him that he did not like a human being. And it made Solomon upset.

This narration shows that Solomon cannot accept his fate. He traps on slavery system with the result that he becomes a slave. As a consequence, he is upset with himself. Moreover, Radburn and Burch humiliate him. They consider that Solomon is inessential. It causes him to become anxiety. “Solomon looks at Clemens Ray, agitated. His voice now raised above the previous whispers. Grits his teeth” (Ridley, 2012: 00.18.33-00.18.38), these sentences prove that Solomon experiences anxiety, because he sees Clemens with a restless gaze. Solomon thinks about his life after his arrival in New Orleans. He thinks about his wife and children because he still gathered with his family 2 days ago. He also still plays with his children and accompanies his wife to buy silk fabric in Mr. Parker’s shop. Now, he will be separated with his family. There is regret on his face. “Days ago I was with my family, in my home. Now you tell me all is lost” (Ridley, 2012: 00.22.38-00.22.48), these sentences show that Solomon regrets that he comes to Washington DC. Now, He will lose his family. And his face indicates that he is remorseful.

As seen from four citations above, Solomon is facing internal conflict, after he is kidnapped and transported to New Orleans as slave until he feels a fear. He feels about his life that he will be in danger. According to Jones, he states that “a man struggling against himself, his conscience, and his guilt or simply trying to decide what he’s going to do (1968: 31). It means that every person always faces

conflict with himself to determine his life. Correlating with theory above, Solomon is struggling to against his fear. He is afraid that he catches up in the dungeon. Then, he feels fear if he will die, because he does not show a free paper.

The last proof that is shown by Solomon to suffer internal conflict can be seen from dialogue below;

Solomon goes to her, grabs Eliza. She does not stop. As if to force the misery from her, Solomon shakes Eliza violently.
 Solomon: Stop it! Stop!
 Eliza: It's all I have to keeps my loss present.
 Solomon: You let yourself be overcome by sorrow. You will drown in it.
 Eliza: Have you stopped crying for your children? You make no sounds, but will you ever let them go in your heart?
 Solomon: They are as my flesh... (Ridley, 2012: 00.39.48-00.40.10)

The setting of this dialogue took place in the Slave Shack. This conversation occurred between Solomon and Eliza. Solomon snapped Eliza because she wept anytime. Eliza faced a permanent depression, because she separated with his children, Randall and Emily in the Auction. The sound of her sobbing made Solomon to become angry. Then, Solomon ordered Eliza to hide his loss.

This dialogue shows that Solomon tries to miss out his sorrow silently. He advises Eliza to drown her sadness, but Eliza cannot do it. Then, this dialogue indicates that Solomon gives up with his condition. He tries to accept his condition as the slaves on plantation. Moreover, He misses his family, but he will survive until his freedom comes to him. It is strengthened with this dialogue; "I survive. I will not fall into despair. I will keep myself hearty until freedom is opportune (Ridley, 2012: 00.40.29-00.40.36)", these sentences indicate about Solomon's defenselessness with his condition. He becomes a slave and works in the plantation every day. He is also separated with his family. Finally, he decides

to survive, to live and settle into his role as Platt. Moreover, His feeling rebels his condition. According to Little (1992:95), he says, “The main conflict in stories is often a moral one. Sometimes it is clear of right and wrong, sometimes a more tangled one between irreconcilable views, each right in its own way”. It means that every people, sometimes, get a confusion to decide his life. At the result, he must choose one of the choices on his life. Correlating with theory above, Solomon confuses with his sentiment. He wants to against slavery system, but he has no right and power to rebel that system. On the other hand, he regrets with his condition as a slave. He also must obey with his master and settles into Platt’s role until his freedom comes to him.

4.1.2 Solomon’s External Conflicts

According to Stanton (Nurgiyantoro, 1998:124), he states that, “external conflict is a conflict between characters with anything outside itself. It can be concluded that external conflict occurs between character and other one. This conflict usually appears from their circle, it may be society, nature and man

4.1.2.1 Solomon between America’s system & Property law

As like Solomon, He faces many social conflicts during his enslavement’s experience. Those conflicts are a system and a law about “a human chattel”. It cause him loses some of his rights as human being.

Solomon’s problems arise after he is kidnapped and sold as slaves in New Orleans. Even though, he has a free paper. At the result, he is trapped on slavery system that exploiting black people as slave. It is proved dialogue below;

Solomon: I am Solomon Northup. I am a free man; a resident of Saratoga, New York. The residence also of my wife and

children who are equally free. I have papers. You have no right whatsoever to detain me—

Burch: Yah not any free man

Solomon: And I promise you - I promise - upon my liberation I will have satisfaction for this wrong.

Burch: Resolve this. Produce your papers (Ridley, 2012: 00.13.03-00.13.28).

This setting of dialogue took place in Burch's Dungeon. He is kidnapped and captured in the dungeon. He explained that he is a free man. It can be proved with a free paper that he had. He convinced that the abduction is wrong. But Burch did not believe it. It is proved with this dialogue; "Yah no free man. And yah ain't from Saratoga. Yah from Georgia. Yah a runaway nigger from Georgia (Ridley, 2012: 00.13.36-00.13.54). These sentences show that Burch is not sure to Solomon, because Solomon cannot prove that he is a free man. He loses his free paper. Burch deems that Solomon is a runaway nigger from Georgia. Automatically, Burch can into being him as a slave. "Yah a slave. Yah a Georgia slave! Are yah slave? (Ridley, 2012: 00.14.34-00.14.58)". The sentences above are an evident about Burch considers Solomon as a slave from Georgia.

Four citations that are showed by Solomon traps on slavery system can be seen from this dialogue below;

The fact is, Solomon can't say for certain.

CLEMENS (CONT'D): How I reckon the situation: whatever past we had...well, that's done now. The reality to come is us being transported southward. New Orleans if I were to venture. After we arrive, we'll be put to market. Beyond that... Well, once in a slave state I suppose there's only one outcome (Ridley, 2012: 00.18.23-00.18.35).

This dialogue took place in Burch's Dungeon. Clemens Ray and Solomon chatted about their conditions. Clemens described to Solomon that they will transport to slave states, New Orleans as a slave. After their arrival in New

Orleans, they prepared to sell in slave auction. Moreover, they did not do anything to prevent it.

From four the citations above, it can be concluded that Solomon traps on slavery system, because of negative prejudice before the era of slave trade. At that time, black people should have a freedom paper to avoid them from slavery system. Slavery becomes a ghost for the black. It is an evident that slavery is like a devil for the black as slaves. For the white, dark skin color became a sign of inferiority. At the result, slavery system which is developed cause the rise of black's enslavement.

As explained above, it shows that Solomon suffers conflict with the social system. According to Rand, she says that "In many stories, the protagonist battles an unjust element of government or culture. The characters may be frustrated by social rule in meeting their goals". It means that a character in the story, sometimes, faces conflict with the rule which is regulated by the government. He disappointed with the social environment that makes his life is not appropriate with his desire. Correlating with theory above, it can be concluded that Solomon confronts a conflict with slavery system. It is a system which deals that the blacks who has no a freedom paper being a slaves. He becomes a slave in New Orleans, because of his black appearance and does not show a free paper.

Another conflicts that are suffered Solomon is about the property's law which is regulated by the government. At that time, the slaves become a human chattel for the master, because of slavery system in America are characterized by the exploitation of human chattel (Lawrence, 1975:2). Therefore, the legal relation of master and slave assumes by virtue of the law of human chattel hood. Thus, the

position of slaves becomes the chattel or property for the master. It can be proved by dialogue below;

Tibeats nods in Chapin's direction:

Tibeats: Mister Chapin is the overseer on this plantation. He is responsible for all of Ford's property. You too will refer to him as Master (Ridley, 2012: 00.33.20-00.33.28).

The setting of this dialogue took place in Ford's work area. Tibeats introduced himself and Mr. Chapin as the overseers on Ford's plantation. Tibeats also described slave's work and the rule on Ford's plantation to the slavee who are arrived on plantation.

From the dialogue above, Tibeats, the overseers on the Ford's plantation describes that Solomon and another slave who buys Mr. Ford in the auction becomes Ford's property. Thus, Solomon must call Mr. Ford as the master. "He is responsible for all of Ford's property. You too will refer to him as Master" (Ridley, 2012: 00.33.15-00.33.28), these sentences show that Solomon must consider Mr. Chapin as his master, because Mr. Chapin as the overseer on Ford's plantation. All of the slaves including Solomon must become Ford's property. They have to call him as the master.

Another citation that is showed Solomon becomes a human chattel for his master can be seen from the dialogue below;

Tibeats: Yah got no cause. Platt is mine and mine ta do with as I please. Yah touch my property, I will 'ave yah strung up as well (Ridley: 00.48.38-00.48.44).

The setting of this dialogue took place in the Weaving House. Tibeats and his friends, Ramsay and Cook hanged on Solomon on tree. Tibeats dragged Solomon toward a peach tree. A rope went around Solomon's neck, and then is

tossed over the branch of the tree. The trio began to hoist Solomon. He gasps and gaggled as spittle flies from his mouth. The life is choked from him.

From the dialogue, it shows that Tibeats deems Solomon as his property. So that, he can do anything as he pleases. The sentences cited from dialogue above: "Yah touch my property, I will 'ave yah strung up as well", these sentences indicate Solomon may not touch by the others, because of he is Tibeats's property. Only Tibeats can do anything for his property. Tibeats will be angry with Mr. Chapin because he gets hand in his problem with Solomon. Based on Tibeats, There are no ones can disturb him to treat his property, Solomon.

From three excerpts above, it can be summarized that the position of slaves on the master's sides becomes property or human chattels. As human chattel, the master can do anything as he pleases. According to Jones (1965:30) states, "Social conflict is a conflict caused by the existence of social problem arising out human relationships included issue of labor, oppression war, strife and other in literary works. It means that social conflict that is faced by a character in the story relates with the social issue which is concerned with human relationship. Correlating with theory above, during trapping on slavery system, Solomon suffers the property law conflict. He becomes a chattel for his master. For his master, he consider as chattel or property not as human being. Therefore, the relationship between the master and slaves assumes likes owner and chattels. Moreover Solomon also likes that. He is being a human chattel and his master as his owner who can do anything for him. As a consequence, he struggles to against the laws. He also fights back his master. Automatically, Solomon often faces conflict with his master or overseer.

In conclusion, from all of the data explained above, the researcher summarizes that Solomon gets a problems with the social rule that is arranged by the government named slavery system. Slavery entraps himself on the property law. That property law causes Solomon losing his rights as human being.

4.1.2.2 Solomon among Tibeats & Mr. Epps

After arrival in slave states, Solomon shall adapt with a new environment. He will be slaves and work on plantation. On the plantation, He not only faces a conflict with a system and a law, but also conflict with landlord or the master or overseers. His pride as a free man often becomes a trigger conflict with his master. According to Pickering, he says that “external conflict may take the form of the basic opposition between an individual and nature, between an individual and society and between man and man. It is proved by dialogue below;

At the moment Solomon is nailing on siding. Tibeats arrives and is immediately dissatisfied with the work.

Tibeats: Make them boards flush.

Solomon: They are, sir.

Tibeats: They is no such thing.

Solomon runs his hands over the boards.

Solomon: As smooth to the touch as a yearling's coat.

Tibeats: Calling me a liar, boy?

Solomon: Only a matter of perspective, sir. From where you stand you may see differently. But the hands are not mistaken. I ask only that you employ all your senses before rendering judgement. What's Tibeats to do when faced with fact? All he can do is spew invectives.

Tibeats: You are a brute. You are a dog, and no better for followin' instruction.

Solomon: I'll do as ordered, sir (Ridley, 2012: 00.42.11-00.45.05).

The setting of this dialogue took place on Ford's plantation. Solomon worked as a carpenter, helped to erect a weaving house that stands off to the side of the plantation's great house. Then, Tibeats observed his work and gave a

comment to his work. Tibeats was so angry with Solomon because Solomon always replied Tibeats's comment bravely.

This dialogue becomes a first trigger of conflict between Solomon and Tibeats, his overseers. Tibeats argues about Solomon's work that does not appropriate with Tibeats's view. Solomon declares his self defense to Tibeats. Therefore, Tibeats feels that Solomon is brave to against him. Automatically, he is angry and snaps up Solomon. He considers Solomon is ill bred. The conflict between them continues on the morrow. Tibeats, again, look over Solomon's work to looking for fault. Furthermore, Solomon speaks against bravely. At the result, Tibeats is so angry and want to whip Solomon. It is proved by dialogue below;

Tibeats: Strip yer clothes!

Solomon does no such thing.

Tibeats: Strip!

Solomon: I will not.

Tibeats: Yew will not live ta see another day, nigger! This is yer last, I swear it!

Solomon ignores the threats continues to beat Tibeats. Blow after blow falling fast and heavy on Tibeats's wriggling form. The stiff stock of the whip wraps around Tibeats's cringing body until Solomon's arm aches.

Tibeats's cries of vengeance turn to yelps for help and then pleas for mercy:

Chapin: What is the matter?

Tibeats struggles up and tries to present an air of dignity and control while he keeps a demonic eye on

Solomon: Master Tibeats wants to whip me for using the nails you gave me (Ridley, 2012: 00.46.03-00.46.48).

This dialogue occurred in the weaving house. As the day gets on to mid-morning, Tibeats made his way over to Solomon. Again, Tibeats walked around to look over Solomon's work, as if purposefully looking for Solomon fault. Solomon,

perhaps inspired by his moment with Eliza, fights back Tibeats. In an inconsolable rage, Tibeats run off to the piazza to fetch a whip.

This dialogue show that Solomon and Tibeats fights. Tibeats feels envy with Solomon's ability on the plantation. As the overseers, he does not accept that Mr. Ford impresses with Solomon. So, he always bothers Solomon as he is worked. Tibeats wants to whip Solomon, because he always tries to against him. And Solomon tries to save his life with strive against Tibeats. Solomon reverses to hit Tibeats in great passion. He wrecks her angry with hit Tibeats hardly. Tibeats feels so bashful. His slave hits his master bravely. Furthermore, Tibeats and his friend plan to vengeance Solomon. He hangs Solomon on the tree until he does not breathe. It is proved with dialogue below;

Dismounting, they move with menace that is tinged with perverse pleasure and wordless malevolence. Solomon tries to fight back, but he is strong armed and tied by TIBEATS - his wrists, and then ankles bound in the same manner. In the meantime the other two have slipped a cord within Solomon's elbows, running it across his back and tying it firmly. Solomon is then dragged toward a peach tree. A lynching is in store. The naked horror of it intensely palpable.

Solomon looks toward the piazza, but Chapin is now gone. Tears of fear flow down Solomon's cheeks. He is on the verge of panic; a man heading toward his own execution, he begins to struggle and fight.

A rope goes around Solomon's neck, and then is tossed over the branch of the tree. The trio begins to hoist Solomon. He gasps and gags as spittle flies from his mouth and the life is choked from him (Ridley, 2012: 00.47.08-00.48.02).

This narration shows the process of hanging Solomon by Tibeats and his friends. In this scene, Solomon does not turn against to self-defense, because Tibeats hangs him on peach tree. At that time, Solomon is afraid toward his

execution. He feels about his life. He is left dangling by the neck from the tree as other slaves cannot help him.

From three citations above, it can be concluded that Solomon has a conflicts between his overseers, Tibeats. Solomon engages in physical conflict with his overseer. According to Jones, he states that “a conflict caused by the presence of fighting between two people with the natural environment (1968: 30). It means that a character in the story can faces conflict with another character. Correlating with theory above, during working on Ford’s plantation, Solomon has a conflict with his overseers. Tibeats as his overseers feels envy with Solomon ability that make Mr. Ford impresses with Solomon’s ability. So, Tibeats often bother him with giving comment his works. According to Tibeats, Solomon can compute his work. Moreover, it makes him so angry with Solomon. It is a trigger conflict between Solomon and Tibeats. As his defense, Solomon often turns against Tibeats. At its height, they engage in physical fighting. It is proved with the scene Solomon hits Tibeats several times as his self-defense. And then, Solomon hang on tree by Tibeats as a consequence which against him.

Another conflict happens between Solomon with his other master, Mr. Epps. He often disputes with Mr. Epps. He also ignores Epps’s order. Therefore, Mr. Epps often becomes angry with Solomon. It is proved by dialogue below;

Solomon moves between Epps and Patsey, cutting Epps off as Patsey continues on. Playing up his "ignorance" of the situation:

Solomon: Found her, Master, and brought her back just as instructed.

Epps: What'd you just now tell her? What'd you say to Pats?

Solomon: No words were spoken. None of consequences.

Epps: Lie! Damned liar! Saw you talkin' with 'er. Tell me!

Solomon: I cannot speak of what did not occur.

Epps grabs Solomon.

Epps: I'll cut your black throat (Ridley, 2012: 01.09.55-01.10.26).

The setting of this dialogue took place on Epps's plantation. Solomon and Patsey returned from Mistress Shaw's house. Mr. Epps beckoned Patsey, his lewd intentions obvious. Solomon asked to Patsey to ignore Mr. Epps. Moreover, it made Mr. Epps becomes angry with Solomon.

This dialogue proves that Mr. Epps becomes angry with Solomon; because he guesses Solomon says something to Patsey, his favorite slaves. As a consequence, Mr. Epps is very angry with Solomon. Mr. Epps envy with closeness between Patsey and Solomon. According to Rand, she says that "This type of conflict pits the protagonist directly against another character with apparently opposing aims. The conflict, sometimes, may be direct opposition or it may be a more subtle conflict between the desire of two or more characters" (). It means that every person can confront a conflict with someone through direct or indirect battle to achieve his desire. Connecting with theory above, Solomon strives against his master, Mr. Epps directly. He commands Patsey to pay no regard to Mr. Epps's call. It is an evident about he has a problem with Mr. Epps.

To sum up, all of data that is explained above, the researcher gets some points that Solomon faces conflict with his master such as Tibbeats and Mr. Epps. During as slave, His conflicts are dominated by Tibbeats and Mr. Epps.

In conclusion, based on all of the data such as internal and external conflict that is analyzed above, the researcher concludes that Solomon faces many conflicts during his enslavement. His internal conflicts such as his feeling about a fear, separate from his family and his defenselessness during on plantation. Furthermore, His external conflict related with slavery system that trapped him.

Because of that system, he is being as a slave 12 years. Then, He also faces conflict with his masters. While 12 years as a slave, He experienced conflict with his master such as Mr. Epps and Tibbeats. With those men, Solomon often engages in physical conflict.

Moreover, from all of those conflicts cause Solomon against slavery system. Slavery system becomes the root of conflict that suffered Solomon. Then, a human chattel law also is a trigger Solomon wants to against that system, because he loses his rights as human being after being property for his masters. The rights such as the prohibition of acquire education, separate from his family, seizure of slaves' property for debts, and as a free labor for the master. And while 12 years being slave, he struggles to get his right as human being.

4.2 Solomon Struggle To Against Slavery

4.2.1 Solomon struggle to against the Prohibition of Education.

During in enslavement, Solomon must pretends like as an uneducated man so that his life safe. The law about a human chattel gives a negative impact to Solomon. He has no right to able read or write. It is proved by dialogue below;

Clemens: If you want to survive, do and say as little as possible. Tell no one who you really are and tell no one that you can read and write. Unless you want to be a dead nigger (Ridley, 2012: 00.21.26-00.21.43).

The setting of dialogue took place in the deck. Solomon wanted to against a whole crew. He delivered his plan to Robert and Clemens. Clemens warned Solomon and other slaves to keep head and did not do anything that can make their life in danger.

The dialogue shows that the slaves must be silent and did not do anything that made their lives in danger. At that time, the masters do not permit the

education of their slaves. The slaves have no a rights to able or improve the literacy's ability. It like Clemens Ray explains to Solomon that he must hide their ability on read or write if he does not want become a dead nigger.

Second citation that is proved Solomon loses his rights about acquire education can be seen from the dialogue below;

Solomon looks at the list. In a careless moment, Solomon reads quietly from it. He catches himself, but not before the Mistress notes his action. With high inquisitiveness:
 Mistress Epps: Who were yah Master?
 Solomon: Master name of Freeman.
 Mistress Epps: Was he a learned man?
 Solomon: I suppose so.
 Mistress EPPS: He learns yah ta read?
 Solomon: A word here or there, but I have no understanding of the written text.
 Mistress Epps: Don't trouble yer self with it. Same as the rest, Master bought yah to work. Tha's all. And any more'll earn yah a hundred lashes (Ridley, 2012: 01.02.34-01.03.09).

From that citation above, Mistress Epps observes Solomon's action. She looks at that Solomon reads the list that she is given to him. Automatically, Mistress Epps asked Solomon about it. Then, Solomon pretends that he can read but does not understand about it. At the result, Mistress Epps gives warning to Solomon to do his role as slave nothing more. If he rebels the master's order especially learn something, he will get a punishment.

From two excerpts above, it can be concluded that the master does not allow the slaves to acquire education especially read or write. It is strengthened with William Goodbell statement that "The slave is a chattel. But chattels have no literary rights. . . He is a chattel to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever (1853:252). It means that the legal position of slaves as chattel does not need avowal about intellectual rights. The chattels are not educated. Because

according to the master, if human being is held in chattel hood, education must be withheld from them. Correlating with theory above, Solomon has no a rights to show or improve his ability of read or write. As slave, he prohibits to read or write, because it can causes rebellion on plantation. According the whites, the slave who can read and write is dangerous. It is causing Solomon does not permit to read or write. Then, in the society, the master who permits his slave to acquire is unfit person to have niggers. It also causes Mr. Epps prohibit Solomon can write.

Yet Solomon tries to write a letter for his family in New York. He is hiding a paper on his fiddle. For Solomon, this paper can make him free. It is proved by narration below;

(INT. EPPS'S PLANTATION/SLAVE SHACK – DAY)
 Solomon takes the slip of paper and hides it within his fiddle. Perhaps the safest place he can think of. He acts as though he's hiding away found gold. In reality it's more than that. For Solomon the paper is a first step toward freedom (Ridley, 2012: 01.15.24-01.16.19).

This narration shows that Solomon struggle to write a letter. He hides a paper that for him will be first step for his freedom. Although he knows that it can make his life in danger. But He is still struggling for his freedom.

Second proof that is proved Solomon struggle to against the prohibition of education can be seen from the dialogue below;

Solomon: It is a simple enough request. I ask only that you deposit a letter in the Marksville post office. And that you keep the action an inviolable secret forever. The details of the letter are of no consequence. Even at that, there would be an imposition of much pain and suffering were it known I was the author. A patron is what I require, sir.
 Armsby: Where's the letter now?

Solomon: It is not yet written. I will have it in a day. Two at most, my skill with composition as poor as it is (Ridley, 2012: 01.31.59-01.32.52).

The setting of this dialogue took place in Armsby's shack. This dialogue occurred between Solomon and Armsby. Solomon begged Armsby to deposit his letter for his family. Then, Armsby considered Solomon's request.

This dialogue shows the struggle of Solomon to get his family news about his existence. He asks Armsby to deliver his letter to Marksville post office. Armsby is conspicuously not laboring in the field. But Solomon hesitates with Armsby will deliver his letter. In the moment, he is not so sure that he can give himself over to trust. At last, he gives notice to Mr. Epps that Solomon will send a letter to his family. Finally, Mr. Epps is blowing up him in the wood. It is proved by dialogue below;

Epps: Well, boy. I understand I've got a larned nigger that writes letters and tries to get white fellows to mail 'em.

Epps: Well, Armsby tol' me today the devil was among my niggers. That I had one that needed close watchin' or he would run away. When I axed him why, he said you come over to him and waked him up in the middle of the night and wanted him to carry a letter to Marksville. What have yah got to say to that?

Solomon: All I have to say, master, is all that need be said. There is no truth in it.

Epps: You say.

Solomon: How could I write a letter without ink or paper? There is nobody I want to write to 'cause I hain't got no friends living as I know of. That Armsby is a lying drunken fellow. You know this, just as you know that I am constant in truth. Now, master, I can see what that Armsby is after, plain enough. Didn't he want you to hire him for an overseer? (Ridley, 2012: 01.34.17-01.35.47)

The setting of the dialogue took place in the slave shack on Epps's plantation. Despite the lack of light, Mr. Epps's malevolence was quite clear. He approached

Solomon into the dark to ask about Armsby's words. Mr. Epps wanted to ensure the truth.

This dialogue shows Mr. Epps anger toward Solomon. This scene describe that Mr. Epps compels Solomon to say the truth that he writes and wants to send it in Marksville post office. And again, Solomon must hide his ability. Mr. Epps warns him to be obedient with him. If not, he will be dying.

From three quotations above, it can be concluded that the slaves does not allow writing anything because education is a slave's power to rebel slavery system. Automatically, many slaves have no opportunities to acquire literary such as writing and reading. According to Schiller, he writes that "After all, most educated slaves did not find that the acquisition of literacy led inexorably and inevitably to physical freedom and the idea that they needed an education to achieve and experience existential freedoms is surely problematic" (2008:11). It means that at that time many slaves is so hard to read or to write something that can made them achieving a freedom. Connecting with theory above, Solomon experiences many obstacles on his struggle achieving his freedom. He must hide a paper and ink to write letter for his family in Saratoga. He also must confronts with his master, Mr. Epps that is knew he ask Armsby to deliver his letter. Furthermore, he is threatened by Mr. Epps will be die if he still wants to write letter again.

4.2.2 Solomon struggle to against Seizure of Slaves Property for Debts

After the government regulates a law about chattels, many slaves become a medium exchange and also as a gold source for the white. Solomon becomes a master's power to saving the debts and sell to get much profit. He loses his right

as human being. It is proved by dialogue below;

Ford: What is the price for the ones Platt and Eliza?

Freeman: A thousand for Platt; he is a nigger of talent. A Seven hundred for Eliza. My fairest price.

Ford: You will accept a note?

Freeman: as always, from you, Mr. Ford (Ridley, 2012: 00.29.43-00.30.00).

This setting of dialogue took place in Freeman's auction. Theophilus Freeman sold Solomon and other slaves in the auction. Before for sale on auction, Mr. Freeman prepared the slave being sellable. He changed Solomon's name become Platt. It was obligatory rule in slave business. And it made the master get many profit. On the auction, Platt or Solomon sold to Mr. Ford.

This dialogue proves that Solomon other slaves becomes a money resource for Mr. Freeman. He sells with a high price with his friend, Eliza. It is an evident that the slaves can make the write as the master to be a rich man with selling the slave on the auction

Another Citation that proved Solomon becomes a mortgage for him master can be seen from this dialogue below;

Chapin: Gentlemen... Whoever moves that nigger another foot from where he stands is a dead man. I am overseer of this plantation seven years, and in the absence of William Ford, my duty is to protect his interests. Ford holds a mortgage on Platt of four hundred dollars. If you hang him, he loses his debt. Until that is canceled you have no claim to his life (Ridley, 2012: 00.48.11-00.48.28).

This dialogue shows that Solomon will be a mortgage for Mr. Ford. He will be used to security of ford's debts. Therefore Mr. Chapin must save Solomon's life to keep Mr. Ford debts. For Mr. Ford, Solomon is a security of his debt to Mr. Epps. So that he has no way to pay his debt, automatically he uses Solomon to pay his debt. It is proved with this dialogue;" *I have transferred my*

debt to Edwin Epps. He will take charge of you". These words prove that Mr. Ford will transport Solomon to Epps's plantation to security his debt. Then, Solomon gives notice to Mr. Ford about his real condition. He tells that he is a free man and also has a free paper. But Mr. Ford does not believe him and still transfer him to Mr. Epps.

From three excerpts above, it can be concluded that the use of slave for master as a guarantor of debts for the master. It is strengthened with William Goodbell statements, he says that "As Property, Slaves may be seized and sold to pay the Debts of their Owners, while living, or for the settlement of their Estates, after their decease" (1853:63). It can be noted that the slaves as a chattel become the master's voluntary sale. They may be sold, bartered and mortgage for the security of debts. Relating with theory above, during working on plantation, Solomon is becoming a guarantor of Mr. Ford's debts. He transfers to Mr. Epps's plantation as a alternative of payment for debts. Then, he also becomes money's resources for the master in the auction. He is sold with a high price because of his talent that is skilled to play a fiddle. It is an evident that Solomon becomes a black gold for the master.

Last citation that is proved Solomon becomes a mortgage for him master can be seen from this dialogue below;

Epps has delivered the men to JUDGE TURNER, a distinguished man and extensive planter whose large estate is situated on Bayou Salle within a few miles of the gulf. Epps and Turner stand off to one side engaged in bargaining as Henry, Bob, Uncle Abram and Solomon wait and watch.

Epps returns to his slaves and gives a parting salutation. EPPS: Yer Judge Turner's for the season. More if need be, until my crop return. Yah'll bring no disrespect to me, and yah'll bring no biblical plagues to him. Be decent, ere mark my

words, I will deliver an ungodly whipping (Ridley, 2012: 01.22.33-01.22.45)

As on citation above, it's showing that Mr. Epps will pawn Solomon and other slaves to Mr. Turner for season to save his plantation from a plague of worm. He advises the slave must be obedient and decent. If he rebel, he will get flogging.

From citations above, it can be concluded that Solomon and another slaves can sell and seizes to pay the master debts. It is strengthened with Stroud Sketch statement that "the slave as a personal chattels could be sold absolutely or mortgaged, or leased, at the will of his master (1853:63-64)". The nature of property especially of chattels personal, the slaves may be sold for getting a high profit or mortgaged for the security of the debts. Because the mortgage being the nature of barter. Relating with theory above, Solomon and another slaves become the barter of their master for security of debt and producing a high profit.

To sum up, Solomon fails to against the law of Seizure of Slaves Property for Debts. He cannot rebel his master's order that is transferred and sold him to security debts. Moreover, although Solomon tries to tell his real identity to Mr. Ford, it does not stop Mr. Ford to barter him to Mr. Ford.

4.2.3 Solomon struggle to against a prohibition to gather with Family

As chattels, Solomon does not oppose the master will. Not only losing his rights about acquiring education, but also Solomon separates from his wife and children. After he is kidnapped, he must be losing his family. It is proved by dialog below;

Solomon: Days ago I was with my family, in my home. Now you tell me all is lost. "Tell no one who I really am" if I want to survive. I don't want to survive, I want to live (Ridley, 2012: 00.22.38-00.23.04).

The setting of dialogue took place in the deck. This conversation occurred between Solomon, Robert and Clemens. They wanted to fight the crews but Clemens did not agree with that plan. Then, he asked to keep silent because niggers like them were not for a fight but also for being slaves.

From this dialogue above, Solomon tells to his friend that he gathers with his family yesterday. Now, he must separate from his family because of slavery system. After as slaves, he cannot gather his family. The master keeps at distance from them.

Second citation that is shown Solomon cannot gather with his family. It can be seen by the dialogue below;

Solomon: My daughter Margaret is possibly now 19 and my son Alonzo, 16. I miss them so. It would be an unspeakable happiness to clasp my wife and my family again (Ridley, 2012: 01.56.45-01.57.01).

The setting of dialogue above took place in the Mr. Epps's plantation. Solomon and Bass worked together on the extension. Solomon made a cautious approach to Bass. Then, they chatted about their circumstance before. From the conversation, Solomon's freedom would come true.

This dialogue happens after 11 years Solomon as slave. He finally can tell his real name and status to Bass. And these sentence is proving that Solomon separate from his family 11 years. He wants to be together with family again. As chattel, he does not authority to gather with family.

From two excerpts above, it can be concluded that the master permit to separate slaves with their families. The slaves have no right to have families. It is strengthened with William Goodbell statement that "Being Property, "Goods" and "Chattels Personal," to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, they

have no claim on each other—no security from Separation..... (1853:113)”. It can be noted that the slaves cannot have families by proving that they cannot gather with his family. Connecting with theory above, Solomon has no legal authority over his family or his children. Solomon as a chattel personal may be sold, bartered or pawned or distributed in the settlement of estates proves that he cannot constitute families. Solomon is kidnapped and sold as slave in the auction becomes a separation’s form from his families.

4.2.4 Solomon struggle to against a regulation of free labor for the master

During on enslavement, Solomon not only becomes the nature of barter for the master. He also became a free labor for the master. The master exploits him to work on plantation every day. It is proved by dialogue below;

(END OF MAY THROUGH EARLY JUNE, 1841)

We are in a wooded area. There is a gang of slaves chopping trees into timber. It is hard, laborious work made no easier by the sweltering heat (Ridley, 2012: 00.33.45-00.34.57)

This narration took place on Ford’s plantation. The slaves including Solomon loaded the timber onto a horse drawn wagon. A hard works was done under the present sun. Then, the slaves also trudged alongside by foot. The travel was tendencies and long.

This narration is proved that Solomon works on plantation every day. Solomon and another slave must working hardly under the ever present sun. They primarily employ in pilling the timber and chopping it into the lumber. They shall adapt with their new condition as slaves.

Another citation is proved that Solomon becomes his master’s exploitation to work on the plantation can be seen from narrations below;

Despite the heat, there is no stopping for water. The slaves are "driven" by Edward, who is himself "driven" by Treach (Ridley, 2012: 00.55.48-00.55.49).

Evening, but the day is not yet done. Slaves attend their various evening chores; feeding livestock, doing laundry, cooking food. There is no respite from a slave's charge (Ridley, 2012: 00.59.36-00.59.39).

This narration took place on August 1842. It was a cotton picking season. Solomon worked on cotton field. He and other slaves picked cotton until their sacks were filled. They worked at a whole day. There was no rest, no water to allay thirsty. And their activities controlled by the overseer. In evening, they worked a domestic work such as cooking, doing laundry. They had no time for rest.

As explaining above, the researcher can be summarized that Solomon as slave must work on plantation a longer time than the prescribed by law. He will be used as labor exploitation. According to William Goodbell, he says that "a prominent use of slaves is unrequited slave labor. They hire to endure their work and conditions. And then the use of slave are insult and injury object for the masters" (1853:78-79). It means that the slaves who are sold in the auction hire as a brute labor for master. They become a free labor for master without rest and wages. Connecting with theory above, Solomon becomes a free labor for his master. His master exploits him to work on plantation every day. And he often gets physical violence from his master. As chattels, the slaves were forced by the master to work without salary. It was a consequence from "a human chattels" that made slaves became labor exploitation.

Furthermore the slaves must be worked hardly with the master's standard. Solomon and another slave must finish their job as the master's orders. If not, the master punishes them with whipping. It is proved by dialogue below;

Treach: One hundred eighty two pounds for Platt.
 Epps does not look happy. Treach says again:
 Treach: One hundred eighty two.
 Epps: How much can even an average nigger pick a day?
 Treach: Two hundred pounds.
 Epps: This nigger ain't even average.
 Epps pulls Solomon aside (Ridley, 2012: 00.56.13-00.56.23).

The dialogue took place on Epps plantation in the evening. The slaves including Solomon came back to having their cotton weighed in the gin house. Mr. Epps monitored the slave's work and Treach announced the weight.

This dialogue shows that Solomon does not fill the labor average. As a consequence, Mr. Epps punish him with whipping. It is proved with this sentence; "in the distance, a flogging is going on. Solomon, Phebe, and Wiley are stripped, placed in a stockade and now being given a perfunctory whipping delivered by another identified slave" (Ridley, 2012: 00.58.00-00.58.17). This sentences proving the process of punishment suffered by Solomon because of working slowly. The narration describe clearly, Mr. Epps strip him and whip his back. It is evident that the master punishes the slaves inhumanly.

From two citations above, it can be concluded that the slaves must fill the standard that is regulated by master. Solomon and other slaves do not fill that standard. As the result, their master punishes them with a whipping. It is strengthened with James Ramsay as cited from John Simkin and Peter McMillan, he says that "The ordinary punishments of slaves, for the common crimes of neglect, absence from work, eating the sugar cane, theft, are cart whipping,

beating with a stick, sometimes to the breaking of bones, the chain, an iron crook about the neck... . It means that the masters usually punish their slaves with flogging or whipping, hanging and beating with a chain and stick. Relating with theory above, Solomon and other slaves is punished by their master with a flogging because they do not fill the work's standard that is regulated by the master. As a consequence, Mr. Epps punish them with whipping several times.

In conclusion, the researcher takes a conclusion that the struggle of Solomon to against slavery system so that he can get his right as human being. He tries to against the property law including the prohibition of acquire education, the prohibition to gather with family, seizure of slave's property for debts, and as a free labor for the master. But only two laws that are struggled are successful. They are the prohibition of acquire education and the prohibition to gather with family. Because of his struggle to write a letter for his family, he can gathers with his family again after 12 year.