

## **CHAPTER III**

### **ANALYSIS**

The analysis in this chapter is divided into two sections. The first section describes the intrinsic elements focused on the character, setting, and plot. The second one answers David's struggle to acquire his inheritance.

#### **A. Analysis of the Intrinsic Elements**

Among the intrinsic elements such as setting, character, plot, and theme, the writer just picks up first three because they are the most representative elements to support the analysis. The writer considers that those three intrinsic elements are quite appropriate for discussing. The intrinsic approach is intended to give access to the story itself so that the content of the story can be understood well.

#### **A.1. Character**

There are many characters in the story. The two of them, David Balfour and Alan Breck, are prominent and can be said as the main characters. Nevertheless, the writer considers David Balfour, as he is both the major character and the most representative character of the intended topic for the reason that he has the biggest role and gives much contribution to the development of the story in the novel. Consequently, the analysis is only focused on him.

David Balfour is a boy of sixteen who live in Essendean, the village in the Lowlands of Scotland. He is left in poverty by the death of his parents. He is hopeless because he does own nothing in the whole wide world but a Bible and a shilling piece to continue his life. He thinks that he has no future. It is told that he would tell Mr. Campbell, the Minister of Essendean and a clergyman, if he knew where he was going to go and what was likely to become on him since he have never been anywhere else before (1).

As a young boy, David is a tough boy. He still has a good will to continue his life and to get a better future. He will go anywhere he can to come to his dreaming, having a better future, if there is a chance for him (1).

David comes from a good Christian family. Actually his father was a good Christian and a worthy man who was the owner of the House of Shaws before his brother, Ebenezer Balfour, took over the large estate. It means that actually David belongs to a rich family.

“...and your father (the worthy, Christian man) began to sicken for his end, he gave me in charge a certain letter, which he said was your inheritance... But the name of that family, Davie boy, is the name you bear-Balfour of Shaws: an ancient, honest, reputable house...” (2).

David should be proud of his father because his father loved and cared about him very much. He inherited the House of Shaws for David as written in his testament. He gave the testament to Mr. Campbell and asked him to tell David on the appropriate time.

Hearing that good news, David feels happy. He hopes his uncle will help him to continue his life. As a sixteen-year-poor boy, it is a miracle having a

good prospect to continue his life. "My heart was beating hard at this great prospect now suddenly opening before a lad of sixteen years age, the son of poor country dominie in the Forest of Ettrick" (2).

David is shown to be well meaning and warm-hearted in his attitude to Mr. Campbell, a clergyman and the Minister of Essendean, but not without humor. He shows high respect when Mr. Campbell give him advice before he decides to leave his country side to go to his uncle house in Edinburgh. He listens to Mr. Campbell's moralizing speeches with warm sympathy and amusement, but also with some impatience to on the way out (3).

Here, Mr. Campbell shows himself as a suitable typical of clergyman who finally influences David behavior in facing the harsh reality. He gives David moralizing speeches to be on the way towards his new and promising prospects. He tells him always to respect other people. He should always be a nice boy wherever he is (3).

Like any other young boys who like to make challenges, David decides to set out from his village with great expectation of wealth and fortune on his mind even though he never go out of his country side. He is a boy who has high consciousness. He sets out from his village to seek his fortune.

"...my conscience smote me hard and fast, because I, for my part, was overjoyed to get away out of that quiet countryside, and go to a great, busy house, among rich and respected gentlefolk of my own name and blood" (4).

As David leaves for his village on foot, it is told that he brings several stuffs given by Mr. Campbell, which may be needed in his way. Those things he

brings with are a Bible, a shilling piece of money, a bottle of water, and a coarse written yellow paper, which is to help him so wonderful both in health and sickness all the days of his life (5).

It is thus plainly to see how David's appearance looks like. The belongings he brings with are those of shabby and religious things. It can not be argued that with such style he is easily identified as a poor and religious boy.

But his dreaming does not really come true. As an innocent boy, it is a great shock for David that his illusion about his uncle, his uncle's estate and his own prospects are gradually confronted by harsh reality. It is described by the great difference between the pleasantness of the surrounding country side and the forbidding quality of the House of Shaws in the middle of it.

“...but the house itself appeared to be a kind of ruin; no road led up to it; no smoke arose from any of the chimneys; nor was there any semblance of a garden. My heart sank”.  
(8)

David's process of disillusionment is completed after recognizing that actually his uncle is not an appropriate man as he imagines. He finds that the rich relation from whom he had hoped for help and advancement dwindles down to the misery and near crazy uncle Ebenezer. His uncle lives alone in his empty house and offers to an unwelcome nephew a sup of his own porridge and a drink from his own mug of ale (16).

His uncle is actually a mean, stooping narrow-shouldered, clay-faced creature and he seemed most like an old, unprofitable serving man, who should have been left in charge of that big house upon board wages (12).

As stated before, David is used to spend his time in a small and peaceful place before leaving for the House of Shaws in Edinburgh. And now he confronts a completely distinct feature of a new place for the first time.

Even though David is still quite young but he has very strong sense of pride. It is shown when he has conversation with his uncle.

“I indeed indulge the hope that they might help me in my life. But I am no beggar; I look for no favors at your hands, and I want none that are not freely given” (13).

“I would have you to know that I have a pride of my own” (17).

Here, he is willing to be reasonable, unwilling to be bullied, with sixteen years of Moral Scots upbringing and a good home behind him.

David also has strong sense of awareness. He always keeps an eye on his surrounding and also on his uncle's attitude. He suspicious on his uncle who lies to him at every word, who fears if David leaves him and who ever tries to kill him (27). With his strong sense of awareness he tries to find the explanation about everything deal with his uncle unpleasant treatment toward him.

Never goes outside of his countryside and knows the reality of life makes David reproaches himself as a naïve and foolish. He gets a great shock after knowing a younger boy, Ransome, a cabin boy who has followed the sea since he was nine and who describes the dreadful life on board the ship. “...it began to come over me that the brig Covenant (for all her pious name) was little better than a hell upon the seas” (32).

By his enforced companionship with the sailors, David develops a sense of discrimination and an ability to see that human beings are more complex than he

previously believed. Thus he finds that it is more difficult to make simple, clear-cut moral judgement than he had supposed.

“No class of man is altogether bad; but each has its own faults and virtues; and these shipmates of mine were no exception to the rule. Rough they were, sure enough; and bad, I supposed; but they had many virtues” (44).

The comment about captain Hoseason, the captain of the Covenant, “even the worst man may have his kindlier sides” (40), is one that he learns holds true in general.

David’s sense of discrimination with the sailors especially is rather lesser after his meeting with Alan Breck in the ship. He likes Alan’s performances at the first sight. He feels that Alan would rather become his friend than his enemy. He has his first view of an ally, to be his travelling companion for many a day and his lifelong friend (54).

The fighting between Alan and David, and the ship crews gives a great influence to David’s mental development. As a young innocent and a good Christian boy who never breaks the law or even fight against anyone, David feels confused whether he should help Alan or not to fight against the ship crews.

“What could a boy and a man, if they were as brave as lions, against a whole ship’s company?... At that my mind was made up all in a moment. I have no credit by it; it was by no choice of mine, but as if by compulsion...” (59).

Alan’s cool courage and skill in fighting really influences David’s behavior. He really impresses by Alan’s skill. He decides to help Alan even though he is afraid. He will fight if the situation is desperate enough and if there is no other way, but he never welcomes this. “I do not know if I was what you

call afraid,... As for hope, I had none; but only a darkness of despair and a sort of anger against all the world..." (63).

The fighting on board the ship gives a great influence to David. It is his first great experience for all his life in order to defend himself. It is his first struggle in life. This accident makes David has more courage. "I had never fired with a pistol in my life, and not often with a gun; far less against a fellow-creature. But it was now or never..." (64). David, who will always be a civilian and a man of law, fights with a reluctant courage and kneels down after the victory, horrified at the sight of the two men he has killed (68).

And Alan and David win that fighting. It makes them happy especially for David. He feels secure after free from the crew and stands along with Alan, who loves David.

"...'Come to my arms!' he cried, and embraced and kissed me hard upon both cheeks. 'David,' said he, 'I love you like a brother'" (67).

By the companionship of Alan, he feels secure. Moreover, there is a man who is aware of him. He accordingly concludes that what Alan indeed shows to him is but under the name of friendship.

On the other hand, Alan, as a matter of fact, has noticed that David is somewhat different to other common boy. Still he is able to see that David has a distinctive quality, namely courage in his despite his quite brave in fighting. So, it becomes the reason of Alan to help and secure him from bad people (69).

David regards himself having a strong faith and will of success. In preserving his faith David adore Alan, whose courage is unquestionable

undefeated as a commanded army. His adoring to Alan can grow up his courage and spirit of life to continue his journey and not to be afraid of anything (70).

Alan Breck Stewart himself is a Jacobite, the follower of the Stewart dynasty who wanted to restore James II or his descendants to the British throne. As a soldier he has a fiery sense of pride, a love of honor, and a passion for daring adventure and brave needs. He has a lot of experiences in facing the harsh reality. He tells David about the real condition of the wild Highlands and about the Red Fox who becomes the enemy of the Stewart.

Because of the hard waves, the ship is wrecked; David is washed overboard by a great wave and then cast ashore on an islet. It makes David and Alan separated for a time. Staying alone on the desert island makes David scarce (89). Moving from the ship to the desert island gives him a sense of loneliness and isolation that he had never in his life experienced before.

Nevertheless, he feels that he lives in a new world savages in a wilderness and he has nobody to converse with. He lives on shellfish and explores the island. However, he can discover no means of escape, even though he is so near a large island since he is a boy who had had no experience of tides and sea. On that situation his behavior as an innocent young boy comes again. He feels so desperate as if he can not continue his journey to come to his goal.

“There came on me that dreadful sense of illness...I thought I should have died, and made my peace with God...” (96).

After a period spent alone on an island, David gets to the mainland, and travels through the country with the attention of joining Alan again. David



gains further experience of life in the Highland.

Having a hard journey along the Highlands makes David realizes how hard, harsh and cruel the reality is. As a Lowlands boy, David is tough enough in facing the harsh Highlands, which is almost a foreign country to him. "Thought I to myself, "If these are the wild Highlanders, I could wish my own folk wilder"" (100). But as a young boy, he is strong enough. He shows his power and courage when he has to struggle against a highlander who wants to hurt him.

"...forgetting everything but my anger, I ran in upon him, put aside his knife with my left and struck him in the mouth with the right. I was a strong lad and very angry" (103).

After his meeting with Alan again, David decides to continue his journey. Because David becomes the suspect of the murder of Collin Campbell, The Red Fox, Alan tries to help him to escape. They spend their time together to escape through the wild and harsh Highlands. Along the hard journey through the wild Highland's mountains, David gets a lot of experiences. Sometimes he is brave and strong enough in facing the harsh reality. But on the other hand his fear comes out when he faces hard attempts. It means that his surrounding also play an important role in forming his behavior. "I was by this time afraid of but one thing in the world; and that was to be set back upon the rock" (143).

He has high spirit of life in order to continue his struggle. All his sickness, fear, and pain do not makes David gives up. He tries to keep alive until he comes to his goal, getting back his inheritance from his uncle. He believes that he actually has some rights on the estate of Shaws (201). By adoring Alan, David feels like possessing Alan's bravery and spirit that encourage him to perform

what seems impossible for a young boy.

Moreover, Alan's love and care builds David's spirit up. He will do anything to help David. "I will put my hand in the fire for Mr. Balfour," says Alan. "He is an honest and a mettle gentleman..."(165). Besides, his love to David, Alan also gives the lesson how to face the harsh reality. His affectionate concern and consideration to David is as the reason not to make him afraid to face the reality but to teach him how to handle the difficulty of life (146). He is, evidently, highly motivated to struggle to get his goal in order to achieve a better future.

Finally, David comes to his goal after going through some dangerous journeys. With Alan's help of entrapping uncle Ebenezer into confessing that he had had David kidnapped, David could get back the House of Shaws. "...By the term of this, my uncle bound himself to satisfy Rankeillor as to his intromission, and to pay me two clear thirds of the yearly income of Shaws" (220).

And now he comes into his true and rightful inheritance by being transformed from a poor youth in rags to a rich man, dressed in fine apparel, with a large estate. After achieving all his inheritance, David becomes a proud man. He believes that other people will honor him if he is a rich man. It means that people will aware his identity as a man.

"I was a man of means and had a name in the country. ...but for me, who had lain out under heaven and upon dirt and stones, so many days and nights, and often with an empty belly, and in fear of death, this good change in my case unmanned me more than any of the former evil ones; and I lay till dawn, looking at the fire on the roof and planning the future" (220).

From the description above, David finally gains condition of worth that brings him to be so honorable and respectable a man in society.

After the series of misfortunes, which ruined his faith, David can develop his view of real life. These experiences open his eyes to wider insight. He becomes more mature than ever in understanding his life and reality. He soon realizes that everything is possible to color his life. His disastrous adventure has given him meaningful and valuable lesson to face the harsh reality of life.

## A.2. SETTING

In *Kidnapped*, Stevenson intensely presents the setting of the story that it intensifies the message he proposes. Since the novel is an adventure one, which includes a number of places and occurrences, the writer will only analyze the important setting which significantly contribute to the story. Some of those setting are referential with the actual reality.

In general, Scotland, and Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland particularly become the worth places in the analysis. But most of David's journey takes place in the Western of Highlands of Scotland in the years after the 1745 rising. It takes in the period of Scottish history. The time of the story is in the month of June, the year of grace 1751 after the battle of Culloden. Much of it takes place in a real geographical locality, among the hills and heather of the Western Highlands of Scotland.

Actually, Lowlands and Highlands differ sharply in the social condition or geographical factors whereas Lowlands is farming district that has deep and fertile soil, Highlands are wild and picturesque. In Lowlands, people live peacefully. The harshness life condition, however, is to be found in Highlands.

### **A.2.1. The Lowlands**

The first setting in the story in *Kidnapped* is Essendean the village in the Lowlands of Scotland where David has lived for sixteen years and where he has been left in poverty by the death of his father. It is obviously that the village becomes the most peaceful place to live and the most comfortable condition in the world before his father died.

“...when I took the key for the last time out of the door of my father’s house. The sun began to shine upon the summit of the hills as I went down the road; and by the time I had come as far as the manse, the blackbird were whistling in the garden lilacs, and the mist that hung around the valley in the time of the dawn was beginning to arise and die away” (1).

The setting, then, moves to The House of Shaws in Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, where his uncle, Ebenezer Balfour lives. This is a place where David feels most disappointed. In David’s imagination, the estate will become a good place for him to go and to continue his life in order to get a better future. But, on the contrary, the estate actually is not as good as he imagines. It looks dark and gloomy with unfinished build. It has unfinished main entrance, no parks walls nor any sign of avenue (9). It seems that no living creatures live there since the estate looks uncured (10). The house becomes the first unlucky place in his

life. Because in this place David has a bad experience with his uncle Ebenezer who ever tries to kill him by asking him to go to the unfinished tower of the house to get a chest.

“The stair had been carried no higher: to set a stranger mounting it in the darkness was to send him straight to his death...” (25).

The next setting is in the Covenant, the name of a slavery ship that belongs to uncle Ebenezer. This ship becomes the most unforgettable place in the whole of David’s life. It is also the place where his uncle kidnaps him. Here, he has a lot of experiences in which finally give great influence to his mental development. It is for the first time for David, an innocent young boy who never goes anywhere, recognizing that life is not easy as he imagines. In order to stay alive, people sometime have to struggle against anything or even to kill other people (48).

In the Covenant also David meets Alan, a Scotland soldier, who is helped by the ship crew after his boat is stacked by the Covenant. Alan gives great influence in David’s personality development by explaining what the reality is to David. He is also a man who will help David to get his goal (54).

### **A.2.2: The Highlands**

Highlands take place more than half of Scotland’s area. The north western part of the Highlands has splendid scenery- deep glaciated valleys dominated by mountains, and only limited areas of farmland. The Highlands area east of the Great Glen is richer country, flanked on the east by the Lowlands around Aberdeen and then westward to Moray Firth around Inverness.

Most of David's journey takes place on Highlands. Life had in any case always been much harder in the Highlands than in the Scottish Lowlands. Poverty was a continuous nightmare for the people trying to win a livelihood from the bleak and mountainous countryside covered mainly with heather, rocks and moorland. The threat of starvation was an ever-present condition of life there.

His first impression to the wild and hard places of Highlands starts at the time when the ship that kidnapped him is wrecked. David is washed overboard by the great wave and then cast ashore on a desert island. The feeling of being cast away is really happened in this setting. This place becomes the unhappy place of his adventures. It is a desert island in which nobody lives there. David feels fear and lonesome because there is nobody near him.

"To walk by the sea at that hour of the morning, and in a place so desert-like and lonesome, struck me with a kind of fear" (89).  
"...and there came on me that dreadful sense of illness...I thought I should have died, and made my peace with God, forgiving all men, even my uncle..." (96).

After a period spent alone, David could go out from the desert island. He now comes to the island of Mull, the north-western part of Highlands, where he starts to find Alan. Not having food and water for three days alone, his body is so weak. He is trying to go to the nearest house on the island to get some food and some information about Alan. On his way, he meets various people; some of them are kind and very helpful, others treat him very differently. This place, the Scottish Highlands, becomes a foreign country to him since he comes from the Scottish Lowlands, which has different ways of life. "Though I to myself: 'If these are the wild Highlanders, I could wish my own folk wilder'" (100). Here,

David has to adapt with his different surrounding if he wants to keep alive.

Then, David reaches the mainland of Highlands. David gains further experience of life in the Highlands. It becomes the second unlucky place besides the House of Shaws for David. Here, David is being the suspect of the murderer of Colin Campbell, the Red Fox. In this place also, David finally meets Alan again who will help him from the hunting of Colin Campbell's party. "Now," said he, 'it's earnest. Do as I do for your life" (120).

On the way of escaping, David and Alan go through across the wild range of mountains of the Highlands. These become the hardest and most dangerous places on David's journey to come to his destination, the House of Shaws. They have to go from one place into another place, from morning until the late of night on the rough mountainsides. And they also have to hide even on the top of rocks on the mid-summer day or in the cave for few days. Sometimes they enjoy their journey but sometimes not. They start from the wood of Lettermore, then to the house of Alan's friend, and to the rocks, and come to the Heugh of Corrynakieg where it becomes the pleasant place on the fifth day of their escaping

"You are to remember that we lay on the bare top of a rock, like scones upon a girdle; the sun beat upon us cruelly; the rock grew so heated, a man could scarce endure the touch of it..." (141).

On the tenth day of the journey, they come to the Moor where it is the end of a range of mountain (153). It is the hardest place of their journey especially for David. He feels very tired and seems cannot continue the journey. "The aching and faintless of my body, the labouring of my heart, the soreness of my hands, and

the smarting of my throat and eyes in the continual smoke of dust and ashes...that I would gladly have given up. It's the strength that I want, If I could, I would; but as sure as I'm alive I cannot" (156-7).

Cluny's cage and Balquhiddy, the houses of Alan's friends, become the resting-place for David to recovery from his illness before they continue the journey.

"On the morning of the third day, I awoke with a great relief of spirit, very weak and weary indeed" (167).

"I lay bed-ridden for no more than a week, and before a month I was able to make the road again with a good heart" (181).

After almost two months having hard and dangerous journey, they come to a place near Lowland. It means that they have already free from the hunting of the Red Fox's party. It becomes the peaceful place along the journey. In this place, David feels as if he has a new spirit of life.

On the next day, they come to the house of Mr. Rankeillor, a lawyer and the man who has conducted the business affairs of David's uncle, and he is also a man who can help David in getting back his inheritance, the House of Shaws. It becomes the end of his journey before he comes to his destination. After having hard and dangerous journey and telling the truth to Mr. Rankeillor about his uncle Ebenezer, David has now come into his estate and he has a chance to continue his life to get a better future.

"I was a man of means and had a name in the country... this good change in my case unmanned me more than any of the former evil ones; and I lay till dawn, looking at the fire on the roof and planning the future" (220).



David now is a man of property. He advances upon the city to work out his double purpose, to get Alan safely out of the county and to give the evidence about the murder which he believes may save the life of Alan. It also becomes the parting time for David and Alan. They have to continue their life in their own way. David has to continue his life to be the owner of the estate. And Alan, as a Scotland's warrior, has to continue his struggle to win the war. It is the hardest time to say goodbye after having a long time together on hard conditions. "...that we were near the time of our parting; and remembrance of all the bygone days sate upon us sorely" (223).

### A.3. Plot

The story begins with the condition of David who is being left in poverty by the death of his father. He becomes hopeless without knowing what he should do to continue his life. Knowing that he has a rich uncle, he decides to leave his village to seek his fortune in the world.

Comes to his uncle's house he feels disappointed. All his illusion about his uncle, his uncle's house, and his own prospects are gradually confronted by the harsh reality. And the basic contrast between illusion and reality is further enhanced by the great difference between the pleasantness of the surrounding countryside and the forbidding quality of the House of Shaws in the middle of it.

"The more I looked, the pleasanter that countryside appeared; being all set with hawthorn bushes full of flowers; the fields dotted with sheep; a fine flight of rooks in the sky; and every sign of a kind soil and climate; and yet the barracks in the midst of it went sore against my fancy" (9).

In the House of Shaws David's disappointment at finding all his hopes of advancement and fortune thus disappointed. He gets hostile reception from his uncle, a man who seems to him like an old and unprofitable serving-man and who admits him into the house (12).

Several times the next day David's pride is so hurt that he is on the point of leaving, but each time his uncle retracts sufficiently to persuade him to stay a while longer. As a boy who has a strong sense of pride, David does not want to be pitied by his uncle. He does not wish his uncle to suppose him helpless. He has a pride of his own. He tells to his uncle that it was not his idea that brings him to come seeking his uncle. He only comes to deliver his father's last letter to him (17).

Because of the unpleasant treatment of his uncle David feels angry. A conflict grows deeply between him and his uncle. He is, nevertheless, unable to understand why his uncle still profess that he wishes to help him, even though he is obviously dislike him so much. The only thing he wants to do is going back to his own house (18). Further, his feeling angry grows deeply after realizing that his uncle is trying to kill him by asking him to fetch the chest down from the tower in the darkness of the stormy night (25). From those incidents, David becomes certain at supper that his uncle is planning something unfriendly towards him.

The story keeps on moving forward as David is kidnapped by his uncle on a ship and to be sold into slavery in America (39). Living on board of ship makes David feels afraid and lonely. For a country boy who never goes anywhere or

even lives on the sea, it becomes the most difficult moment on his life. By his enforced companionship with the sailors, he develops a sense of discrimination and an ability to see that human beings are more complex than he is previously believed. Thus he finds that it is more difficult to make a simple judgements than he had supposed (44).

His fear and loneliness are destroyed all of sudden after his meeting with Alan Breck. He feels that Alan would rather be his friend than his enemy. There is the pretense of love and care from Alan. It is shown when he helps David to come out of his doubt whether he should help him or not in the fighting against all the crew. He promises to help David wherever he is. He will stand by him (60).

After Alan and David win the battle, they and the captain of the ship make a negotiation that they want to be set ashore in Alan's own part of the country (70).

Events take a new turn, David and Alan are separated for a time. The ship is wrecked, David is washed overboard by the great wave and then cast ashore on an desert island. David as a boy who had had no experience of tides and the sea feels afraid living alone on the uninhabited island where there is nobody who helps him. He only lives on seawater and shellfish. In this hard condition, he shows his religious manner as a good Christian. Even though he is so afraid he can not tell if he is more tired or more grateful. He both at least is tired as he never before that night sees a place so desert and desolate, and grateful to God as he trust that He will help people in danger. He thanks to God that he is still alive (89).

Then he is trying to explore the island. He finally finds the way out by simply walking over to the mainland at low tide. David travels across the Isle of Mull. On his way, he meets various people, some of them are kind and very helpful, and others treat him very different. In this condition, he begins his travel in what is almost a foreign country to him, the Highlands. Everything is different. The Highlanders are wild and not like Lowlanders who always help each other. He does not believe that actually the reality is hard. It is just the way of his life, he has to experience and taste the misery occasionally (100).

It is not surprising, then, that it is difficult for David to move to reality alone because he has no experiences in facing the harsh reality. He needs someone who really gives him love and security like Alan. It is happened after a Highlander was trying to kill him (103). His fear of being lonely is also shown when he is being the suspect of the murder of Colin Campbell, the Red Fox, whom he meets on his way (119).

As the story moves, David is, then, very happy in having Alan back so that he can help him to escape from the followers of the Red Fox who hunt him. He decides to go with Alan to continue his hard journey to come to his goal, to get back and have the upper hand of his uncle's estate (125).

Firstly, they visit Alan's friend to stay for a night and take a rest. Then, they continue to escape by taking to the heather. During the day, they have to hide from the soldiers. They are exposed to the full heat of the sun on the top of two rocks, which, 'sloping one to the other, made a kind of dish or saucer'. At last they can bear the heat no longer (141). And they manage to slip through the

soldiers' lines and escape from the trap.

The story moves until they find a cleft in a mountain and stay there for some days. After Alan gets money from his friend, they continue to walk. They begin their flight again and, after some hours, they decide to take a rest. Then, they continue their flight until come to the house of Cluny, one of Alan's friends. Here, David falls ill after having a long hard journey in the harsh Highlands (166).

After taking a rest for a few days, David recovers from his illness. And the journey continues with David nursing his anger and resentment because of Alan's attitude, which is lost all David's money in playing card with Cluny. The conflict between David and Alan starts to appear as the couple begins to quarrel about David's money. Even though Cluny returns the money when David recovers but his anger becomes stronger and stronger and, in turn, Alan moves from being apologetic and unfailingly kind and consideration to becoming increasingly provocative (175).

The worsening condition causes their smoldering anger with each other burst into flame. David insults Alan so deeply that they draw swords and prepare to fight. Alan cannot, however, bring himself to do David any injury, and throws his sword away. David's anger vanished and he appeals to Alan for help. And they come into reconciliation. He realizes that only Alan he has in the hard time journey.

Facing the fact that Alan, the best friend he had ever had, is the best thing, David comes into the fulfillment of love, belonging, safety, and security. He eventually finds the peace in the side of Alan going around through the journey.

This situation makes David feels sorry toward all his foolish attitudes. He promised to himself that he would never angry with Alan anymore (178).

After staying in the house of Alan's friend in Bulquhidder, now they come near the Lowlands again. But their great difficulty is how to cross over the River Forth into comparative safety so that David can claim his inheritance.

At the end of the story, it is described that finally they come to Edinburgh. The experiences of David's kidnapping, and his hard and dangerous journey in Highlands for about two months, finally bring him to observe what the world is really like and to accept the fact that there is a place for him in Edinburgh. David now comes into his estate and Alan finally reaches the time of parting.

Finally, David comes into his true and rightful inheritance by being transformed from a poor youth in rags to a rich man, dressed in fine apparel, with a large estate. After achieving all his inheritance, David becomes a proud man. Here, he gains condition of worth that brings him to be so honorable and respectable man in the society. He believes that other people will honor him if he is a rich man. It means that people will aware his identity as a man. 'I was a man of means and had a name in the country' (220).

From the description above, it can be seen that David's feeling is both happy and also sad. He feels happy because he gains condition of worth that brings him to be so honorable and respectable man in the society. He believes that other people will honor him if he is a rich man. It means that people will aware his identity as a man. But he also feels sad because he has to be parted from Alan. It becomes the hardest time for him after having a close relationship with Alan.

He will always remember of the entire bygone days sate upon them sorely (224).

## **B. DAVID'S STRUGGLE TO ACQUIRE HIS RIGHTFUL INHERITANCE**

After describing the character, setting, and plot in *Kidnapped*, now the writer answers the main problem. There are three problems; they are about the condition of David's social environment that motivate his struggle, the way David fights against the harsh reality to acquire his rightful inheritance, and the impact of David's struggle toward his personality development. Therefore, even though the writer divides them into three parts, it is only to make the analysis technically easy to follow and brief.

### **B.1. David's Social Environment**

Discussing David's struggle to acquire back his rightful inheritance, in this study, is not only meant to show what kind of struggle is performed by David but also his motivation as the basic idea of his struggle. As stated on the previous chapter, theoretical framework, Maslow with his Motivational Theory says that people are motivated to seek personal goals that make their lives rewarding and meaningful. And in order to come their goals they have basic needs to fulfill in order to keep alive in the world.

As stated before, people are born with preprogrammed sets of behaviors essential to their survival. They have to struggle if they want to keep their existence. And motivation is the basic idea of people's struggle. It can be based on instincts or the influence of social environment. Everyone has his own

instincts to defend himself from others' disturbances. Meanwhile, social environment could also influence people's action. There are many things that can influence and motivate people's action, such as family, friends, and so on.

Most of David's journey takes place on Highlands. Life had in any case always been much harder in the Highlands than in the Scottish Lowlands. Poverty was a continuous nightmare for the people trying to win a livelihood from the bleak and mountainous countryside covered mainly with heather, rocks and moorland. The threat of starvation was an ever-present condition of life there.

Similarly, David's motivation in his struggle to acquire back his inheritance is necessarily function both by his personality of being basically wealth and fortune expectation and his social environment along his journey.

Actually, Lowlands and Highlands differ sharply in the social condition or geographical factors whereas Lowlands is farming district that has deep and fertile soil, Highlands are wild and picturesque. In Lowlands, people live peacefully. The harshness life condition, however, is to be found in Highlands.

Highlands take place more than half of Scotland's area. The north western part of the Highlands has splendid scenery- deep glaciated valleys dominated by mountains, and only limited areas of farmland. The Highlands area east of the Great Glen is richer country, flanked on the east by the Lowlands around Aberdeen and then westward to Moray Firth around Inverness.

Living for about sixteen years in a peaceful country, Esseandean, in the Lowlands Scotland, makes David hard to go out of this place. It is the only peaceful and happily life he ever has since he never goes outside of his



countryside. He never knows the condition outside. The harsh reality generally and the wild and harsh Highlands Scotland particularly are something that he never imagines.

His first impression to the wild and hard places of Highlands starts at the time when the ship that kidnapped him is wrecked. David is washed overboard by the great wave and then cast ashore on a desert island. This place becomes the unhappy place of his adventures. It is a desert island in which nobody lives there.

Going out alone in desert island, David shows his feeling that he is sickened by the unpleasant condition around him. He, through the course of his search, is frightened by the wilderness of the place and he has nobody to converse with. He lives on shellfish and explores the island. He learns that in order to keep alive, he has to try hard to go out of the island and finds someone who can help him. Even though he has no experience yet in facing the harsh reality alone he tries to do the best to face the reality.

On his exploring the desert island, finally he finds that the island is tidal and he can simply walk over the mainland at low tide. He reaches the mainland from the Isle of Mull. He gains further experience of life in Highlands. His adventure drifting about in Highlands lets him see that reality is harsh and wild. It, then, makes him realize that the real world is not as good as he imagines.

Having a hard journey along the Highlands makes David realize how hard, harsh and cruel the reality is. This place, the Scottish Highlands, becomes a foreign country to him since he comes from the Scottish Lowlands, which has different ways of life. As a Lowlands boy, David is tough enough in facing the

harsh Highlands, which is almost a foreign country to him. ‘Thought I to myself, “If these are the wild Highlanders, I could wish my own folk wilder”’ (100). But as a young boy, he is strong enough. He shows his power and courage when he has to struggle against a highlander who wants to hurt him.

After being the suspect of the murderer of Colin Campbell, the Red Fox, David and Alan try to escape from the hunting of Colin Campbell’s party. On the way of escaping, David and Alan go through across the wild range of mountains of the Highlands. These become the hardest and most dangerous places on David’s journey to come to his destination, the House of Shaws. They have to go from one place into another place, from morning until the late of night on the rough mountainsides. And they also have to hide even on the top of rocks on the mid-summer day or in the cave for few days. They start from the wood of Lettermore, then to the house of Alan’s friend, and to the rocks, and come to the Heugh of Corrynakieg, the pleasant place on the fifth day of their escaping.

On the tenth day of the journey, they come to the Moor where it is the end of a range of mountain. It is the hardest place of their journey especially for David. He feels very tired and seems cannot continue the journey. “The aching and faintless of my body, the labouring of my heart, the soreness of my hands, and the smarting of my throat and eyes in the continual smoke of dust and ashes...that I would gladly have given up. It’s the strength that I want, If I could, I would; but as sure as I’m alive I cannot” (156-7).

Cluny’s cage and Balquhiddar, the houses of Alan’s friends, become the resting-place for David to recovery from his illness before they continue the

journey.

After almost two months having hard and dangerous journey, they come to a place near Lowland. It means that they have already free from the hunting of the Red Fox's party. It becomes the peaceful place along the journey. In this place, David feels as if he has a new spirit of life.

On the next day, they come to the house of Mr. Rankeillor, a lawyer and the man who has conducted the business affairs of David's uncle, and he is also a man who can help David in getting back his inheritance, the House of Shaws. It becomes the end of his journey before he comes to his destination. After having hard and dangerous journey and telling the truth to Mr. Rankeillor about his uncle Ebenezer, David has now come into his estate and he has a chance to continue his life to get a better future.

David now is a man of property. He advances upon the city to work out his double purpose, to get Alan safely out of the county and to give the evidence about the murder which he believes may save the life of Alan. It also becomes the parting time for David and Alan. They have to continue their life in their own way. David has to continue his life to be the owner of the estate. And Alan, as a Scotland's warrior, has to continue his struggle to win the war.

The difference of customs, habits, and environments between Lowlands, his countryside, and outside Lowlands generally and Highlands particularly, does not reveal to David's imagination. As an innocent boy who is the product of softer Lowlands, he has no experiences in facing the harsh reality. All of his imagination to be a wealthy boy covers his realthinking. His only purpose and

motivation of life is to have a better future and to be a valuable and respectful person in society.

As discussed before, David naturally has great expectation of wealth and fortune as a person with strong will to get a better future. Such characteristic, which is combined with both the contemptuous and imposing surrounding, is likely to lead him to have high motivation of life. It seems that the unpleasant appearance and behavior of his uncle, the unpleasant way of life of the ship crew, the lovely manners of Alan, and the harsh reality of Highlands trigger David's characteristic to appear and vigorously grow. The influence factors open a plain way for David to develop his motive to struggle against anything in order to keep alive.

Undoubtedly, those difficulty factors will challenge some people, who have high spirit and courage, to try. They will motivate to do the best thing to keep alive and get a better thing. It means that they have to struggle to come to their main goals. It is plain to see that it is difficult for David to move to reality because he himself has no experiences in facing the harshness of reality. And it is the harshness of social condition where he goes through the journey that brings David to struggle. But as a young boy, he is strong enough. He shows his power and courage when he has to struggle against a highlander who wants to hurt him.

Moreover, the different condition and manner of Lowlanders and Highlanders at the time in which they always fight against anything and anyone in order to reach their desire and to stay alive, give a great influence to David's struggle. As an innocent and a good Christian young boy of Lowlands, he

never imagines the wilderness and the cruelty of Highlands and its people. But after adventuring those hard and cruel experiences he becomes more mature. He, for instance, accepts unpleasant behavior of Highlanders toward him. In this fact that society always takes a big influence in forming someone's struggle.

## **B.2. David's Struggle**

In the beginning of the story, David's struggle against the harsh of reality is not quite apparent because he lives in a peaceful society. He has a lovely parent and a peaceful place to live in. For several years he has no difficulties in performing his life. But this condition is finally changed after the death of his father. He has only a little money left by his father. He has no friend and no relatives to live with.

His decision to leave his village and to go out alone into the world is somehow influenced by his imagination of great expectations of wealth and fortune. Indeed, it can be said as the beginning of his struggle in getting back his rightful inheritance. His high hope of being connected in some way with a great and influential landowner will give him a great prospect to have a better future. Further, becomes a rich person, other people will know his existence. He will become a part of society. They will respect him. He will become a man of value and respect.

His imagination at finding all his hopes of advancement and fortune is thus disappointed after seeing the actual condition of his uncle, Ebenezer Balfour. The unpleasant treatment of his uncle makes David angry. As a boy who has sense of

pride, he is unwilling to be bullied by his uncle. He is willing to be reasonable why his uncle behaved like that. The conflict between he and his uncle is avoidable. This comes to the highest point when his uncle has tried to kill him by asking him to go to the unfinished tower of the house.

This condition raises David's struggle toward his uncle. He is, nevertheless, unable to understand why his uncle can still profess that he wishes to help him, even though he obviously dislikes him so much. It builds his awareness to know what his uncle actually wants to do. Before he gets a full of explanation that is promised by his uncle, a slavery ship to Carolinas now kidnaps him.

His question about what actually his uncle's primary motive by disliking him is finally answered. He learns from the inn-keeper at the Queen's Ferry, where the Covenant lies anchored before he is kidnapped, that it had been rumored that Ebenezer has had Alexander, his brother, killed, that Alexander was in fact the eldest son, and that David is therefore the lawful heir to the estate. This reality makes his angry toward his uncle grows more and more. But he can do nothing. He is now kidnapped. He now faces new adventures, this time on the ship.

Being kidnapped by his uncle on ship, which is taking part in the slave trading to America, makes David so afraid. As a country boy he has no experience living in the sea. The dreadful life on the boarding ship and the cruel and harsh ship crew seem like a hell upon the seas for him. He reproaches himself as a naïve and foolish in not having been more farsighted. He seems like not having safety and security fulfillment.

Moreover his decision to help Alan to fight against the ship crew is one of his reason to take revenge toward what they had done, stolen him from his own country and killed Ransome. Within his anger and fear of death, David helps and protects himself and Alan by using pistols given by Alan. It is the first dangerous fighting he has ever done along his life. David never uses a pistol before but he tries to make up his mind. Because it is the only chance he gets to free himself from the ship crew.

With the spirit given by Alan, David shows his courage in the fighting. Here, he has killed two of the ship crews. And they win the fighting. But David, who will always be a civilian and a man of law, fights with a reluctant courage and kneels down after the victory, is horrified at the sight of the two men he has killed.

Events take a new turn, David and Alan are separated for a time. The ship is wrecked, David is washed overboard by the great wave and then cast ashore on the desert island. After getting to the shores he thanks to God that he is still alive. He finds out that no soul is saved but him.

Being separated from Alan and going out alone in the desert island make David feels lonely and afraid. He does not know anything to do without Alan. He has nobody helps. He is terribly alone. He is sickened by the unpleasant condition around him where there is no food to eat. He only lives on the shellfish and seawater. And he learns that in order to keep alive he has to try to go out of the island and find some one who can help him.

In the course of this wandering to find another human creature that across the island, David is constantly running into sickness and frightfulness by the roughness of the island, the rock-mountain, the desert land, and the hot weather, for examples, that make him desperate. He does not know what to do to handle the situation. But he still has a spirit to stay alive and continue his hard journey. He is a boy of self- confidence. He does not want to die on his own country even though he has to try hard to stay alive in the rough island.

From David's experiences in the desert island, it appears that he himself is actually shocked by knowing the harsh reality. It can be noted, then, that David can not carry out his life alone in the desert island. He really needs to meet Alan again to accompany him. He sees that he can not go through this reality without Alan.

"There came on me that dreadful sense of illness...I thought I should have died, and made my peace with God..." (96).

It is also hard for people of one area of Scotland goes out alone with no experiences to another area of Scotland. As a Lowland boy with no experiences, it is vividly difficult for David to go out alone without anyone who can help him. Everything will seem strange for him. He has to socialize with them in order to keep alive. He has to struggle against anything.

On his exploring the island, finally he finds that the island is tidal and he can simply walk over the mainland at low tide. He reaches the mainland from the Isle of Mull. He gains further experience of life in Highlands. His adventure drifting about in Highlands lets him see that reality is harsh and wild. It, then,



makes him realize that the real world is not as good as he imagines. But as a young boy, he is strong enough. He shows his power and courage when he has to struggle against a highlander who wants to hurt him.

After his last meeting with Alan, David decides to continue his journey. Because David now becomes the suspect of the murder of Collin Campbell, The Red Fox, Alan tries to help him to escape. They spend their time together to escape through the wild and harsh Highlands.

On the way of escaping, David and Alan go through across the wild range of mountains of the Highlands. These become the hardest and most dangerous places on David's journey to come to his destination, the House of Shaws. They have to go from one place into another place, from morning until the late of night on the rough mountainsides. And they also have to hide even on the top of rocks on the mid-summer day or in the cave for few days. Sometimes they enjoy their journey but sometimes not.

They start from the wood of Lettermore, then to the house of Alan's friend, and to the heather. In order to escape their pursuers, they take to the heather. During the day, they have to hide from the soldiers. They are exposed to the full heat of the sun on the top of two rocks. In this condition David feels deadly sickness of fear that makes him desperate. He has to stand on this condition if he wants to stay alive. He and Alan only live on a bottle of brandy given by Alan's friend.

In this respect, what matters is that Alan is really sensitive to David's condition. He always gives him spirit to continue his life and not to give up. He

takes care of him in his sickness. At last Alan and David can bear the heat no longer. They manage to slip through the soldiers' lines and escape from the trap.

He has high spirit of life in order to continue his struggle. All his sickness, fear, and pain do not makes David gives up. He tries to keep alive until he comes to his goal, getting back his inheritance from his uncle. He believes that he actually has some rights on the estate of Shaws. By adoring Alan, David feels like possessing Alan's bravery and spirit that encourage him to perform what seems impossible for a young boy.

Moreover, Alan's love and care builds David's spirit up. He will do anything to help David. Besides his love to David, Alan also gives the lesson how to face the harsh reality. His affectionate concern and consideration to David is as the reason not to make him afraid to face the reality but to teach him how to handle the difficulty of life. He is, evidently, highly motivated to struggle to get his goal in order to achieve a better future.

Now they come to the Heugh of Corrynakieg where it becomes the pleasant place on the fifth day of their escaping. They find a cleft in a mountain and stay there for some days.

On the tenth day of the journey, they come to the Moor where it is the end of a range of mountains. It is the hardest place of their journey especially for David. He feels very tired and seems cannot continue the journey. Cluny's cage and Balquhidder, the houses of Aian's friends, become the resting-place for David to recovery from his illness before they continue the journey.

After almost two months having hard and dangerous journey, they come to a place near Lowland. It means that they have already free from the hunting of the Red Fox's party. It becomes the peaceful place along the journey. In this place, David feels as if he has a new spirit of life.

On the next day, they come to the house of Mr. Rankeillor, a lawyer and the man who has conducted the business affairs of David's uncle, and he is also a man who can help David in getting back his inheritance, the House of Shaws. It becomes the end of his journey before he comes to his destination.

With Alan's help of entrapping uncle Ebenezer into confessing that he had had David kidnapped, David could get back the House of Shaws. Finally, David comes into his true and rightful inheritance by being transformed from a poor youth in rags to a rich man, dressed in fine apparel, with a large estate. After achieving all his inheritance, David becomes a proud man. Here, he gains condition of worth that brings him to be so honorable and respectable man in the society. He believes that other people will honor him if he is a rich man. It means that people will aware his identity as a man.

All these points, then, lead the readers to see that what Stevenson actually tries to do. It is to depict or portray David as a typical of a young boy who has high spirit, courage, and motivation to reach his goal from which they can take a lesson to undergo their lives.

### **B.3. David's Personality Development**

Based on the concept of Maslow's hierarchy needs, the development of David's character becomes easier to understand. Maslow regards that human motivations are conducted gradually from the lowest degree until they reach the highest degree. (see Theoretical Framework)

Actually, David Balfour -in his early stage living with his father- has been gratified his first need. They are physiological, safety and security, and love affection. He does not have to work hard to fulfill his physiological needs because everything has been prepared. Meanwhile, living under protection of his father guarantees his need of safety and security gratification. More than that, love affection is satisfied because of the loving and caring atmosphere of his family. Otherwise, all the manifestations of the first three hierarchy needs must fall in the lowest degree when he is compelled to the harshness of reality.

Having little money left by his death father, and having no friends and relatives to go and who will help him to continue his life and to reach his expectation, makes David frustrates. He has no sense of being useful and necessary in the world. Everyone seems not to respect him because he has nothing to be respected by others. As a human he has no self-esteem. So, at this point, the readers can see that David actually finds the difficulty of reality, which bring him to a condition of lack of motivation and self-esteem as a young boy.

David emerges as a pessimist. As most teenagers who still have no clear description or picture of their future, David also feels nothing sure about his own future. Here, David, as the main character in the story, shows that after

the death of his father, Alexander Balfour, he has no hope to continue his life because he has only little money left from his father. He is now a poor young orphan boy who has nothing to do and has no relatives to go.

But after knowing that actually he used to be a rich boy who has a family name, Balfour of Shaws, his spirit of life comes again. It seems a great miracle for David belongs to a rich family. He does not want to pass this good prospect. His motive is to continue his life by going to his rich uncle whom he had hoped for help and advancement. He hopes to have a better future.

From the description above, the writer assumes that David, as a human who has strong will, having a better future by being wealthy, has been the most important part of his life as he is actualizing himself as a valuable and respectful person in society.

Further, at the age of sixteen some one is called on the stage of teenager. Having high imaginations, having great willing to try something new, and having uncertain emotions are some teenagers' identities. As a sixteen-year-old boy, David is a teenager. He is a boy who has a high imagination. He imagines to continue his life and to have a better future. He hopes to go out of his country and finds a better life outside his countryside. If he decides to go out alone, it means that he has to face the reality in which he will meet new people with their different customs and habits. He has to make social relationship with them if he wants to stay alive.

David himself is actually felt alone. He always finds it difficult to stand alone in the harsh reality. He tries to be independent not to rely upon others since

he does not recognizing them. If he, then, has to apply himself at his society, it is because he learns that it is difficult to stay alone, besides he believes that to be acquainted with other, it is especially to stay alive. And if he, finally, succeed to come to his expectation, it is because he has someone who can guide and help him through this terrifying period with deep understanding. Here, the reader can see that the safety and security needs are most readily observed in young children because they are relative helplessness and dependence on adult.

In this condition he has no friends to share feeling. He feels keenly the pangs of loneliness, social ostracism, friendliness, and rejection. He is induced by the absence of friends and loved ones. There is nobody who loves and takes care of him.

Under the circumstance where he is treated unpleasantly by his uncle, the ship crew, and the Highlanders, David has to fight and use all his strength and cunning in order to stay alive in the hostile of Highland's environment. In this case, all his needs come in gratification through the fight, which is sometimes ignoring the moral codes that drive his conduct during his life in Lowlands. As a matter of fact, his physiological needs including the need of food, water, and protection from the extreme temperature of Highland is sufficient in such a difficult way. As an example, David only has to drink sea water and a bottle of brandy given by Alan.

Later, the longing from affection from others, for example, arises after his meeting with Alan. David regards himself having a strong faith and will of success. In preserving his faith David adore Alan, whose courage is

unquestionable undefeated as a commanded army. His adoring to Alan can grow up his courage and spirit of life to continue his journey and not to be afraid of anything. Because Alan seems to give David a protection and maternal love like the ones he got in his family. Moreover, his faithfulness to the toil considers as an attempt to be loved by Alan.

With the spirit given by Alan, David shows his courage in the fighting. Here, he has killed two of the ship crews. And they win the fighting. But David, who will always be a civilian and a man of law, fights with a reluctant courage and kneels down after the victory, is horrified at the sight of the two men he has killed.

Knowing David's condition, Alan tries to entertain David not to be worried toward what he has done. And having Alan as his best friend, he can forget that incident. He feels safe and secure on the side of Alan. Alan is really sensitive to David's condition. Alan always shows his generosity and kindness toward David. Whatever Alan's purpose, his sensitivity drives David from his frightened and loneliness.

Having Alan as his best friend, who cares and loves him, David feels happy and he gets his self-confidence back. As described before that after the death of his father, David feels empty. He has nobody who could help him. It is not surprising that David himself finds it difficult to pass through his life in the harsh reality alone. He needs some one who really gives him love and security. When he is depressed over the absence of love and humanity of his uncle and the ship crew, for instance, he finds the peace in Alan's side. It can be noticed,

then, that love is a basic prerequisite of healthy development of human being.

Having a sufficiency toward the first three needs in the difficult circumstances, however, support the emergence of the fourth one that is the self-esteem needs. Regardless the fact that Alan triggers the sensitivity toward David's condition. When people needs of being safe and secure, and being loved and for loving others have been gratified, their motivating force diminishes, paving the way of self-esteem.

Here, David comes into the fulfillment of self-esteem needs. Alan's love and security can build up David's spirit. He can pass through his dangerous journey, as he remarks that Alan is the best friend for him. He has someone who can guide and help him through this terrifying period with deep understanding. That's why, it becomes the reason for David to continue his journey to come to his goal, getting back his estate from the unlawful owner, uncle Ebenezer.

Once these four sets of needs are fulfilled, no easy task, the person is ready to strive for the highest-level need, self-actualization. Finally, David comes into his true and rightful inheritance by being transformed from a poor youth in rags to a rich man, dressed in fine apparel, with a large estate. After achieving all his inheritance, David becomes a proud man. Here, he gains condition of worth that brings him to be so honorable and respectable man in the society. He believes that other people will honor him if he is a rich man. It means that people will aware his identity as a man.

Consequently what David goes through in the story is basically an experience that is not gone through by most of teenagers in their personality



development in which the task for facing the harsh reality must be dealt with.

His adventure drifting about in Highlands lets him see that reality is harsh and wild. It, then, makes him realize that the real world is not as good as he imagines. It also drives him to grow up since he realizes that no one will help him except himself.

Through his experience of undergoing such unpleasant manners of strangers, the lovely manners of his best friend and the hard social environment of Highlands through his journey, David gradually undergoes mental development. After the series of misfortunes, which is ruined his faith, David can develop his view of real life. These experiences open his eyes to wider insight. He becomes more mature than ever in understanding his life and reality. He soon realizes that everything is possible to color his life. His disastrous adventure has given him meaningful and valuable lesson to face the harsh reality of life.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION**