

## Chapter III

# ANALYSIS

The analysis in this chapter is divided into two sections. The first section describes the intrinsic elements focused on the setting and the character. The second one answers the main problem as stated in the statement of the problem.

### **A. Analysis as Seen from the Intrinsic Elements**

Among the intrinsic elements such as setting, character, plot, and theme, the writer just picks up the first two because they are the most representative elements to support the analysis. This section is divided into three parts. Part one describes the setting that only takes the place and the time of the story. Part two analyzes the personality of the character that is influenced by the emotional environment. And part three is a table of the influence of setting towards character.

#### **A.1. Setting**

In general, the setting in Robinson Crusoe takes place in half of the whole world, that is Europe (England), South America (Brazil), North America (Robinson Crusoe's island), and the other places Robinson Crusoe have been stopped by in his

adventures around the world. In particular, the story mostly takes place, as stated in the full title of the novel, in an uninhabited island on the coast of America, near the mouth of the great river of Orinoco (Oroonoke). The time of the story is in the seventeenth century, beginning in 1632, when Robinson Crusoe was born, until 1694, when he revisits the island.

The first setting in the story is the environment, where Robinson Crusoe was born in the city of York, called by Crusoe's father as a 'middle station'. It is a kind of class of life which :

had the fewest disasters, and was not exposed to so many vicissitudes as the higher or lower part of mankind, ..... was calculated for all kind of virtues, and all kind of enjoyments; that temperance, moderation, quietness, health, society, all agreeable diversions, and all desirable pleasures, were the blessings attending the middle station of life; ..... not enraged with the passion of envy, or secret burning lust of ambition for great things (p. 9-10).

It is obvious that this state is the most peaceful life and the most comfortable condition in the whole world. There is no disaster. There is no passion. It is true if his father says that the middle station is the best state in the world.

The setting, then, moves to Sallee, a Moorish port, a place where Robinson Crusoe has been captured by pirates and made into a slave. He has many thoughts about escape from this place, but for two years he has no chance to escape.

The next setting is in Brazil. After escaping from Sallee, he lands in Brazil and develops a plantation. He becomes a successful planter. His land is wide, so he lives in a great distance even from his nearest neighbor. This condition makes him feel as a man cast away on some desolate island, and he gets lonely.

The feeling of being cast away really happened in the next setting. Robinson Crusoe is cast away on an uninhabited, desert, remote island. It is “upon the coast of Guiana, or the north part of Brazil, beyond the river Amazonas, towards that of the river Orinoco (Oroonoque), commonly called the Great River” (p. 45). It is probably in a tropic place because the climate of the island is hot and having two seasons : dry and wet. From August until October, the weather is wet, it rains almost every day. And in the other months, the sun shines very bright, the air is very hot. The kinds of animals indicate that it is not a place with four seasons (winter, spring, summer, and autumn).

It is a place where he has no society and “no ravenous beasts, no furious wolves or tigers to threaten my life; no venomous creatures or poisonous which I might feed on to my hurt, no savages to murder and devour me” (p. 132). On the desert island, there are many harmless animals, such as goats, fishes, hares, turtles, and birds. Some of them can be hunted and killed to eat.

In this desert island he will not be running out of food. If he wants another kind of food, he will have it by looking for it at the plants. There are many kinds of

eatable plants, that are fruit trees. The land is fertile. Many kinds of plants, such as melons, grapes, lemons, oranges, tobacco, sugar canes, citron trees, cedar trees, cocoa trees, and so on, are growing on the island. The wood is thick enough. There are also savannas. There is no mountain but hills. In short, according to Robinson Crusoe, the island is like a paradise.

On this island, he has some different habitation : a tent, a cave, and a summer home. The tent, his first habitation, is on the shore. It is a temporary little tent. It is surrounded by empty chests and casks, taken from the shipwreck, to fortify it from the unknown danger. His purpose is just to make his provisions safe from rain or sun, and from other man or beast. He considers to find a better and safer place, so he looks for a new location with some advantages. In search of a place proper for this, he finds :

a little plain on the side of a rising hill, whose front towards this little plain was steep as a house-side, so that nothing could come down upon me from the top; on the side of this rock there was a hollow place worn a little way in like the entrance or door of a cave, but there was not really any cave or way into the rock at all (p. 62).

He decides to take this place for his new habitation, and makes a kind of fortification with a very strong fence by using a cable from the ship to ward off dangers. For further safety, he insures that the only means of entrance is by means of a ladder over the top of the tent.

His third place is what he calls a summer home. This place is nicer and has more fertile ground than the other two. This part of the island is so pleasant and so fruitful. In this place he builds a little kind of bower and surrounds it with a strong fence. Here he can sleep very well and stay very secure.

One day Robinson Crusoe becomes aware of a strange coincidence of months that put him in sorrow. According to him, September is a month of misery. His birth becomes the beginning of his evil life. He was born on 30th September 1632, he leaves home on the first September 1651, he leaves his plantation on the first September 1659, and he is cast away on 30th September 1659. The day he cast away is considered as the starting of his grief. It is his unforgettable experience of whole life. All of his miseries begin on the month of September.

There are images of prison and capture in this story. He himself is imprisoned early by some Moors and only escapes after two years with boy named Xury, a captive who soon becomes his helpmate and friend. Once Crusoe is free, however, he sells Xury willingly and only misses him when his plantation grows so large that he needs extra labor. For Crusoe the island is both a prison and a means of attaining spiritual freedom. He can go nowhere, but his soul is free. He can do every thing without permission from anybody. He has a self-responsibility. When he meets Friday, Friday abases himself before Crusoe and Crusoe gives his name as 'Master'. Crusoe gains his freedom only to imprison others.

Robinson Crusoe leaves the desert island on the 19th of December in the year of 1686. Finally, he can escape from the desert, uninhabited island after he has been on it twenty-eight years, two months, and nineteen days. In 1694 he revisits his island.

## **A.2. Character**

There are many characters in the story. The two of them, Robinson Crusoe and Friday, are prominent and can be said as the main characters. Nevertheless, the writer considers Robinson Crusoe as the major character for the reason that he has the biggest role in the story. Consequently, the analysis is only focused on him.

By reason of Roediger's statement and Freud's psychoanalysis in the previous chapter, the writer wants to reveal Robinson Crusoe's mental development. The mental process of Robinson Crusoe can produce his behavior and it can be influenced by the environment around him.

Robinson Crusoe was born on the 30th September, in the year of 1632, of a good family. His father married a woman whose relatives were named Robinson, so his name is Robinson Kreutznaer; but by the usual corruption of words in England, then his name becomes 'Crusoe'. Being the third son of the family, he has two elder brothers : the oldest was killed in a war and the second disappeared. Then his head begins to be filled with wandering thoughts. He does want to travel by ship as he says,

**“I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea.” (p. 8). His desire is against the will of his father, who wants him to stay at home and undergo his ‘middle station’ in life which :**

**the most suited to human happiness, not exposed to the miseries and hardships, the labour and sufferings of the mechanic part of mankind, and not embarrassed with the pride, luxury, ambition, and envy of the upper part of mankind (p. 9).**

**He complies with his father’s will. But a few weeks after, he decides to go to sea because the thought of adventures on the sea is always in his mind. His longing for the sea will not be possible to find if he remains at home. His pride does not allow him to remain in this middle station. He is eighteen years old and thinks that it is the time to make his own decision. It shows that he is a person with strong will and nothing can stop him to get what he wants.**

**On the first of September, 1651, Robinson Crusoe goes on board a ship bound for London without his parents’ permission. The ship gets in a storm. The sea rises in a most frightful manner and the wave is very high. The mood of this scene shows a frightened condition. It is the “most inexpressibly sick in body and terrified in mind” (p.12), there is a fear in Crusoe’s mind. He feels that the wave of the sea will swallow him and he can not rise anymore. In distress he makes many vows and resolutions :**

..... that if it would please God here to spare my life in this one voyage, if ever I got once my foot upon dry land again, I would go directly home to my father, and never set it into a ship again while I lived; that I would take his advice, and never run myself into such miseries as these any more (p. 13).

But as soon as the trouble is over, he forgets his vows and promises. It shows that he is easy to break his promise; he fails to keep his own words.

In this part it is found how stubborn Robinson Crusoe is. Though the storm frightens him so much, but it does not stop him in continuing to go sea. He is an obstinate person. His comrade talks to him with a very grave and concerned tone :

“you ought never to go sea any more; you ought to take this for a plain and visible token that you are not to be a seafaring man ..... but as you made this voyage for a trial, you see what a taste Heaven has given you of what you are to expect if you persist ..... if you do not go back, wherever you go, you will meet with nothing but disasters and disappointments, till your father’s words are fulfilled upon you.” (p. 19).

He thinks about it for a while; he struggles with himself what trend of life he should take, and whether he should go home or go to sea. If he goes home, he is ashamed to be laughed at among the neighbors, especially his parents. Finally, he decides to go to



sea because he finds his old longing still unsatisfied. He takes a vessel bound to the coast of Africa, a voyage to Guinea. This voyage is successful.

Crusoe's materialism is apparent as he is able to turn forty pounds, which is invested in toys and trifles for trading, into a three hundred pound profit. It is why he, then, becomes a sailor and a merchant. Before he goes to sea again, he leaves two hundred pounds with his friend's widow for safe keeping. This aspect of his character will be greatly emphasized later when he is cast away on the desert island. There he will collect every possible type of goods, some of which will be of no use to him.

He has another voyage to Canary Islands, or rather between those islands and the African shore, but he is captured by Turkish pirates and carried into Sallee as a prisoner and a slave. He thinks of his circumstance :

At this surprising change of my circumstances, from a merchant to a miserable slave, I was perfectly overwhelmed; and now I looked back upon my father's prophetic discourse to me, that I should be miserable and have none to relieve me, which I thought was now so effectually brought to pass that I could not be worse; that now the hand of Heaven had overtaken me, and I was undone without redemption (p. 23).

He does not believe that the circumstance is caused by his father's words that he will meet a miserable experience if he leaves home. It is just the way of his life, he has to experience and taste the misery occasionally.

Two years after, he escapes from his master with another slave, Xury. They sail for some days and are saved by a Portuguese ship. In this part, Crusoe's character shows that he has ability to manipulate people and to win their loyalty as he is able to completely subject Xury to his own will.

.... he offered me also sixty pieces of eight more for my boy Xury, which I was loath to take, not that I was not willing to let the captain have him, but I was very loath to sell the poor boy's liberty who had assisted me so faithfully in procuring my own. However, when I let him know my reason, he owned it to be just and offered me this medium, that he would give the boy an obligation to set him free in ten years if he turned Christian; upon this, and Xury saying he was willing to go to him, I let the captain have him (p. 37-8).

He lands safely in Brazil and, then, lives there as a planter. The scene in this part shows Robinson Crusoe's achievement as a successful man. He starts his fortune by buying a land and developing a plantation. He begins increasing his wealth and business, and discovers that he is "coming into the very middle station, or upper degree of low life, which my father advised me to before" (p. 39). He is amused by this fact because he could have stayed at home and achieved at the same position without all of his adventures. Actually, he is able to prove that he can achieve the success in wealth and business without his father's assistance.

Nevertheless, he feels that he lives in a new world, among strangers and savages in a wilderness, and he has nobody to converse with. He lives just like a man cast away on some desolate island and has nobody there but himself. He is rich, but he feels lonely.

His materialism is showing up again in his successful plantation. He acquires more land, goods, and money. His plantation needs more workers and he realizes that he needs Xury, not because of his feelings for the boy but because he could have been useful as a slave. It shows that Crusoe embraces the concept of slavery. He had made the servant Xury swear to be loyal to him and then he makes a plan to go to Africa to buy slaves for himself and for neighboring planters. He makes the plan for desiring to acquire more wealth. Though he is a materialist, he is a careful person. He makes a formal will :

disposing of my plantation and effects, in case of my death, making the captain of the ship that had saved my life, as before, my universal heir, but obliging him to dispose of my effects as I had directed in my will, one half of the produce being to himself and the other to be shipped to England (p. 44).

He does not want his plantation being neglected if something happened on him in doing the plan.

So far, his struggle against nature is not quite apparent; but as the plan starts to work out, the real struggle against the nature begins. Then, he goes on board "in an

evil hour, on the 1st of September, 1659, being the same day eight years that I went from my father and mother at Hull” (p. 44). Unfortunately, Robinson Crusoe and his crew are caught in a violent tornado, or hurricane. The wind blows terribly for twelve days and they can do nothing but drive and let the sea toss them about. During this storm, one of the crew died and one man and a boy were washed overboard. When the storm abated, they discover that they are “upon the coast of Guiana, or the north part of Brazil, beyond the river Amazonas, towards that of the river Orinoco (Oroonoque), commonly called the Great River” (p. 45). Knowing that the ship is damaged, they decide to go to Barbados to repair the ship. But a second storm comes and blows so violently that the ship is cast upon the sandy coast of an island. The waves are so high that the ship can break up any minute. They are in distress, they just sit looking at each other and expecting death every moment.

With great effort, they manage to get a lifeboat into the high waves and everyone boards it. After rowing part way to shore, a furious wave, mountain-like, comes on them, and it breaks up the boat and separates all the men. In this scene, the nature shows its strength, even does not give them a time to say “O God!” for they are all swallowed up in a moment.

Being separated from the others, then Robinson Crusoe must help himself. He has to survive by struggling against the sea. When he is under the big wave, he swims as hard as possible so as not to be drawn back to sea. He is almost out of breath when

the wave finally broke, and he can feel the ground under him. But immediately he sees a big wave comes after him and buries him under twenty or thirty feet of water. Even though the sea gets him in trouble, he does not panic. He still can use his ratio to find a way out of the furious sea, because no one will save his live but himself. His struggle has not ceased yet, twice more he is covered by huge waves, the last one being nearly fatal for him, for the sea :

having hurried me along as before, landed me, or rather dashed me, against a piece of a rock, ..... for the blow, taking my side and breast, beat the breath as it were quite out of my body; ..... but I recovered a little before the return of the waves, and seeing I should be covered again with the water, I resolved to hold fast by a piece of the rock (p. 49).

He holds the rock for a while, and when there is a chance, with the strength left in him, he runs as fast as he can to the shore. The atmosphere of this setting shows the persistence of Robinson Crusoe in successful struggle against nature.

After getting to the shore he lifts his arms and thanks God that he is still alive. He finds out that no one soul is saved but himself. He still can not believe he could get on shore as he sees how far the ship lies off. Knowing that he has nothing but a knife, a tobacco-pipe, and a little tobacco, he comes into terrible agonies of mind, that for a while he runs about like a mad-man. He is in a dreadful freedom. He has no clothes to change, nor anything either to eat or drink, and neither has a weapon to hunt and kill

any creature to eat or to defend himself against wild animal. In this condition, Robinson Crusoe's character shows that he is a rationalist and careful person. He finds fresh water and puts a little tobacco in his mouth to prevent hunger. Then, he looks for a bushy tree to avoid himself being eaten by wild beasts, climbs and sleeps on it.

The next day Robinson Crusoe gets another thought of his grief :

..... I saw evidently that if we (he and his crew) had kept on board, we had been all safe, that is to say, we had all got safe on shore, and I had not been so miserable as to be left entirely destitute of all comfort and company, as I now was : this forced tears from my eyes ..... (p. 52),

because the ship is not entirely broken. The quarter of the ship is free from the water, it means that all that part is dry. This fact distresses him so much that he begins to cry, but he quickly quits and plans to get to the shipwreck.

The nature gives its friendliness that is helpful for him to furnish himself with many things. He goes to the ship, which had been carried away by the tide almost to the shore, to save some of the things that he can use later. He salvages all the unspoiled provisions, such as bread, rice, three Dutch cheeses, five pieces of dried goat's flesh, European corn, biscuit, rum, some cordial waters, a box of sugar, and a barrel of fine flour. He finds two pistols, a small bag of shot, two swords, and two barrels of gun powder. He also takes some tools such as saw, ax, hammer, nails, spikes, screwjack, and hatchets. He takes all the men's clothes that he can find, and a

spare fore-topsail, hammock, and some bedding. He also finds some books including three Bibles. For some days he moves all the things from the shipwreck to the shore on a raft made by himself. Fortunately, he has salvaged everything when a storm comes so hard that the shipwreck is nowhere to be seen.

For some of his provisions being eaten by wild animals, he decides to make a little tent and brings everything into it, so they will not be spoiled by rain or sun. He fortifies the tent from other man or beast. He does not want his effort to be useless.

His materialism and his acquisitiveness are very obvious in this scene. From the ship he finds about 36 pounds value in money, some European and Brazilian coins, some pieces of eight, some gold and silver. He is amused at the sight of the money because he realizes that of all the things he brought off the ship, this money will have the least value for him in his present condition :

I smiled to myself at the sight of this money. "O drug!" said I aloud, "what art thou good for? Thou art not worth to me, no, not the taking off of the ground; one of those knives is worth all this heap; I have no manner of use for thee; e'en remain where thou art and go to the bottom as a creature whose life is not worth saving." However, upon second thoughts, I took it away, and wrapping all this in a piece of canvas, I began to think of making another raft ..... (p. 60).

He thinks that they may be useful to him some time or another, in one side, and, in the other side, because he is hungry and greedy, needing anything that will reestablish him as a human being and as a man, not as a savage. The atmosphere of this setting is greedy. His thought of needing the money some time shows that he is an optimist. His optimism is escaping from the island and using the money then.

Robinson Crusoe discovers that he is on an island with no inhabitant but he himself, the other living things are many kinds of animals. He is horribly alone. His only friends are a dog (it is a trusty servant to him for many years) and two cats taken from the ship. He wants to have the dog talk to him, but he knows that it is impossible.

In the loneliness, he is really concerned with his own protection and safety against unknown dangers. Therefore, he looks for a new location with some advantages: "health and fresh water, ..... shelter from the heat of the sun, ..... security from ravenous creatures, ..... a view to sea, that if God sent any ship in sight (p. 61-2). He finds a flat place on the side of a hill, thinks that it is a proper place, and determines to pitch his tent there. He makes a type of fortification around the tent.

He decides, then, to keep his daily activities into an account or a journal whose main purpose is to keep the track of time. He follows a time schedule, every morning he walks out with his gun for several hours, works until noon, eats lunch, takes a nap for a couple hour, and works again until evening. It shows that he likes everything put in order. All his provisions and tools are well stored and organized.



He passionately prays when the shadow of despair comes near. It is shown on April 16th, he is taken by surprise and is terribly frightened by an earthquake. The phenomenon of nature causes part of the roof of his tent at the cave messed up. The ground shakes three times and fills him with such horror that makes him distress and cries out, "Lord have mercy upon me!". Another example when he is very ill and shivering. He gets violent pains and fever that makes him frightened and apprehensive. He becomes very weak and after the sickness is gone, he cries out, "Lord look upon me! Lord pity me! Lord have mercy upon me!". His illness causes him to re-evaluate his thankfulness to God and to reappraisal his duty to God. He begins a serious reading of the Bible and believes that God has not forsaken him. He also believes that God is on his side, because he seldom meets difficulties, almost never, in his loneliness. The nature is friendly and always supports his struggle for life so that he can survive in facing the condition without human aid.

On May 1st, Robinson Crusoe looks out to the sea and sees pieces of ship that has been blown to shore by a hurricane the night before. He salvages everything from the ship, everything that is in good condition, such as a great deal of pieces of timber and boards, and two or three hundred weights of iron. It also shows his materialism.

He is observant and quick-learning, specially about nature. When he plans to salvage many things from the shipwrecks, he knows when to go and when to go back

by observing the tide. He finds the best way how to kill a goat :

I observed, if they (the goats) saw me in the valleys, though they were upon the rocks, they would run away as in a terrible fright; but if they were feeding in the valleys, and I was upon the rocks, they took no notice of me; from whence I concluded, that by the position of their optics, their sight was so directed downward that they did not readily see objects that were above them; so afterwards I took this method (p. 64).

Also by observing the regularity of nature, he finds that he is able to predict accurately the exact divisions of the year so that he knows reasonably well when he can plant and when he cannot.

He is diligent and a hard worker, also a thrift person. It can be seen when he uses his ingenuity to make tools to support his live, such as table, chair, canoe, etc. He also learns to make baskets, little pots, dishes, pitchers, and to bake breads. He wants to make his life comfortable. He makes everything by himself since nobody there to fulfill his need in tools. He has never wasted his time. What he can do at that moment he will do it immediately without adjournment.

Though he is a smart and careful person, once he makes a mistake, that is making a canoe that cannot get into the water for it is too heavy to move. First he cuts down a huge cedar tree, then he spends several months hewing off the branches and hacking out the inside, "till I had brought it to be a very handsome piragua, and big

enough to have carried six and twenty men” (p. 127). When at last it is finished, after so many months of wearisome work, he is delighted with it. Now Crusoe realizes what he should have thought of at the very beginning : the piragua lies about a hundred yards from the shore, and the ground slopes uphill to the creek. He does not believe that all his labor has been thrown away. He thinks of cutting a canal for it, and even starts the digging. But when he begins to make some calculations about length and depth, he finds that “by the number of hands I had, being none but my own, it must have been ten or twelve years before I should have gone through with it” (p. 128). It shows that how a good idea is capable of blinding a person to all secondary considerations. Crusoe’s idea is to get off the island, and, with this sudden realization of how that might be accomplished, he goes to work on his large canoe without another thought.

Because Robinson Crusoe lives in a tropical place that has hot climate, he needs clothes to protect his skin from the sun. Therefore, he makes his clothes by himself, either cap, shirts, breeches, shoes, or umbrella, which all of them are made of the skin of goat. He is creative. His appearance is like a barbarous shape, but he becomes accustomed to it. This part shows how he survives and struggles against the tropical condition.

In such a dress Robinson Crusoe explores the island again. On his journey, he catches a young parrot and teaches it to speak. It shows that he does need someone to

talk to. He is frightened to be alone. He really wants to hear a man's voice. When the parrot, finally, can speak a few words, he is happy for hearing another voice. He feels that the parrot is someone who can talk with him.

This time he completely explores the island. On the other side of the desert island, he finds that it is richer and more fertile. The place appears "so fresh, so green, so flourishing, everything being in a constant verdure, or flourish of spring, that it looked like a planted garden" (p. 101). He decides to build a summer home there. Robinson Crusoe forms a new world for himself. He begins to believe that he is the king and the lord of the island, with the right of possession. He thinks that this is all his own. He becomes an egocentric person. His feeling of being a king becomes greater when he succeeds in domesticating and breeding some island goats.

Although being ego-centrist, he is self-reliant or independent. His character is forced by the condition of having no other human aid. He can live without anyone else, he can live alone. He is a resourceful individualist. He makes everything he needs by himself. He is an inventive person. With whatever there is, he tries to make something that can be useful to comfort his life. For instance, he makes his clothes from the dried goatskin; he makes his habitation from nature (the cave) and covers it with the sail from the shipwreck; and he makes a little boat from a tree.

For being alone he has a self-responsibility. He is responsible for himself. Everything he does is for himself, not for any body else. He has not to be responsible

for other man because he lives in an uninhabited island. He must think of himself; how he comforts himself, how he gets some food, how he struggles to survive and keep alive on the desert island.

Sometimes Robinson Crusoe is pleased to be on the desert island. He realizes that on the island his wants are supplied, he has more materials than he needed to work with, and he is delivered from temptations. He suffers neither from lust, pride, nor greed. He finds his life to be much easier than before, and he thanks to God for it. But sometimes he expresses sorrow for his fate and desires by heart and soul to be rescued from his misery, from the loneliness.

One day, he finds a footprint on the shore, which is very obvious to be seen in the sand. He is very afraid of another's presence. He is frightened :

I stood like one thunderstruck, or as if I had seen an apparition; I listened, I looked round me, I could hear nothing, nor see anything; I went up to a rising ground to look farther; I went up the shore and down the shore, but it was all one, I could see no other impression but that one; I went to it again to see if there were any more, and to observe if it might not be my fancy; but there was no room for that, for there was exactly the very print of a foot, toes, heel, and every part of a foot; ..... but terrified to the last degree, looking behind me at every two or three steps, mistaking every bush and tree, and fancying every stump at a distance to be a man (p. 152).

His mental state is shown by his fluctuating moods after he finds the footprint. After so many years in loneliness, the finding a print of a man's naked foot, which is larger than his, makes him very shocked and frightened. He can not sleep the entire night. He makes another wall to fortify his habitation so that now he has a double wall. His fear makes him leave all his confidence in God. But soon he turns to the Bible for comfort and begins to pray to God to protect him from danger. He lives in uneasiness, but for a few years there is no sign of another human life.

Until one day, he is horrified to find the shore spread with skulls, hands, feet, and other bones of human bodies and see a circle "where it is supposed the savage wretches had sat down to their inhuman feastings upon the bodies of their fellow creatures" (p. 163). He rushes back to his habitation, and thanks God that he has never reached this level of degeneracy. It is his eighteenth year on the island, alone but survive. After that he makes no fires or uses his gun, for the reason that it may be seen or heard. But, then, he continues his daily activities with no fear anymore.

His fear comes again when he is surprised by a fire on the shore and sees nine savages sitting around it. After they go away from the island, he finds the remains of human bodies. Luckily, there is no sign of them until his twenty-fourth year.

After a very great storm with a great deal of lightning and thunder in the night before, Robinson Crusoe sees a wreck of a ship. He wishes that at least one have escaped so that he can have a companion to talk with. Driven both by a need for

possessions and a need for companionship, he decides to go to the shipwreck to see what it holds and to see if anyone is alive.

“O that there had been but one or two, nay, or but one soul, saved out of this ship, to have escaped to me, that I might but have had one companion, one fellow creature to have spoken to me and to have conversed with!” In all the time of my solitary life, I never felt so earnest, so strong a desire after the society of my fellow creatures, or so deep a regret at the want of it (p. 185).

But he finds none alive but a half-starved dog, and it becomes his companion instead of his first dog that has died. He also finds many things including the useless things, such as cordial waters, bottles ornamented with silver, sweetmeats, shirts, handkerchiefs, and three great bags of money and gold bars. His materialism and optimism (in escaping from the island) is showing up again in this scene, because he brings the money with him and he feels “satisfied I might have loaded my canoe several times over with money, which, if I had ever escaped to England, would have lain here safe enough till I might have come again and fetched it” (p. 190). He realizes that he is very rich now, but it is all useless to him in his present condition.

When Robinson Crusoe finds that one of his dreams, that is rescuing a savage from cannibalism and he makes a decision that the only way he may escape the island is to capture a savage, becomes reality, he sacrifices his safety to save another. He

does it not by conscious choice, but by instinct that it is a Christian duty to save another human being. He gives him food and clothes because the savage is completely naked.

Having been lonely for so many years structures him no trusting in any one because has no human contact, and though he saves another he still does not trust the savage. His untrustworthiness is shown by separating the place to sleep. He gets in a dilemma : he is torn between a desperate longing for companionship and a fear of the stranger who may kill and eat him.

The next day, he names the savage Friday. It is from the day he saves the savage's life, and Friday is very grateful to him. Friday is considered as his servant because he gives himself up to Crusoe to serve him as a thankful expression for saving his live :

..... he came running to me, laying himself down again upon the ground, with all the possible signs of an humble, thankful disposition, making a many antic gestures to show it. .... made all the signs to me of subjection, servitude, and submission imaginable, to let me know how he would serve me as long as he lived (p. 202).

He, then, teaches Friday to say 'Master' and lets Friday know that is to be Crusoe's name. And the scene shows that though he lives far away from his plantation and, especially, from civilization, Robinson Crusoe still embraces the concept of slavery.



Robinson Crusoe is very happy in having a companion so that he can make conversations with another that has never done for many years. It is his first time talking to someone else, after nearly twenty-six years he has never spoken with a man, though Friday does not understand his language. He teaches Friday his language to make their conversations easier. He also teaches Friday about religion. Then they live together and Crusoe's struggle against nature is easier for there is another to help. His need for another, because a man as a social individual needs another to make social interaction, is fulfilled.

His dilemma is fading away for believing that there is no more a faithful, loving, sincere servant like Friday. One example shows how faithful Friday is when Crusoe has a plan to go to Friday's country. They will make a big boat, go there, and Friday will go home. Friday refuses the idea. Friday does not want to go anywhere, even though to his own home, without his master. Friday chooses to die rather than lets his master go alone without him on his side.

For three more years, they live on the island. They work together to make a boat to escape. When the boat is finished, Robinson Crusoe thinks that his deliverance is near at hand. But they can not get out of the island immediately because they have other companions, also by saving them from the cannibals. They find out that the prisoners are Friday's father and a Spaniard. Friday's great joy in meeting his father touches Crusoe's heart.

The desert island is now inhabited, Crusoe again thinks of himself as a king, because :

First of all, the whole country was my own mere property, so that I had an undoubted right of dominion. Secondly, my people were perfectly subjected. I was absolute lord and lawgiver; they all owed their lives to me, and were ready to lay down their lives for me (p. 236).

He also pleases himself that in his kingdom he allows complete religious freedom, there are three different religions : Friday is a Protestant, his father is a pagan, and the Spaniard is a Papist.

Crusoe begins to think about trying to return to civilization. He sends Friday's father and the Spaniard to Friday's tribe to bring back the other white men who become prisoners of the cannibals. With many more men he wishes that the plan of return to civilization will be successful. Before he returns, however, a ship with a mutinous crew arrives on the island. Crusoe rescues the captain and regains control of most of the mutineers, and seizes their ship. He is able to lead and govern others because he has learned the difficult humility of leading and governing himself. Now the island is inhabited by many, and it makes him happy for having many companies.

It also makes him convince that he is the king of the island. His egocentrism is more obvious in this part than in the other ones. He is really an ego-centrist. He imagines himself a king in his kingdom (the island), surrounded by his servants – Poll

(the parrot), his dogs, his cats, his goats, and Friday, then the other companions -- and that everything on the island is at his complete command.

Seeing the ship at his command because he successfully seizes the ship, he is nearly fainted with reality of his upcoming escape :

I was at first ready to sink down with the surprise. For I saw my deliverance indeed visibly put into my hands, all things easy, and a large ship just ready to carry me away whither I pleased to go. At first, for some time, I was not able to answer him one word; but as he had taken me in his arms, I held fast by him or I should have fallen to the ground (p. 267).

He does not forget to thank God for his deliverance. On December 19th, in the year of 1686, they leave the worst mutineers on the island and sail off for civilization. After twenty-eight years, two months, and nineteen days, eventually, Robinson Crusoe can escape from the desert island.

On the 11th of June, 1687, Robinson Crusoe arrives in England having been thirty-five years absent. He finds that his parents have died. And due to his long absence, he finds that he has become a very wealthy man. It is because his money left to his friend's widow for safe keeping and the income of his plantation has been collected so much. Arranging all his business and settling himself, Crusoe marries and has three children.

After the death of his wife, he decides to visit his island. The last part of the story shows that Robinson Crusoe does not ignore the island and the people in it. He cares about them, he is very concerned about their lives. He has a sense of belonging to the island because he had lived there for over quarter of a century. The island and the entire population of it are his responsibility because he has claimed that the island is his.

In 1694, he visits the colony and brings them supplies of all necessary things and two skilled workmen, a carpenter and a smith. Besides this, he shares the property and the island into parts with the inhabitants. He gives it to them. He decides not to live in his island anymore. He lets the island controlled and taken care by the people. It also shows that Robinson Crusoe is not an ego-centrist anymore.

### **A.3. Table of Setting and Character: The Influence of Setting towards Character**

The table below shows the influence of the setting, physically and emotionally, towards the character of Robinson Crusoe. How a certain circumstance or condition can influence Robinson Crusoe's character. The table also has a function to make the setting and the character clearer.

SETTING	CHARACTER
<p><b><i>1. Before being cast away</i></b></p> <p>1. In the middle station in the city of York, England : the most peaceful life and the most comfortable condition in the world.</p> <p>2. Going to sea for the first time : getting a stormy weather.</p> <p>3. In Sallee : captured by pirates and becomes a slave.</p> <p>4. On a sea far from Sallee : after escapes from his master with Xury, the other slave.</p> <p>5. In Brazil : his plantation.</p> <p>6. In his plantation : planning to go to Africa to buy slaves.</p> <p>7. On the way to Africa : caught in a very violent tornado.</p>	<p><b>1. Disagreement and strong-willed</b> He does not agree with his father to stay at home. He decides to go to sea to satisfy his longing for the sea.</p> <p><b>2. Frightened</b> Being a vows-and-promises-maker in distress. But as soon as the trouble is over, he is a promise-breaker.</p> <p><b>3. Escape</b> The thought of escaping is always in his mind.</p> <p><b>4. Ungrateful person and manipulator</b> Xury helps him and becomes his servant, but he sells Xury to the captain, who has saved them, as if it is Xury's own will.</p> <p><b>5. Rich</b> He achieves the success in wealth and business. He is rich, but lonely.</p> <p><b>6. Materialist and unsatisfied person</b> He is a materialist for being a never-satisfied person. He wants more in achieving wealth.</p> <p><b>7. Distress and survivor</b> The others are swept away. In distress he has to struggle against nature. He is a good fighter, and he survives.</p>

<p><b><i>II. Being cast away</i></b></p> <p><b>8. On an uninhabited, desert, and remote island : cast away.</b></p> <p><b>9. In the shipwreck : finding some money.</b></p> <p><b>10. A flat place on the side of a hill.</b></p> <p><b>11. An earthquake and a fever.</b></p> <p><b>12. Nature : the sea, the hill and the weather.</b></p> <p><b>13. Peaceful life.</b></p>	<p><b>8. Rationalist</b> Knowing that no soul is saved but himself, he thanks God. Finding that he is alone on the island, he is very sad. But, soon, he makes a plan to go to the shipwreck to salvage everything that may be useful later.</p> <p><b>9. Greedy and optimist</b> He is a very materialist. He takes all the money. Nevertheless, he has optimism, because he thinks to use the money when he is out of the island.</p> <p><b>10. Alert</b> He pitches his tent and makes a type of fortification around it. He is really concerned with his protection and safety against unknown dangers.</p> <p><b>11. Fear and religious person</b> He is frightened and calls out for God. After they are over, he re-evaluates his thankfulness and reappraisal his duty to God.</p> <p><b>12. Observer and forecaster</b> Observing the tide, the goats, and reading the weather. After observing, he can forecast the thing he has to do.</p> <p><b>13. Creative and smart</b> To comfort his life, he makes everything by himself. He makes table, chair, basket, dishes, clothes, and bakes breads.</p>
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<p>14. In the wood : cutting trees.</p> <p>15. Being alone.</p> <p>16. On the shore : finding a footprint.</p> <p><i>III. Having companion</i></p> <p>17. An afternoon on the beach : meeting Friday and other companions.</p> <p>18. On the seized ship : escape from the island.</p> <p><i>IV. After escaping from the island</i></p> <p>19. His island : re-visited.</p>	<p><b>14. Canoe maker</b> Having an idea to get out of the island, he makes a mistake in making a canoe. It is too heavy to be moved and too far from the shore.</p> <p><b>15. Loneliness</b> He catches a parrot and teaches it to speak. He needs a friend to talk.</p> <p>• <b>16. Shocked</b> He is very startled and scared in seeing the footprint.</p> <p><b>17. Saver, slave-driver and ego-centrist</b> Saving some savages and human beings from cannibalism, he is very happy to have some friends. But he makes Friday his servant, he still embraces the concept of slavery. He thinks that everything on the island is his, so he believes that he is the king of the island.</p> <p><b>18. Happy, back to civilization</b> With the others help, eventually, he can get out of the island. He is very happy to return to civilization.</p> <p><b>19. Ownership and responsibility</b> He has become a very rich man. After arranging his business, he visits and brings all necessary things to his island. He still cares about it and the people in it.</p>
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## **B. Analysis of the Main Problem**

After describing the setting and the character in Robinson Crusoe, now the writer answers the main problem. There are three problems; they are about Robinson Crusoe's struggle, loneliness, and spirit. Each problem is in separate part, therefore, this section is divided into three parts.

### **B.1. Robinson Crusoe's Survival**

In the beginning of the story, Robinson Crusoe's struggle against nature is not quite apparent because he lives in society, in a lot of people. He is helped by others if he is in trouble. For example, after escaping from Sallee, he and Xury are saved by a Portuguese captain; after getting a storm, he gets an advice from a comrade to stop going to sea (the comrade cares about him because he sees that Crusoe has no talent to become a seaman), but he does not quit, he continues his adventure. For several years he has no difficulties in performing his life. As a member of society, he performs his function as a social individual. He has social interaction with the other members. He has relationship with another.

Indeed, his struggle for living against nature begins when his ship caught in a stormy weather and it breaks up in a minute. He is separated from all his friends because a very big wave comes to them. Here, he really uses his strength to get out of the furious sea. It shows how he struggles against nature. He fights to keep alive, he



never gives up to get the shore, he has a strong will. He is successfully safe to the shore and he survives. After getting to the shore, the struggle and survival are continued.

He is cast away on a desert island, which is uninhabited, remote and isolated from other islands. Knowing that he is alone, he can not depend himself on the other. He must prepare and fulfill everything by himself. He has nobody who helps him. He has no human aid. He is really depended on himself and his environment : nature. To keep alive he has to eat and the island has already supplied him with food, such as plants, animals, and water. Then, it is his task how to get food. He learns to hunt, to tame and breed goats, farming, and looking for fresh water to drink. If he does not learn about them, he may not survive.

Meanwhile, to keep him and his provision from the rain and the sun, he builds a shelter. He pitches a tent on the shore, and piles all empty chests and casks up in a circle round it to fortify it from unknown danger, either wild beasts or men. But he feels that his tent is safeless because it is in an open place, accordingly, he seeks a proper place to keep him from any danger. When he finds the wanted place, he builds his new habitation and makes it like a fortification : a very strong fence round it with a type of tricky entrance. The way he chooses the place and builds his habitation shows that he uses his instinct in order to survive in a land, which is strange and could be dangerous and harmful for him.

Robinson Crusoe is a good survivor. He survives because he learns to read nature -- learns how the tides flow so that he can get in and out of the harbor to fish without drowning, learns when and when not to plant, learns how to tame and breed the goats. He ultimately imposes his will upon nature and learns to control his immediate environment. He is helped in this purpose by tools that he brought from the shipwrecked boat as well as his ability to make new ones. As his mechanical ability becomes greater, he moves to more advanced forms of technology, firing pottery, baking bread, and producing other equipment, such as table, chair, dishes, bowl, a kind of lamp, clothes, etc.

By reading nature and making efforts to struggle against nature, he can well survive. If he does not learn farming (when has to plant and when has not to), probably he will not survive by depending only on the plants and animals in the island. He plants a field with wheat, corn, and rice. When the time of harvest comes, he will cook the rice and the corn, and bake breads from the wheat. Moreover, the island is rich with many kinds of eatable plants, for example, fruit trees. Therefore, his effort in getting food results in the situation that he will not be running out of food.

Robinson Crusoe also learns how to protect his skin from the sun until he becomes accustomed to it. When he discovers that his clothes are beginning to decay, he improvises his own clothes made of goatskin. He realizes that though there is excessive heat on the island, he can not go naked because of the burning rays of the

sun. He makes a cap, which is big, high and shapeless, with a flap hanging down behind to keep the sun and the rain running into his neck. Besides the cap, he also makes shirts, breeches, shoes, and umbrella of dried goatskin. It shows that he can survive in a tropical condition.

Actually, he has a problem of allocating his time between sleep, gathering food, building shelter, etc., but he can handle it by arranging his time. In the morning he walks out for several hours to gather food, either hunting, farming, fishing, or picking fruits. Working until noon, having lunch, and afterwards he takes a nap for a couple hour. In the afternoon he works again until evening; he works for building his habitation, making canoe, and making tools. Then, he has dinner and sleeps at night. In addition, he worships to God by reading the Bible every day.

In changing of life Robinson Crusoe needs adaptation and he is successful in adaptation. If he is not adaptive to the new condition, he will not survive. He must learn to adapt himself to the climate, from the four-season country to the tropical one. He must adapt himself to the environment, from the society to the uninhabited island. His adaptability to changing conditions is remarkable, he has no difficulty in changing his life. He has the physical strength to sustain his life. He struggles against nature and is forced to use his wit to survive, because the instinct for survival is one of the strongest of all instincts. Since he is adaptable, he has a chance of surviving.

## **B.2. The Overcoming of His Loneliness**

The life change from a society, which has many people, to an uninhabited island makes Robinson Crusoe live in loneliness. Since knowing that he has no one to live with, he is very sad. He does not know anything to do without another. He has no human aid. He is terribly alone.

For several years his companions are only animals, they are two dogs, two cats, and goats. His dogs and cats, which come from the shipwrecks, become his trusty servants for years. Actually, he needs, at least, one friend to talk with, and it is impossible to have the dogs or the cats talk to him.

One day, when he explores the island, he catches a young parrot. He gives it name, Poll, and teaches it to speak. He is very happy to hear a such of man's voice though it comes from the parrot. He feels that he has somebody else to talk. Because living in loneliness for years, once he is ever frightened hearing Poll's voice, but he is glad that the voice is not from anybody else.

To throw away his loneliness, Robinson Crusoe occupies himself with making many tools to comfort himself. He makes a table, a chair, dishes, bowls, a kind of lamp, etc., even clothes and a canoe (or piragua), to assume that he lives in civilization. It means that he is terrified by the loneliness. He also occupies himself with breeding goats. He finds many wild goats in the island, decides to bring and domesticate a pair of them to breed. After a few years, he has his own goats. He is

rather consoled by having many companions. Although they can not talk, they always accompany him, they can be his trusty friends, and they never have any complain.

His need for companionship of the same race, the same human being, is quite apparent at the time he finds a shipwreck by the shore. He wishes that, at least, one man is safe from the wreck to have spoken to him and to have conversed with. From the shore until inside the ship, he constantly prays to God, he really wants a friend. Unfortunately, every man in the ship is dead. He only finds a dog, and it becomes his friend instead of his first dog that has died. He remains has no friend to talk.

In his loneliness and in the need of a friend, Robinson Crusoe becomes closer to God. He talks to God. The condition of life gives him a thought that he needs to increase his worship to God. In his prayers, he includes and expresses all his problems such as his sorrow, his suffer, his loneliness, his fear, his regret, his disappointment, and also his happiness. He makes conversations with God, but they are just monologues, whereas he really needs is dialogue.

Eventually, Robinson Crusoe has a friend, Friday, and he can have dialogue with the new companion after twenty-five years in loneliness. He meets Friday when he saves Friday from the other cannibals who wants to kill and eat Friday as their victim. He has sacrificed his safety in order to save another human being. Friday can not speak English, but Crusoe teaches him to. He is very happy has a friend like Friday who is faithful, grateful, and good worker. When Friday has not spoken English yet,

Crusoe has conversations with by making signs or using body language. And the type of language is unused when Friday has spoken Crusoe's language. Having a companion does not make Crusoe forgetting God, he thanks God for his happiness. Moreover, Crusoe teaches Friday about religion, and they have the worship together.

Indeed, Robinson Crusoe has a morale stamina to accept his isolation. His stamina in accepting the loneliness is remarkable. In the condition of being alone does not make him in prolong sadness. When the feeling of loneliness comes, immediately he brings himself to God to wash away his loneliness and beg Him to end up his sorrow; or occupy himself with working to waste his time. The lonely life does not bury him in desperation. He struggles to face and overcome his loneliness.

### **B.3. The Spirit of Robinson Crusoe**

Spirit, which is a kind of vitality in having ability to endure, survive and continue living, is possessed by Robinson Crusoe to struggle against nature on the desert island. If he does not have spirit in performing his lonely-life, he will live in desperation. But it is not occurred to him because he does not give any chance of desperate to come in his live, even in his heart and mind. The spirit makes him never give up to continue his struggle. He has a hope of escaping himself from his solitary and fearful existence. By having the kind of hope, it shows his optimism that supports his spirit to keep and stay alive.

Once Robinson Crusoe sets a list about the good against the evil of his condition. He makes the list to consider what kind of thing he should do.

<b>Evil</b>	<b>Good</b>
*I am cast upon a horrible desolate island, void of all hope of recovery.	*But I am alive, and not drowned, as all my ship's company was.
*I am singled out and separated, as it were, from all the world to be miserable.	*But I am singled out too from all the ship's crew to be spared from death; and He that miraculously saved me from death can deliver me from this condition.
*I am divided from mankind, a solitaire, one banished from human society.	*But I am not starved and perishing on a barren place, affording no sustenance.
*I have no clothes to cover me.	*But I am in a hot climate, where if I had clothes, I could hardly wear them.
*I am without any defence or means to resist any violence of man or beast.	*But I am cast on an island, where I see no wild beasts to hurt me, as I saw on the coast of Africa. And what if I had been shipwrecked there ?
*I have no soul to speak to, or relieve me.	*But God wonderfully sent the ship in near enough to the shore, that I have gotten out so many necessary things as will either supply my wants, or enable me to supply myself even as long as I live. (p. 69).

After reviewing the good and the evil sides of his condition, he realizes that, nevertheless, God and nature are on his side, so that he has much to be thankful for.

**With this realization he gets a spirit that always encourages and supports him in his struggle against nature.**

**In order to survive, Robinson Crusoe has to struggle, either struggle against himself or struggle against nature. He must master his environment by using his ability, ingenuity and inventiveness. He must be smart and capable to observe and read nature. His obsession of being free from the uncivilization, leading him to have a spirit that is continuous and continually exists. He must have a never-ending spirit, and it is very helpful in his condition : in a lonely life. It is the reason he can survive in the island, by having a never-ending spirit.**



**Chapter IV**

**CONCLUSION**