THE THEME IN
DEFOE'S THE ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE:
A CHARACTER, SETTING, AND PLOT STUDY

A SARIJANA SAstra THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
To Obtain the Sarijana Sastra Degree
in English Letters

By
DYAH ARINDANI
Student Number : 944214069
Student Registration Number : 940051120106130066

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2002
A THESIS

THE THEME IN
DEFOE'S THE ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE:
A CHARACTER, SETTING, AND PLOT STUDY

By

Dyah Arindani

Student Number: 944214069
Student Registration Number: 940051120106130066

Approved by

M. Luluk Artika W., S.S.
Sponsor

August 26, 2002

Dra. A.B. Sri Mulvani, M.A.
Co Sponsor

August 26, 2002
A Sarjana sastra Thesis

THE THEME IN
DEFOE'S THE ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE: A CHARACTER, SETTING, AND PLOT STUDY

Presented by

Dyah Arindani
Student Number: 944214069
Student Registration Number: 940051120106130066

Was defended in front of the board
of examiners on Augustus 31, 2002
and declared acceptable

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Chairman : Dr. Fr. B. Alip, M.pd., M.A.
Secretary : Drs. Fx. Siswadi, M.A.
Member : M. Luluk Artika W., S.S.
Member : Dra. A.B. Sri Mulyani, M.A.
Member : Dewi Widyastuti, S.Pd., M. Hum.

Yogyakarta, August 31, 2002
Faculty of Letters
Sanata Dharma University

Dean,

Dr. Fr. B. Alip, M.Pd., M.A.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First, I would like to thank Allah SWT, who is always beside me in finishing my thesis and study and who gives me His blessing in helping my life, especially in my hard time and life. I realize that I am nothing without Him.

I would like to thank my dearest father, Rochyanto, and mother, Yuliah, who always give their love and support. To my brother, Mohammad Puguh, thank for your support and the computer lending. My sister and her husband, Dian T. A., Agus, and my lovely nephew, Jibran Al Hafidh “the little prince” thank for your kindness. For my dearest boyfriend, Ahmed Munief El Haya, thank for your love and patience during my thesis writing. You always support and stay beside me. I love you so much.

My gratitude goes to my sponsor Mrs. M. Luluk Artika W, S.S. for her kindness and patience in helping me finish my thesis and study. I am sorry if I always disturb you. I know that my thesis does not finish without your understanding and time, I thank you for everything. I would like to thank Dra. Sri Mulyani, M. A., who gives time in correcting this thesis. I also give my thanks to Tata, who gives me support to finish my study. My appreciation goes to Mrs. C. Ninik Suwarni and Mrs. Ninik Sumarni from the Secretariat of English Letters and the Librarians in Sanata Dharma University.
My appreciation is also given to “mami” Devi, thank you for your kindness and always helping me in my good and bad time. My best friends Hilaria, Basa Togi, Rini, Dewi, Septi, and Gama Novi, I miss you so much. I also thank Icha “becak” for her kindness, especially in our happy time. To all friends of “94 class who support me in finishing the thesis and study, Yuni and Heni who are always sharing with me, Hayu, Dina, Nita, Sanfi, Abud, Intan, and everybody whom I can not mention one by one. To my close friends, Utri “Utrex”, mbak Sur, mbak Gunik, mbak Ning and Edi, and mas Bowo, thank you all in your helping and understanding me in my hard time. All people of Munggor 52, my roommate, Kusmiati “Uus”, Indha, Nia, Azhar, Vera, Erni, Risma “meme”, Atik, Pipin, Dian, Veris, Andre, Ika, Tanti, Imar, Nier, and Mr. Gito’s family. I love you all.

-Dyah Arindani-
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF TITLE .............................................................................................................. i
PAGE OF APPROVAL .................................................................................................. ii
BOARD OF EXAMINERS .............................................................................................. iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ................................................................................................. iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS ................................................................................................. vi
ABSTRACT ................................................................................................................... viii
ABSTRAK ..................................................................................................................... ix

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION ....................................................................................... 1
A. Background of the Study ......................................................................................... 1
B. Problem Formulation .............................................................................................. 5
C. Objective of the Study ........................................................................................... 5
D. Benefit of the Study ............................................................................................... 5
E. Definition of Terms ............................................................................................... 6

CHAPTER II: THEORETICAL REVIEW ....................................................................... 7
A. Review on Related Theories .................................................................................. 7
   1. Theory of Character ......................................................................................... 7
   2. Theory of Setting ............................................................................................ 9
   3. Theory of Plot ............................................................................................... 11
4. Theory of Theme ..................................................... 12
B. Review of Related Studies to Criticism ......................... 14
C. Theoretical Framework ............................................. 15

CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY ........................................... 18
A. Objective of the Study .............................................. 18
B. The Approach .................................................... 18
C. Method of the Study ................................................ 19

CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS .................................................. 22
A. The Character of Robinson Crusoe ............................... 22
B. The Setting ..................................................... 31
C. The Plot .......................................................... 42
D. The Theme ........................................................ 48

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION ............................................... 53
BIBLIOGRAPHY ........................................................ 57
APPENDIX: The Summary of the Story ............................ 59
ABSTRACT

The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe is one of the famous novels in the world, which is written by Daniel Defoe. This story is inspired by the true story of an adventure of a seaman with the name of Alexander Selkirk who has to sail to Brazil in 1703. Then, Selkirk casts ashore in an island of Juan Fernandez and lives there for about four years. This novel also tells about a main character, Robinson Crusoe, who has a desire as a sailor and how his adventure story when Crusoe casts ashore in an uninhabited island for about twenty-eight years. The writer has formulated four problems in writing this thesis, they are: (1) How the main character, Robinson Crusoe, is described in the novel, (2) How the setting is depicted in the novel, (3) How the plot is described in the novel, (4) How the main character, setting, and plot can reveal the theme of the novel.

The writer uses formalistic approach in learning the novel itself to answer the problem formulations above. The writer also uses the library research to find some theories that can support the thesis. They are the character theory, the theory of setting, the theory of plot, and the theory of theme. Those theories give contribution to the analysis of this thesis.

Robinson Crusoe, is the main character in the story. Crusoe is described as a stubborn, rebellious, and tough person who has strong desire to be a sailor. However, Crusoe’s parent tries to abandon his desire, because Crusoe is the only son who is still alive and stays at home. Although his parent does not agree, Crusoe still holds his dream by sailing to many places. Robinson Crusoe comes from a good middle class family in the City of York, England. In his journey, Crusoe comes to many places until he casts ashore in an uninhabited island. It becomes the setting of the novel, besides the important setting of time in Crusoe’s journeys. The conflict comes when Crusoe decides to choose or reach his dream than his parent’s desire by sailing to London without any blessing from his parent. The climax happens when Crusoe casts ashore in an uninhabited island and lives there for about twenty-eight in his loneliness. From analyzing the three previous problems, the writer concludes that the theme of the story of The Adventure of Robinson Crusoe is Man’s ambition to reach his future life sometimes is not a good way to get the ideal.

ABSTRAK


CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Life is a mysterious thing to learn. Sometimes people make some plans in their lives, but everything that will happen depends on God. As a human, we just can try to face the reality of life.

Literary work can be a representation about life, because it can describe human being’s life and their problems. According to Hudson in An Introduction to the Study of Literature,

Literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life, what they have experienced of it, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It is thus fundamentally an expression of life through the medium of language. It is important to understand, to begin with, that literature lives by virtue of the life which it embodies (1910:10).

From the quotation, the writer can learn that literature presents many complex problems in people’s life, and how they face and solve their problems. By reading literature, we get some experiences, knowledge, and understanding about life itself. It can enrich human’s view to face the reality.

One of literary works that is interesting to be analyzed is a novel. In a novel, we can learn about life, because it depicts segments of life. According to
Murphy, a novel does not only give us pleasure, but also an understanding of life. The writer also could learn about the lesson of life through the novel.

....just as life is a mixture of joy, disappointment, hope, sorrow, humor, suffering, and success, so the greatest novels reflect life and are compounded similarly of many elements (1972:133).

The elements of the story can be interpreted in character, setting, and plot. They can help us understand the story in detail and also get the main idea of the novel from some aspects, which support each other. From the elements of the novel, the writer will discuss how the character, setting, and plot can reveal the theme of the story.

The writer is interested in reading a novel entitled The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, because it is one of the best masterpiece of literature in the world. It is also the greatest work Defoe ever produced. This novel was first published April 25th, 1719. The idea of his novel The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe is inspired by the various accounts of the actual voyage of a seaman, Alexander Selkirk, who sails for Brazil in 1703, and who is subsequently put ashore on the island of Juan Fernandez, and lives there alone for four years (Defoe:1976:iv).

Defoe's The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe (1917) is telling about the adventure story. It is about the adventure of a man, Robinson Crusoe, who tries to realize his ideals as a sailor. It is hard for him to make his ideal come true. There is no blessing from his parents, especially his father. However, he still holds his conviction until he realizes his ideal as a sailor. From his adventures, he
has several events of life and could learn about the real life. Therefore, the writer would like to analyze how the character, setting, and plot of his adventures can reveal the theme of the story.

Robinson Crusoe, is a major character who appears more than other characters. Crusoe dominates the whole story, because the story focuses in describing the characteristics of him. From his point of view, we can see all the actions in the novel. He is about eighteen years old when he begins his adventure.

"I was now eighteen years old, which was too late to go apprentice to a trade, or clerk to an attorney; that I was sure if I did, I should never serve out of my time, and I should certainly run away from my master before my time was out, and go to sea"(p.3)

From his adventures, he has some interesting experiences till he casts ashore in an uninhabited island. He tries to make some changes in the island in order to survive his life and to make his life more comfortable, such as agriculture, making tools, domesticate sheep, planting corn, and barley. He makes the island as his home and he is alone for twenty-four years (http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/crusoe/summary.html/1999-2002).

Most of the setting of the story is on the sea and the uninhabited island where he spends almost his life there. It describes about the beauty of the sea, the calmness of the weather, or the great expedition that they have. Besides, there are many terrible things, such as storm, violent tornado, or hurricane. His adventures need the feeling of optimism and bravery, because there are full of strained
situation, anxious, and dangerous. Some of his voyages make him almost dead and become a brave man till he casts ashore in an uninhabited island. There is one of the examples of the quotation, which shows one of his great expeditions,

but towards night the weather cleared up, the wind was quite over, and a charming fine evening followed; the sun went down perfectly clear, and a rose so next morning, having little or no wind, and a smooth sea, the sun shining upon it, the sight was, as I thought, the most delightful that ever I saw.(p.5)

By this time it blew a terrible storm indeed, and now I began to see terror and amazement in the faces even of the seamen themselves.......I thought the bitterness of death had been past, and that this would be nothing too, like the first.(p.6-7)

The topic is interesting to be analyzed, because the character, setting, and plot of his adventures can influence the theme of the story. Especially, when he puts ashore in an uninhabited island and lives alone for many years. It shows several aspects of Crusoe’s life, such as how he faces his life, his way of thinking, and how he controls his emotion.

Analyzing this novel, the writer would like to focus on analyzing the character, setting, and plot of his adventures. They reveal the theme of the story, because all of his adventures describe the theme that is interesting to be analyzed. He comes from a good family with a good position in the society. He has strong conviction to make his ideal comes true. He wants to be a sailor, although it is hard for him to reach it.
B. Problem Formulation

In the novel *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* there are some interesting problems related with the character, setting and plot of his adventures that can reveal the theme of the story. The writer has four problems to discuss in this paper:

1. How is the character of Robinson Crusoe described?
2. How is the setting depicted in the novel?
3. How is the plot described in the novel?
4. How do the character, setting, and plot reveal the theme of the story?

C. Objective of the Study

The objective of this thesis is to find out the answers of the problem formulations above.

1. To know the characteristics of the main character, Robinson Crusoe.
2. To find out the setting of the novel
3. To find out the plot of the novel
4. To find out how the character, setting, and plot reveal the theme.

D. Benefit of the Study

The benefits of this study can help the writer find out the answer of the questions of the problem formulation in order to the readers can also study the four elements of the novel, character, setting, plot, and theme. The readers can obtain
understanding of the characteristics of the main character, Robinson Crusoe. The readers can get the description of the setting and also understand the plot of the story in Defoe's *The Adventure of Robinson Crusoe*. The purpose of the analysis is to get knowledge about the theme of Robinson Crusoe's adventures and the relation between the character, setting, and the plot of the novel. They also can learn about the human life. This analysis can give an understanding to the readers who are interested in studying literature. In doing so, the readers will be able to find the solution of the topic in the end of the analysis.

E. Definition of the Terms

According to *Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary of the English Language*, the term *study* is the study of a literature or art work that is treating the subject in detail and made, especially as the exercise instructive or learning for the maker (1972:1808). In *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unbridged*, the meaning of *study* is a work literary serving that is like an experimental or exploratory analysis of the character or motivation's observed features (1981:2268).

The meaning of word *study* that is found in the title of the thesis has a certain meaning. The certain meaning is the study of literary or art work, such as a character, setting, and plot which reveal the theme of the story *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. 
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

Writing a thesis, the writer would like to use some theories that are needed for analyzing the novel *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. Those theories are the theory of character, setting, plot, and theme.

A. Review on Related Theories

a. Character

In this theory of character, the writer would like to use Abrams who states in his book of *Glossary of Literary Terms*. He says that character is the person that is presented in a dramatic or narrative work. The reader interprets them as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities. They are expressed in the dialog and the action (1981:20). He also explains characteristic in *The Mirror and The Lamp: Romantic Theory and The Critical Tradition*, that the alternative methods for characterizing the persons in a narrative are by showing and telling. In showing which also called the dramatic method, the author just presents his character's talking and action. In telling, the author himself intervenes authoritatively of the character in order to describe and evaluate the motives and dispositional qualities of his characters (Abrams:1981:21).
Roger explained in *Reading a Novel: An Introduction to the Technique of Interpreting Fiction*, that character consists of two ways, main character and minor character. Firstly, main character can be the center of the story. The acts of the character from the beginning to the ending part are the focus of the story. The gist of the story is the important thing to the character’s experiences. He also said that the major characters are the most complex characters in a novel. They can be described as characters through the complexity of their characterization. Secondly, the minor characters have more limited function in ways and the major characters are not. Their responses to the experience are less complex and necessarily to become the background for the major character (1977:87-97).

In the book of *A Handbook of Literature*, the method of characterization is divided into three types. First, the authors present the characters clearly with direct exposition. It means that the writer tries to illustrate the characters by action and shows their characters one by one or directly of the whole story. Second, the authors present in a little or even of the character’s action without comment, because the authors hope that the reader can deduce the character’s attributes from their action. Third, the authors also do not give comment to the character, but represent the character itself. So the authors expect the reader to understand the character from the impact of actions and emotions on the character’s inner self (Holman and Harmon:1986:81).

Forster says in Aspect of the Novel, the character is divided into two kinds, round character and flat character. Round character is more complex than
flat character. Such as dynamic (subject to development and less predictable. The complexities of the character are in temperament and motivation. It is represented not with clear facts. Flat character is built around a single idea or quality. It is presented without much individualizing detail. Therefore it is almost enough to describe in a single phrase or sentence. The reader is easier to remember the character, because there is no changes in the character from the beginning until the end of the story (1974:46-51).

According to Milligan’s *The Novel in English*, the major characters appear more often than the other characters in the story, while the secondary or minor characters appear less often in the story (1983:155).

Rohrberger and Samuel in the book of *Reading and Writing about Literature*, note characterization is the process of how the authors create a character. They also divide the principle ways into direct and dramatic principle. First, direct principle is describing physical appearance. Such as the tall or high, weight, color of skin eyes, hair of the character, and other. Second dramatic principle is showing the character’s behaves or speak.

From the theory of character, we can know the persons who exist in the story, such as the main character, Robinson Crusoe in *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. He becomes the focus from the beginning until the end of the story, because he appears more often than other characters in the story. We can also understand the traits or the characteristics of him.
b. Setting

In the theory of setting, the writer uses Kenney's book of *How to Analyze Fiction*. He divides of the setting into three types, they are neutral setting, the spiritual setting, and setting as dynamic. The meaning of neutral setting is a reflection of the truth that things can happen somewhere. The principal concern of the author is in plot character and not really interest in the setting, because the fiction has an unclear contemporary's urban or rural setting (p.38).

The spiritual setting is the values that are embodied or implied by the physical setting. The spiritual setting is the rural setting that is not only described about grass, cows, and barns, but the important thing is a certain value (p.39).

In the last type, setting as dynamic is the setting that thrusts from dynamic into the action. The setting is affected by the events and explains the role of a major character (p.40).

Besides, Kenney also divides setting into three kinds, which are the use of setting as metaphor, the use of setting to create atmosphere, and the last is the use of setting as dominant element which consists of time as a dominant element and place as a dominant element (1966: 40-44). Then Kenney tries to explain them one by one. Firstly, the function of the setting as metaphor has a purpose in the character's internal states or a pervasive spiritual condition. For example, in Charles Dicken's *Bleak House*, the fog lingers with oppressively. It describes about the character's confusion and the metaphor shows the spiritual malaise. It means that the fog has no contributed to the character's malaise.
Secondly, the use of setting to create atmosphere is more talked than defined. It focuses on the suggesting than the setting. There is one critic that describes the creation of the atmosphere. It is kind of mood or emotional feeling of the setting and also helping to establish the expectation of the reader.

Thirdly, setting as the dominant elements consists of two kinds. First, time, as the dominant element is the time when the action occurs in the importance of many work of fiction. Second, place, as the dominant element is the place dominates in the whole story that tries to find out the effects in a particular character of geographical setting.

Besides, the writer also uses the theory that is taken from Understanding Unseens, which is written by Murphy. He said that the setting of the novel is the background of the characters lives. In novels, the setting is important, while in other work fictions are not too important. The setting can be concerned with the place and time where characters live. These have an important effect on the personalities, actions, and the character’s way of thinking (1972:141).

The theories of the setting above show that the setting can give some information of the story in detail, especially the setting of place and the setting of time. It also can help the writer to find out the theme of the story.

c. Plot

To know more deeply the meaning of the theory of plot, the writer uses Abrams’s theory in A Glossary of Literary Terms. He says that the plot of the
story is the structure of narrative work’s action. It is ordered and rendered toward the important achieving of emotional and artistic effect. It shows that the arranging of the events are not only the elements of a temporal series, but under the emphasis on the function. It is like the pattern of cause and effect (1981:137).

The writer also uses the theory of plot in How to Analyze Fiction which written by Kenney. According to him, plot is divided into three parts. They are the beginning, the middle, and the end. The beginning is describing the exposition of the novel. From the exposition, the conflict has happened. The middle describes about the conflict that becomes the complication to the climax. In the end of the story, the resolution is stated (1966:14-19).

Analyzing the topic of the thesis, the theory of plot is necessary to use. By knowing the plot of the whole story, we can understand the events one by one. It comes from the cause and the effect of the story. The theories also can support the analysis in finding the theme.

d. Theme

Another theory that is used by the writer is the theory of the theme. Perrine in his book of Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense defines the theme as the controlling or the central idea of a fiction. It describes the life generalization that is stated and implied by the story. It means that the author tries to present that the theme is the idea of a story. The theme will happen when
the author tries to explain the truth of life and to introduce a certain concept of life (1974:49).

He also says that even though we can understand about the theme clearly, we should keep the following principles. They are:
1. The theme must be stated in a statement form and concern with the subject and predicate.
2. The theme must be a generalization about life. To define the theme, the use of character’s name must be avoidable in order not to lead into specific statement.
3. The generalization of the theme should not be larger that is justified by the terms of the story. The use of terms like some and sometimes are more preferable than terms like every, all, and always.
4. Theme is the central and unifying concept of the story. So the theme must be related to something that exists inside the story.
5. There is no one way of stating the theme of a story
6. The theme should not be expressed in familiar expression or sentences because it will make the essential meaning of the story not conveyed (1974:107-109).

Another theory is taken from the book *An Introduction of Fiction* which written by Stanton. He states that a story’s theme tells something about life in general. A theme can take the form of life generalization, which may or may not imply a moral judgement. A theme can describe or explore from a single fact of human experience. Such as courage, disillusion old age, and others. The theme of
story can be taken from the event of one of the character's personality. The readers must start with a clear idea of the character, the setting or situation, and the plot (1965:4-5).

From the theories of the theme, the writer tries to find out the important theme of the story that is related the theory of character, setting, and plot. The theme is the central idea of the story that can describe the life in general. It can also give the understanding the focus of the story that will be analyzed.

B. Review on Related Studies

Analyzing the novel *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, the writer tries to find out the criticism of the novel. To get it, the writer reads several criticism that relates with the novel itself. Pocock says that this novel is a literary miracle, because it is the greatest work that Defoe's produce. It becomes one of literary masterpiece in the world. The story tells about a boy who casts ashore in an uninhabited island and identifies himself with his loneliness. The novel is inspired by the life of seaman, Alexander Selkirk on the island of Juan Fernandez (p.vii-xi).

Charles Dudley states that the main character, Robinson Crusoe, is not merely an adventurer, but he describes that Crusoe is human being with his courage, which has a resolution in his life, stripped of all his adventures that support the society, and others. Charles also tells that in details, the novel of *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* is irrelevant and tiresome, but all the events of
his loneliness in an uninhabited island are admirably hormones and have a cumulative effect (1896:4482-4483).

In the book of Masterpieces of World Literature, the novel of The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, is more known than read. Crusoe’s adventures that cast away in the unknown island actually occupy a modest portion of the book. The real story of the novel is about a man who survives and prospers the environment of hard work, intelligence, tenacity, and faith in his Protestant God. The novel also has a function of Defoe’s defense of his bourgeois Protestantism. Crusoe’s adventures provides an apt context for his polemic and reveal his spiritual conversion that return to the ethics and religion of his father (p.785 and 787).

From the criticisms above, we know that The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe is one of famous novels in the world. It describes Robinson Crusoe as the main character of the story. He has an ideal as a good sailor, although his parent does not allow him to go to the sea. But with his strong enthusiasm, he makes a journey without any blessing from his parents till he casts ashore in an uninhabited island.

C. Theoretical Framework

The writer would like to use some theories that relate with the analysis of character, setting, plot and theme in Defoe’s The Adventure of Robinson Crusoe.
Analyzing the main character of the story, the writer will be based on the theory of character of Abrams. The main character himself has an important part, because it often appears in the story than the minor character. The writer focuses on the main character, Robinson Crusoe, because the story tells about his adventure of him that reveals the theme of the story.

To find out the setting of the story, the writer uses some theories of setting in order to support the analysis. The writer also reads the novel carefully to describe the important setting, such as the time, the location, the condition, and the society. From the experience of Crusoe's adventures, the writer can get the important setting in the story and focuses on the setting of place and the setting of time.

To find out the plot of the story, the writer is based on Kenney's theory, is necessary to use. The writer can get the understanding the story deeply in order to arrange the important events that are related with each other. In the story of The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, the writer tries to arrange from the beginning of the story as the exposition that is about how is the first life of the main character, Robinson Crusoe and the situation when Crusoe has an ideal to be a sailor. Then the problem or conflict comes when Crusoe has a dream to be a sailor. His ideal is contradicted with his parent's wish that they want Crusoe to become a lawyer and to stay at home. After the conflict, the complication tells that he leaves his parents to reach his ideals. He has several adventures in the sea that has good or bad experiences in his life. The climax happens when he puts
ashore in an uninhabited island, because no one else lives there and he lives alone for twenty-four years. He has to keep his life as good as possible by trying to explore the natural wealth of the island. In the end of the story, the solution or conclusion comes when he saves a young man from cannibalistic ritual. He gives the young man with the name Friday and becomes his servant. He is not alone anymore. Finally, for twenty-four years after he casts ashore in the island, there is a ship from European near the island that is robbed by mutineer. He saves the prisoners who is one of them is the captain. After all, The captain brings Crusoe and Friday back to England.

To find out the theme of *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, the writer has to understand the meaning of the theme that can dig the important things of the story clearly. The writer tries to find it in relation with the character, Robinson Crusoe, the setting of the story when Crusoe has some experiences of his adventures in the sea and his life, and the plot in which the writer knows deeply about the beginning until the end of the story.

Finally, after knowing the theory of the character, the setting, the plot, and the theme above, the writer finds that those elements need each other. They are important for the writer to get closer the analysis of the thesis and to find out the answer of the problem formulations. They have relationship to support the study of the character, the setting, and the plot that reveal the theme of the novel *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. 
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe is a famous novel that was written by Daniel Defoe. It was the greatest work that Defoe ever products. It also became one of the best masterpieces in the world. Daniel Defoe was an English writer. He was one of the best novelists in the Puritan age. He was also a good pamphleteer and genius journalist. The novel The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe was first published in April 25th, 1719, while the book I analyze was published in 1976 by J. M. Dent. & Sons Ltd., London.

The novel consists of two hundred and forty five pages. The story of The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe was taken from the adventure of a seaman, Alexander Selkirk, who made a journey in Brasil in 1703. He found an unknown island named Juan Fernandez and lived there alone for over four years (Defoe:1976:v).

B. The Approach

To analyze the novel The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, the writer uses the formalistic approach. Rohrberger in his book Reading and Writing about Literature said that the formalistic approach is the total integrity of the literary
piece. Concentrating almost entirely on its esthetic value. The formalistic approach is related to demonstrating the harmonious involvement of all the parts to the whole and with pointing out how meaning is derived from structure and how matters of technique determine structure. The formalist considered that in evaluating the work the readers do not need the facts of the author's life, genre of work, and any reference to its social (1971:7).

Since the writer chooses to use the formalistic approach, this analysis will relate with the intrinsic elements, such as the setting that has relation to the action, the character that can give some information about the characteristics of the main character, and the plot that can give the understanding of the story clearly. These elements can make the writer knows deeply about the theme of the story and how the character, setting, and plot can create the theme. The answers for the problems will be taken from the novel itself. Therefore, this study is using the formalistic approach.

C. Method of Study

This analysis was based on a library research that the writer tries to get the data and the information, which has relation to the novel being analyzed. The writer read a lot of books, which gave an idea to solve the problems. The data were gathered from books on literature, criticism, dictionary, and encyclopedia that might be helpful. It was also gathered from the primary and secondary sources. Then the writer makes some steps in order to complete this thesis.
Firstly, the writer read the novel carefully to understand the story. It was called the primary sources. It was also to find out the evidences to support the analysis.

Secondly, the writer established the topic and arranged the problem formulations of the thesis. Then the writer tried to find the relation of the character, setting, plot and theme in the novel *The Adventure of Robinson Crusoe*.

Thirdly, after making the topic and the problem formulations, the writer used some books to support the primary sources in order to get some data to analyze of the novel. Those books were called secondary sources and taken from several references that were related to the story of the novel, such as Robert and Jacob’s *Fiction: Introduction to Reading and Writing*, Murphy’s *Understanding Unseens, A Glossary of Literary Terms* and *The Mirror and the Lamp* by Abrams, Kenney’s *How to Analyze Fiction* and *How to Read and Write about Fiction*, *The Novel in English* by Ian Milligan, Roger B. Henkle’s *Reading A Novel: An Introduction to the Technique of Interpreting Fiction*, Rohrberger’s *Reading and Writing about Literature*, Holman and Harmon’s *A Handbook to Literature*, *Aspect of The Novel* by Forster, Daniel Defoe’s *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* and *Robinson Crusoe*, Hudson in *An Introduction to the Study Literature*, *Webster’s New Twentieth Century Dictionary of the English Language* by Mekechnie, Robert’s *Thinking and Writing about Literature*, Perrine’s *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense*, *An Introduction of Fiction* by Stanton, *Webster’s Third New International Dictionary*, *

Finally, the writer started to make the analysis of the thesis. The writer had to find out the important information and data from the novel by reading the novel again. It is used to find out the answer of the problem question. Then the writer combined the theories and the novel’s datum to support the thesis.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS

This chapter answers the problem formulations of the thesis. The analysis is divided into four parts. The first part is the analysis of the characteristics of the main character, Robinson Crusoe, which shows his way of thinking, and his manner. The second part is the description of the setting, which focuses on the setting of place and the setting of time. The third part tells about the plot in order to arrange the important events of the story. The fourth part is the study of the theme that is revealed by the main character, the setting, and the plot.

A. The Characterization of Robinson Crusoe

The main character of the story is Robinson Crusoe. He becomes the focus and the center in the analysis from the beginning until the end of the story. The writer would like to explain the characteristics or traits of Robinson Crusoe.

Robinson Crusoe comes from a middle class, because his family is one of the rich and foremost people in York. He is the third or the youngest son in the family. His parent is very caring to him and tries to understand him with all their passion. However, Crusoe is described as an
insurrectionist or rebellious man, because when he has a desire to get some experiences as a sailor, his parent tries to obscure his aim. He does not care with his father’s sadness and prohibition. His desire as a sailor is very strong. Therefore, it is hard for him to make his ideal come true, because his parent does not give any permission to him if he goes to the sea. He defies his father’s opinion and conservative thinking about life. Here the quotation that shows Crusoe’s rebellion or rebellious attitudes:

    My father, who was very ancient, had given me a competent share of learning, as far as house-education and a country free school generally goes, and designed me for the law; but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea; and my inclination to this led me so strongly against the will, nay, the commands, of my father, and against all the entries and persuasions of my mother and other friends (p.2).

    He is also a stubborn man who has contradictive idea with his parent. One day or one year later, unknown by his parent, he runs away and goes to London. He does it, because his parent does not understand what the desires of his life. He makes a voyage to London on the first September, 1651, without telling his parent and having any blessing from them. He does not care with the risks and the consequences that will happen to his life. He just believes that God knows all of his doing. This quotation shows that he is also a stubborn man,

    and frequently expostulating with my father and mother about their being so positively determined against what they knew my inclinations prompted me to... I consulted neither father or mother any more, nor so much as sent them word of it; but leaving them to hear of it as they might, without asking God’s
blessing, or my father's, without any consideration of circumstances or consequences, and in an ill hour, God knows (p.4).

From his first journey, he becomes a misfortune or unfortunate man, because he has some terrible events. We can see when his ship is attacked by a strong wind and storm in Humber river when he makes a journey to London. The second voyage, he gets a terrible storm that is stronger than before. It depends not only on his bravery or desire, but also on his fortunes. The third unfortunate situation of him when he tries to make a journey and take over the command of the ship. It is a bad voyage that he makes. A Turkish rover of Salle attacks his ship. They bring all the seamen to the Sallee and sell them as a slave. The fourth voyage to Africa brings him to his unfortunate condition that changes all his life and he could not expect it before. However, it changes all his life, because his ship is attacked by terrible storm. All of seamen could not be saved, except him and he puts ashore to an unknown island. All his experiences above prove that he is an unfortunate man.

Never any young adventurer’s misfortunes, I believe, began sooner, or continued longer than mine. The ship was no sooner gotten out of the Humber, but the wind began to blow, and the waves to rise in a most frightful manner.....(p.4).

But I was born to be my own destroyer, could no more resist the offer than I could restrain my first rambling designs, when my father’s good counsel was lost upon me (p.28-29).
From all the events, he feels that he brings his life to his misfortunes, because every decision to make a voyage always becomes a bad thing to his own life. His second voyage is also his bad decision to make a sail, because he gets a terrible storm that stronger than before.

He is also described as a coward man. We can see in his second voyage when he gets a bad storm, because it is more terrible and strong. He is very afraid, especially when he sees that the captain and all the seamen panic. The captain tells him that may be they could not be saved. All of them will be dying. Crusoe is really frightened and could not accept the reality. His frighten in his journey shows that he is a coward man. He also can not accept the reality, because the sailor life is not as good as his imagine before that full of strains, challenges, and obstacle. This quotation shows that Crusoe is a coward man.

I could ill reassume the first penitence, which I had so apparently trampled upon, and hardened myself against; I thought bitterness of death had been past, and that this would be nothing too, like first. But when the master himself came by me, as I said just now, and said we should be all lost, I was dreadfully frightened; I got up of my cabin, and looked out (p.7).

Although he is a coward, he never gave up. After he is saved from the storm. He has two choices. He can either come home to the Hull with a good future and his parent’s happiness, or stay at the sea to reach his ideal as a sailor. Finally, he chooses the second choice. He wants to reach his ideals as a good sailor, because if he comes home, he is afraid and
ashamed to his parents and people. Then he makes a journey with his new friend called the captain. It is his first successful voyage after all that happened. From the captain he gets some knowledge and rules about how to be a good sailorman. It also shows that he never gave up to be a good sailor.

And there, as well as on the road, had many struggles with myself what course of life I should take, and whether I should go home, or go to sea. As going to home, shame opposed the best motions that offered to my thoughts; (p.11).

This was the only voyage which I may say was successful in all my adventures, and which I owe to the integrity and honesty of my friend the captain; under whom also I got a competent knowledge of the mathematics and the rules of navigation (p.12).

Crusoe is also described as a clever and smart man. It can be seen when he can run away from slavery. When the Turkies of Salle attacks Crusoe’s ship and sells all of the crews including him as a slave. Crusoe becomes a slave for two years. He wants to reach his freedom and waits for a good time to run away. Therefore, when his master wants to go fishing in the sea, he asks Crusoe to prepare all of the things that are needed. Crusoe exploits this event to run away. He does not prepare his master’s needs, but he does everything that he needs as preparations. After everything has finished, without his master’s knowing, he runs away with another slave, Xury. His idea or the way of thinking to run away from slavery proves that he is a clever and smart man.
Moor, to get something for our subsistence on board; for I told him we must not presume to eat of our patron's bread. He said that was true; so he brought a large basket of rusk or biscuit of their kind, and three jars with fresh water, into the boat (p.16).

Because of his experiences that happened in his life, especially the bad ones, he becomes a religious man. Before he follows the first voyage, he does not get his parent's blessing. Yet after having some bad experiences in the sea, finally he realizes that God rules all of the men's life. Although he has some plans in his life, if there is no blessing from the God, it could not come true.

"without asking God's blessing, or my father's, without any consideration of circumstances...I was overtaken by the judgment of heaven for my wicked leaving my father's house; and abandoning my duty" (p.4)

Then, one day he saves a young man from cannibalistic ritual. He makes him a Christian and gives the name, Friday. Crusoe also reads his bible and after he puts ashore in an uninhabited island and lives there to say thank God everyday, because He always saves his life. He gives His delivery from death. It also shows that he is a religious man,

"From these things I began to instruct him in the knowledge of the true God. I told him that the great Maker of all things lived up there, pointing up towards heaven;..., I opened his eyes. He listened with great attention, and received with pleasure the notion of Jesus Christ (p.161).

In the morning I took the Bible; and beginning at the new Testament, I began seriously to read it, and imposed upon myself to read it awhile every morning and every night..., that my soul sought nothing of God but deliverance from the load of guilt that bore down all my comfort (p.70-71).
He is also a self-sufficient man and hard worker. It can be seen when he casts away on a small-uninhabited island. He is alone there for many years. Therefore, he makes the island as his comfortable home. He also makes some plans to manage his life. He makes some necessary things, which are chair and table. They are important things to make his life comfortable. He also makes some tools, such as a pick-axe and shovel or spade. This tool makes his work easier. Then he begins to plant corn and barley, because he needs them to supply food in order to fill his daily needs. He also makes a domesticate sheep to get some important things, such as milk, meat, and sheep’s fur pelt. His working to do many things show that he is a self-sufficient man and hard worker in order to survive his life.

And now it was when I began to keep a journal of every days employment; for, indeed, at first, I was in too much hurry, and nor only hurry as to labour, but in too much discomposure of mind; and my journal would have been full of many dull things (p.53).

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.51).

When he put ashore in the unknown island with his loneliness, he realizes that he is alone there without friend or people who live there. In the beginning, he could not accept his condition, but then he tries to
comfort himself. He just thinks how to sustain his life as well as possible. This condition makes Crusoe feel lonely.

I am single out and separated, as it were, from all the world to be miserable. I am divided from mankind, a solitaire, one banished from human society... I have no soul to speak to, or relieve me (p.51).

From his journeys, he becomes a realistic man. He thinks that it is not easy to get ideals come true. There are many hindrances to reach it. Especially when he puts ashore in uninhabited island. He realizes that he is alone there.

I now began to consider seriously my condition, and circumstance I was reduced to; and I drew up the state of my affairs in writing......I began to comfort myself as well as I could, and to set the good against the evil, that I might have something to distinguish my case from worse; and I stated it very impartially, like debtor and creditor, the comforts I enjoyed against the miseries I suffered (p.50-51).

As an adventurer, he is a curious person. After the first journey, he is confused to choose going home or to continue his adventure. Then he chooses to continue his journey and reaches as a good sailor. In his voyage to Guinea, he meets a captain who gives him knowledge of mathematics and navigation rules. From this voyage he becomes a good sailor and trader. His desire to learn about the knowledge of being a good sailor describes that he is a curious person.

Under whom also I got a competent knowledge of the mathematics and the rules of navigation, learned how to keep an account of the ship's course, take an observation, and, in short, to understand some things that were needful to be understood by a
sailor. For, as he took delight to introduce me, I took delight to learn; and in a word, this voyage made me both a sailor and a merchant (p.12).

When he put ashore in the unknown island, he tries to observe and wants to know the whole island. He starts to find a good place to make a home in the island. His curiosity to know more deeply about the island shows that he is also a curious person.

My next work was to view the country and seek a proper place for my habitation, and where to stow my goods to secure them from whatever might happen (p.40).

Crusoe is a kind and helpful person. It can be seen when he gets his freedom from the Moor’s master with a young man, Xury. From their escape, the day begins dark and they swims into the island, but there is a big lion. Xury says Crusoe to stay at the ship in order to run away if Xury is attacked or eaten by the wild people or animal. Crusoe does not want to leave him alone. He will go to help him and face the people or the animal together, although Xury is his servant. Crusoe’s attention and solidarity to his servant shows that he is a kind man.

I asked him why he would go? Why I should not go and he stay in the boat? The boy answered with so much affection, that made me love him ever after. Says he, ”If wild mans, they eat me, you go way.” “Well, Xury,” said I, “we will both go; and if the wild mans come, we will kill them, they shall eat neither of us.”(p.19).

He also helps a young man when he lives in the unknown island from the cannibalistic ritual. He saves him and teaches him an English
language. He gives the name of the boy, Friday, and he becomes his servant. It describes that he is a helpful person.

In a little time I began to speak to him, and teach him to speak to me; and, first, I made him know his name should be Friday which was the day I saved his life. I called him so for the memory of the time. I likewise taught him to say master, and then let him know that was to be my name (p.152).

The character that is analyzed above is one character that is described as the main character in the novel *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* with the name of Robinson Crusoe. His acts become the focus from the beginning until the end of the story. He is described as a complex character, because there are many changes in the character from the beginning until the end of the story. Therefore, the writer conclude that the characteristic of the main character is one of an important role or part in order to reveal the theme of the story.

**B. The Setting of the Story**

The writer divided the analysis of the setting of the story into two parts. They are the setting of place and the setting of time. The writer focuses on them, because they are more important settings in order to find the theme of the story.

1. **The setting of Place**

   a. **The City of York, England**

   The setting of the story begins on the place where Robinson Crusoe lives. He was born in the city of York, England at 1632. He
resides there with his parents. They have a good position in the society with their richness. The City of York shows that actually he has a good future life if he does not to decide to be a sailor, because his father gives a good position to be a lawyer, however Crusoe’s desire to be a sailor is stronger than others.

I was born in the year 1632, in the city of York, of a good family, though not of that country, my father being a foreigner of Bremen, who settled first at Hull. He got a good estate by merchandise, and leaving off his trade, lived afterward at York (p.1).

My father, who was very ancient, had given me a competent share of learning, as far as house-education and a country free school generally goes, and designed me for the law; but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea (p.2).

b. Hull

The place of Hull describes that the change of Crusoe’s life begins from this place, because his first voyage to London changes all his life and his misfortunes come to him. As a man, he has an ideal in his life. He wants to be a sailor, but his parent does not allow him to go to sea, because they do not want to miss their last son as his elder brother. Actually Crusoe can understand his parent’s feeling, but his desire to make an adventure is stronger. Then without any blessing from his parents or God, he goes to Hull to reach his ideals.

But being one day at Hull, where I went casually, and without any purpose of making an elopement that time; but I say, being there, and one of my companions being going by sea to London... (p.4).
c. Cromer

The place of Cromer describes about Crusoe’s decision to choose his future life. He has two choices, they are going back to Hull or continuing his voyage to reach his dream as a sailor. For a moment, then he wants to make a voyage again with his new friend, the captain, who will go to the Guinea. Besides, it also describes about the bad condition when he gets a terrible storm and the kindness of the people of Cromer. By his voyage, exactly in the six days after they are saved from the storm, the ship lands in Yarmouth for a moment. Then the ship continues the voyage, but in eight days, they get a terrible storm again. It is bigger than before. All of the seamen look afraid and pray to God to save them. The captain tries to save the ship. They think that the ship will be found. After everything is better again, a boat saves them. Then they are near Wintertoness and cast ashore in Cromer. The people of Cromer help them as well as possible. The magistrates give a good home, besides the merchants and the ship’s owner contribute some money for them, including Crusoe.

The six day of our being at sea we came into Yarmouth roads;...Here we were obliged to come to an anchor, and here we lay, the wind continuing contrary,...By this time it blew a terrible storm indeed, and now I began to see terror and amazement in the faces even of the seaman themselves (p.6).

But we made but slow way towards the shore, a great many people running along the shore to assist us when we should come near (p.9).
As for me, having some money in my pocket, I travelled to London by land; and there, as well as on the road, had many struggles with myself what course of life I should take, and whether I should go home, or go to sea...I first feel acquainted with the master of a ship who had been on the coast of Guinea (p.11).

**d. Sallee**

In Guinea, Crusoe becomes a successful man as a trader. After his friend, the captain dies, he tries to make a voyage again that led by himself. In the journey, exactly in the Canary Island, a Turkish rover or Turkies pirates of Sallee robs them. They bring all of the crews and the passengers of the ship to the Moorish port of Salle. They sell them as a slave.

I now set up for a Guinea trader; and my friend, to my great misfortune, dying soon after his arrival, I resolved to go the same voyage again...our ship making her course towards the Canary Island, or rather between those islands and the African shore, was surprised in the grey of the morning by a Turkish rover of Sallee, who gave chase to us with all the sail she could make...we were obliged to yield, and were carried all prisoners into Sallee, a port belonging to the Moors...as the rest of our men were, but kept by the captain of the rover as his proper prize, and made his slave, being young and nimble, and fit for his business (p.12-14).

In Sallee, he becomes a slave for two years. He has a kind Master. One day he has a chance to get his freedom and he succeeds, because his master believes him to go fishing without him. He runs with a young black boy called Xury.
After about two years an odd circumstance presented itself, which put the old thought of making some attempt for my liberty again in my head...for now I found I was like to have a little ship at my command; and my master being gone, I prepared to furnish myself, not for fishing business, but for a voyage; though I knew not, neither did I so much as consider, whither I should steer; for anywhere, to get out of that place, was my way (p.14-17).

e. Brazil

This place of Brazil describes about his successful life as a planter and trader. For day-by-day after their running, they meet Portuguese ship. They help them and carry Crusoe to Brazils and stay there. He starts to open new lands. He wants to be a planter. He has only one neighbor from Portuguese, because his plantation is near his neighbor. The first time Crusoe plants for food than anything else for about two years. After the plantation is going bigger, he plants some tobacco and canes. Here he becomes successful and rich. He lives there for about four years.

And with this stock I went on shore in the Brazils...I had a neighbor, a Portuguese of Lisbon, but born of English parents, whose name was Wells, and in much such circumstances as I was. I call him my neighbor, because his plantation lay next to mine, and we went on very sociably together. My stock was low, as well as his; and we rather planted for food than anything else, for about two years. However, we began to increase, and our land began to come into order; so that the third year we planted some tobacco, and made each of us a large piece of ground ready for planting canes in the year to come...But as abused prosperity is oftentimes made the very means of our greatest adversity, so was it with me. I went on the next year with great success in my plantation (p.25,27).
f. An Uninhabited Island

In an uninhabited island shows the description of Crusoe's loneliness, because the place is an uninhabited. No one lives there. It can be seen when Crusoe casts ashore in the unknown island with bad condition, because he gets a big storm and flings away from the boat. Actually he does not know where he is. Whether it is an island or a continent, and whether it is inhabitant or not. For about one-mile, he sees a high and steep that dominates whole of the place. Then, he goes to observe as far as to the top of the hill. Crusoe realizes that he stays in an island that is arounded by sea and not inhabitant except the wild animals.

After we had rowed, or rather driven, about a league and a half, as we reckoned it, a raging wave, mountain-like, came rolling astern of us, and plainly bade us expect the Coup de grace...I was now landed, and safe on shore, and began to look up and thank God that my life was saved in a case wherein there was some minutes before scarce any room to hope (p.33-34).

I yet knew not; whether on the continent, or on an island;.... I found also that the island I was in was barren, and, as I saw good reason to believe, uninhabited, except by wild beasts, of whom, however, I saw none (p.40).

Besides showing his loneliness, it also shows the description of Crusoe's bad condition and his difficult life on the unknown island, because no one can help him face his life in the unknown island. To adapt to his condition he has to make himself comfortable as well as possible. Crusoe works very hard to take many things in the ship that he needs in the new place. Everything has finished. Then the first time that he has to
do is looking around the new place where he lives now. He tries to find a
good place to build a house. Finally, he finds a good place to build his
home in a small land, which is located under the hillside. The width of the
land is about one hundred cubits and the length is twice of the wide.
There is a curving road of cape to the lands that is near the sea. The land
is saved from the sun.

My next work was to view the country and seek a proper place
for my habitation, and where to stow my goods to secure them
from whatever might happen. (p.40).

On the flat of the green, just before this hollow place, I resolved
to pitch my tent. This plain was not above an hundred yards
broad, and about twice as long, and lay like a green before my
door, and at the end of it descended irregularly every way down
into the low grounds by the seaside (p.45-46).

g. London, England

London describes Crusoe’s unfortunate life when he decides to
reach his ideal as a sailor, because he makes the first voyage by going to
London. In his voyage, he gets a bad condition attacked by a terrible
storm. This event almost decreases his desire to be a sailor, because he
has never imagined before if the condition of the sea is not always good
and friendly. He still holds his ideal, although it is not easy to be a good
sailor.

I went on board a shipp bound for London. Never any young
adventurer’s misfortunes, I believe, began sooner, or continued
longer than mine...All this while the storm increased, and the
sea, which I had never been upon before, went very high, though
nothing like what I have seen many times since (p.4).
In England, he finds his happiness by marrying a woman and he then has a family. He has three children, two sons and one daughter. After his wife dies, he continues to go to sea. He makes a journey to the East Indies in 1694. In his Journey, he invites his colony island to know the all of the story life of Spaniards successors.

In the meantime, I in part settled myself here; for, first of all, I married, and that not either to my disadvantage or dissatisfaction, and had three children, two sons and one daughter; but my wife dying, ... and engaged me to go in his ship as a private trader to the East Indies. This was in the year 1694 (p.244).

Analyzing of the setting of place above shows that there are many places in the story. They give the important effect and influence to Crusoe's life, especially when he has some adventures in the sea and in an uninhabited island.

2. The Setting of Time

The setting of time also give an important effect in finding the theme of the story, because the writer can know the chronological of the story in Crusoe's adventures to reach his dream as a sailor. For example, when he starts his journey, when he gets some terrible adventures, when his life changes by cast ashore in uninhabited island, and when he can free from the island. All of them can help the writer to know more deeply of Crusoe’s life when he tries to reach his ideal as a sailor to be come true.
a. September 1st, 1651

On the first September, 1651, Crusoe starts to make a voyage to go to London. It is his first voyage. This time describes that he decides to be a sailor, although he has to defy his parent’s want to stay at home. This time also brings him into his unfortunate life, because he gets a terrible storm that he has never experienced before.

On the first of September, 1651, I went on board a ship bound for London. Never: any young adventurer’s misfortunes, I believe, began sooner, or continued longer than mine..., but the wind began to blow, and the waves to rise in a most frightful manner; and as I had never been at sea before (p.4).

b. September 1st, 1659

In the same date and month, exactly in September 1st, 1659, he makes a voyage again. He goes to Africa to get some Negroes, because he and his partners want to find slaves. He does not know why he accepts his partner’s idea to get some slaves. It describes that it changes all of his life, because he casts ashore in an uninhabited island lonely.

I went on board in an evil hour, the[first] of [September 1659], being the same day eight year that I went from my father and mother at Hull, in order to act the rebel to their authority, and the fool to my own interest (p.29).

c. September 30th, 1659

According to his account, he shores in the island on September 30th. After ten or twelve days, he is exhausted of paper and ink. Therefore, he tries to write in the thick beam by prying it if he shores
there on September 30th, 1659. This time describes when Crusoe casts
ashore in the island and starts his new life in his loneliness. It is the time
that his life changes there.

but to prevent this, I cut it with my knife upon a large post, in
capital letters; and making it into a great cross, I set it up on the
30th of September 1659 (p.49).

He makes a journal everyday that is full of many dull things. In
November 4th-10th, he begins to write the schedule that he orders his work
times, such as going out with his gun, time of sleep, and time of
diversion. It describes that he wants to manage his life as well as possible
by making his daily life.

but to prevent this, I cut it with my knife upon a large post, in
capital letters; and making it into a great cross, I set it up on the
30th of September 1659 (p.49).

Nov. 7th.-Now it began to be settled fair weather. The 7th, 8th, 9th,
10th, and part of the 12th (for the 11th was Sunday) I took whooly
up to make me a chair, and with much ado (p.54).

d. September 30th

On September 30th, the raining season comes that the day is his
anniversary landing in the island. It seems that in his life nothing changes,
because he still lives alone there. He is alone about two years at the island
alone. There is no changing in his life. He lives in the island for twenty-
three years. He lives to the place and manner naturalizes. He can enjoy
his life without any savages that can disturb in all his life until his last
life.
The rainy season of the autumnal equinox was now come, and I kept the 30th of September in the same solemn manner as before, being the anniversary of my landing on the island, having now been there two years, and no more prospect of being delivered than the first day I came there (p.83).

I was now in my twenty-third year of residence in this island; and was so naturalised to the place, and to the manner of living, that could I have but enjoyed the certainty that no savages would come to the place to disturb me, I could have been content to have capitulated for spending the rest of my time there (p.132).

f. December 19th, 1686

On the December 19th, 1686, this time describes that he lives in the island for about twenty-eight, two months, and nineteen days. This time also describes that he can be free and go back home from the island.

but to prevent this, I cut it with my knife upon a large post, in capital letters; and making it into a great cross, I set it up on the 30th of September 1659 (p.49).

g. June 11th, 1687

On the June 11th, 1687, it describes that he arrives in England. He likes a stranger that has never been there before. After meeting his old friend, he goes to Yorkshire to see his parents, but both of them died. Therefore, he thinks about his future by going to Lisbon and in the month of April, he arrives there.

In this vessel, after a long voyage, I arrived in England, the 11th of June, in the year 1687, having been thirty and five years absent. When I came to England, I was as perfect a stranger to all the world as if I had never been known there (p.219).

I went down afterwards into Yorkshire; but my father was dead, and my mother and all the family extinct...I resolved to go to
Lisbon, and see if I might not come by some information of the state of my plantation in the Brazils... With this view I took shipping for Lisbon, where I arrived in April following (p.220).

From the explanation of the setting above, we can see that the setting of place and time represent or describe and the condition of Crusoe and the place and time of Crusoe’s adventures. As a young man, he has a dream to be a good sailor, although his parent does not allow him. From both settings of the story also can reveal the theme of the story.

C. The Plot of the Story

Plot is the structure of narrative work’s action that is ordered and rendered toward the important achieving of emotional, artistic effect, and the action of the main character. It shows the arranged events of the whole story that have a causal relationship in event by event (Abrams:1981:137).

a. The Beginning

The Exposition:

To know the plot of the story, the writer begins from the exposition, which means the introduction of the story. As the introduction the writer exposes the beginning of the story as its first stage. Robinson Crusoe is the main character of the story The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. As a young man, he has a plan to his future life. He dreams as a good sailor, because he wants to get some good experiences, especially in
the sea. Besides, he does not get his father’s permission, because his father does not want Crusoe’s condition to be like his two older brothers. However, his desire to go to sea is very strong, then he makes a decision to reach his dream as a sailor.

but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea; and my inclination to this led me so strongly against the will, nay, the commands, of my father, and against all the entries and persuasions of my mother and other friends, that there seemed to be something fatal in that propension of nature tending directly to the life of misery which was to befall me (p.2).

The exposition or introduction of the plot tells about the misunderstanding between the main character, Robinson Crusoe and his parent. Crusoe has an ideal to be a sailor that is contrasted with his father, because his father wants Crusoe to work as a lawyer and stay at home. The story takes place in the family intern problem. The problem makes Crusoe confused about his choice to establish his future life, going to the sea or obeying his parents. Although his father loves him very much, he still holds his dream as a good sailor.

b. The Middle

In the second part or the middle, the writer tries to find the problems of the story by knowing the conflict that is complication. The complication itself is divided into first complication and second complication. The last part is the climax of the problem. By knowing them,
the writer could consisted the problems one by one in finding the plot of the story. They are:

**The Conflict:**

The conflict is the beginning of the problem. The conflict begins when Crusoe chooses to get his dream as a sailor and decides to make a voyage to London without any blessing from God, and either father or mother. It is hard for him to choose it and he has to face his misfortune life. One year later, he runs away from home to go to Hull. There, he meets his friend who will make a voyage to London with his father’s ship. Then he accepts his friend’s idea to go to with them. From here his misfortune is coming soon.

But being one day at Hull, where I went casually, and without any purpose of making an elopement that time; but I say, being there, and one of my companions being going by sea to London, in his father’s ship...I consulted neither father or mother any more, nor so much as sent them word of it; but leaving them to hear of it as they might, without asking God’s blessing, or my father, without any consideration of circumstances or consequences (p.4).

**Complication:**

In this analysis there are two complications that are found in the story. The first complication’s function shows the rising of the problem in the conflict that is more complex and difficult to understand. The problem begins when he decides to sail to London without any blessing from god, his father, and mother. He gets a bad experience in his voyage, because he
has a terrible storm that makes him feel very terrified in his mind. He has never made a voyage like this before. This event makes him remember his father’s advice that claims Crusoe if he goes to sea, God will not bless him. He also wants to go home as soon as possible. After being saved from the hurricane, he lands in the Cromer. He has to decide his future life and to choose whether continuing his voyage to reach his ideal as a sailor or going home. Because his dream to be a good sailor is stronger, he chooses the second one.

And in this agony of mind I made many vows and resolutions, that if it would please God here to spare my life 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 into a ship again while I lived (p.4).

And there, as well as on the road, had many struggles with myself what course of life I should take, and whether I should go home, or go to sea (p.11).

The second complication is the second problem that begins in his second voyage by going to Guiana. In second voyage, he also gets misfortune, because his ship has attacked by the Turkies pirates. They bring all the crew and passengers to the Moorish port of Sallee and sell them as slave. Crusoe becomes a slave for about two years. The second complication is found the difficulty of the problem that is supported by the complication one. The event is taken from when Crusoe becomes a slave for two years and he has to get the freedom in his life.
Here I meditated nothing but my escape, and what method I might take to effect it, but found no way that had the least probability in it... so that for two years, though I often pleased myself with the imagination, yet I never had the least encouraging prospect of putting it in practice... After about two years an odd circumstance presented itself, which put the old thought of making some attempt for my liberty again in my mind (p. 14).

Climax:

The climax is given the point of highest intensity that the main character's experiences. The climax comes when Crusoe has third misfortune voyage. His ship gets a terrible storm and has shipwrecked. No one is saved from the hurricane, except him. He puts ashore in an uninhabited island. The event of the climax is Crusoe realize that he is alone in the island, because he can not find anyone there. It makes him desperate, because he feels afraid if there is wild animal and does not know what he has to do with his life. This experience makes all of his life change. He thinks that how to live in the island without tools or any necessaries, but he has to continue his life as good as possible.

After I had solaced my mind with the comfortable part of my condition, I began to look round me to see what kind of place I was in, and what was next to be done, and I soon found my comforts abate, and that, in a word, I had a dreadful deliverance; for I was wet, had no clothes to shift me, nor anything either to eat or drink to comfort me (p. 35).

I found also that the island I was in was barren, and, as I saw good reason to believe, uninhabited, except by wild beasts, of whom, however, I saw none (p. 40).
c. The End

Resolution or conclusion:

The resolution has the function to solve the problem formulation. The resolution is found in the event when Crusoe casts ashore in uninhabited the island. Surviving his life, he has to do something and makes the island as comfortable home. He makes some progress there and tries to make himself tools, domesticate sheep, crow corn, and barley. He also saves a young native who becomes his loyal servant and gives him the name, Friday. It shows that he is not really alone there. He teaches him English language and becomes a good Christian.

I began to comfort myself as well as I could, and to set the good against the evil, that I might have something to distinguish my case from worse (p.51).

In a little time I began to speak to him, and teach him to speak to me; and, first, I made him know his name should be Friday, which was the day I saved his life (p.152).

One day, there is a European ship near the island that is robbed by the mutineers. Robinson wants to help the three prisoners. He tries to speak with them without knowing by the robbers. Crusoe says that if he can save them, they have to help him go out from the island and they agree with Crusoe's idea. The event that shows the conclusion of the story is finally. Crusoe can go home with their help. Crusoe and Friday live in London. He finds wealth, marriage with three children, two boys and one
daughter. In the end, after his wife died, he decides to sail again and visits his island.

In the meantime, I in part settled myself here; for, first of all, I married, and that not either to my disadvantage or dissatisfaction, and had three children, two sons and one daughter; but my wife dying, and my nephew coming home with good success from a voyage to Spain, my inclination to go abroad, and his importunity, prevailed, and engaged me to go in his ship as a private trader to the East Indies. This was in the year 1694...In this voyage I visited my new colony in the island, saw my successors the Spaniards, had the whole story of their lives, and of the villains I left there (p.243-244).

The plot of the novel is describing about the main character’s adventures that are found in the story. It tells the story event by event. Those events are the main character’s experiences that reveal the theme of the story. The plot of the novel contains of the beginning or the exposition, the middle (which consist of the conflict, complications, and the climax), and the end as the resolution or the conclusion.

D. The Theme of the Story

After knowing the characteristics of Robinson Crusoe, the setting, and the plot, the writer tries to find the theme of the story, especially in Crusoe’s life. The writer also can understand the story of the main character, Robinson Crusoe, who has some adventures in the sea event by event.
In character analysis, there is one main character with the name Robinson Crusoe who becomes the center character in the story. He has some experiences in his life, especially in the sea. When he has a dream as a sailor, his parents are surprised and very sad, because they do not want him to be like his two older brothers. His parent wants Crusoe to abandon his ideal. It makes him confused and dizzy, because actually he wants to prevent his father’s wish. He becomes a rebellious and stubborn man, because although his parent does not give their permission, he still keeps his ideal to be a sailor and has a voyage to the sea.

My father, who was very ancient, had given me a competent share of learning...; but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea; and my inclination to this led me so strongly against the will, nay, the commands, of my father (p.2).

He has some experiences life in the sea. He gets bad and good experiences there. In his first journey almost makes him abandon his desire as a sailor, but he does not give up, he continues to reach his dream, although it is hard for him to get it.

And there, as well as on the road, had many struggles with myself what course of life I should take, and whether I should go home, or go to sea (p.11).

The discussion of the elements of character, setting, and the plot are related each other. The setting becomes the one of the background of the story. The City of York, England is the place where Robinson Crusoe is born and lives. To reach his desire as a sailor, he goes to Hull by going to
London in September 1st, 1651. The place of Hull is the place where Crusoe’s life changes. In his first voyage, there are full of dangerous events in the sea that is close with the death, especially when the ship gets a terrible storm and difficult to save their life. For example, his first voyage almost makes him desperate to continue his plan going to sea again.

I was born in the year 1632, in the City of York, of a good family, though not of that country, my father being a foreigner of Bremen, who settled first at Hull (p.1).

But being one day at Hull, where I went casually, and without any purpose of making an elopement that time..., and one of my companions being going by sea to Londen (p.4).

One-day in his third voyage, his ship gets a terrible storm that makes him cast ashore in uninhabited island. It makes him desperate, because he is alone there. It changes all his life. He has to realize that he has to face the reality of his life and to do everything by himself without anybody else. Then to survive his life, he needs some necessary things that he makes by himself and brings from the broken ship. He tries to make the place more comfortable and considers his condition seriously. He lives in the unknown island for about twenty-third years with his loneliness until he saves a young native from cannibalistic rite. He lives there for about twenty-eight years.

Then the writer would like to discuss the plot that also supports the analysis to find the theme of the story. The plot can be seen from the climax of the plot. It shows when Crusoe makes the third voyage. This plot
has relationship with the setting of the story. Actually he has a good life in Brazil with his plantation and wealthy. His desire and his stubborn mind to go to sea are very strong, he makes a plan to find some Negroes to the Africa. In his unfortunate voyage he gets a bad storm and casts ashore in an uninhabited island. He has to face the reality, because no one lives there and lives there alone for many years.

From analyzing the character, the setting of time and place, and the plot of the story, we know that it is not easy for Crusoe to get his ideal or future life comes true. Although he has to against his parent’s desire to stay at home and accept the consequences of his life. In this point, he realizes that the importance of human being to admit his fault and tries to forswear or repent to the God and life. He goes to sea without any blessing from his parent and God. In order to reach his future life he also gets some unforgettable adventures in the sea and in an uninhabited island, but he does not give up to reach it. From all that happen in his life, he finds that the human fate is established by himself, because he has to decide his own future life and when he lives in the unknown island he becomes his master of his own life. He lives in the island for about twenty-eight years until he can be free from there and goes back to London finding his happiness and successful life. Therefore, the writer concludes the whole theme of the story is that One’s life with strong desire to reach the future life sometimes is not a good way to get an ideal. We can see in Crusoe’s
desire as a sailor with his stubborn and rebellious treat brings him to his own misfortunate life by being casted ashore in an uninhabited island for about twenty-eight years in his loneliness.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

*The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* is a story about a young man who has a dream to be a good sailor and many great expeditions in his journey. This novel tells about his adventures in his life with the good and bad things that he has until he realizes his ideal as a sailor to come true.

This thesis focuses on the analysis of the elements in the story, which are the character, setting, and plot. How those elements can reveal the theme of the story.

The novel of *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, which is written by Daniel Defoe, has one main character that becomes the focus and appears more than other characters. The main character here is Robinson Crusoe. As a young man he has a desire to decide his future life, so he has a dream as a sailor. He is described as a rebellious or insurrectionist man, because although his parent does not give permission, he still goes to the sea. With his stubborn mind, he starts to make a journey to London that brings him to his unfortunate life. Although he is a coward man in his first journey, he never gives up to reach his dream as a sailor, especially when after he is saved from the bad storm in his second voyage. He has two choices, continuing his dream or back to home. He also is a clever and smart man when he can be free or run away from the slavery in Sallee. From
all that happen of his life, he becomes a religious man, especially when he casts
ashore in an uninhabited island. There he has to realize that he is alone. He is a
self-sufficient man and hard worker to survive his life. He makes the island as
comfortable home. As a curious person, he wants to know how to be a good
sailor by learning about knowledge of mathematics and navigation rules. He also
wants to know about the condition of the whole an uninhabited island. He is
described as a good and helpful person. It can be seen when he gets his freedom
from the Moor’s master with a young man, Xury and becomes his servant.
Crusoe’s attention and solidarity to him shows that he is a kind person. He also
helps a young native boy from the cannibalistic ritual and give the name, Friday.
He teaches the boy with the English language and Christian religious. Then,
Friday becomes his loyal servant.

In his journey, there are many places as the setting that are really
important to support the story. The places influence his ideal to be a good sailor,
such as The City of York, England, is the place where he is born. Hull is the
place when he gets his idea to run away from his parents to make a voyage to
London. It changes all his life, because when he goes to the sea without any
blessing from his parents and God, he gets good and bad condition, season or
weather. Then they are saved in the Yarmouth port. They continue the voyage
and shore in Cromen port where Crusoe decides his future life. As a successful
trader, he tries to make a voyage by himself to Guinea, but the Turkies pirates
rob them and bring them in the port of Sallee. They sell them as a slave. After
being saved from the slavery, he goes to Brazil. He becomes a good planter. Then he makes a voyage again until he casts ashore in an uninhabited island where the place Crusoe gets unforgettable experiences.

The plot of the story also gives an important part or influence in finding the theme, because the writer can understand the story deeply event by event. By knowing the plot, the writer could understand how Crusoe's life from the beginning until the end of the story. However the writer uses the theory of plot to arrange the events of the story. The plot is divided into three elements, such as the beginning, the middle, and the end of the story. It means that the elements consist of exposition or introduction, conflict, complication, climax, and resolution or conclusion. Those elements relate and support each other in every event. The introduction tells the beginning of the story when Crusoe has a dream to be a sailor. In fact, his parents, especially his father is not agreeing and not allowed him with his ideal. The point of attack is the start of conflict or problem. Crusoe chooses his ideal as a sailor than his father's desire. He runs away from his parents and follows a voyage without any blessing from the God and parents. The first complication shows the rising of the problem in the conflict is more complex and difficult to understand. The second complication is found the difficulty of the problem that is supported by the first complication. The second problem that he gets is when the Turkies pirates rob and bring them to the Port of Sallee. They become slavery. The Climax is given the point of highest intensity of the main character's experiences. It comes when Crusoe casts ashore in
uninhabited island and alone in the island for many years. Resolution has the function to solve the problem formulation. To survive his life, he has to do something, such as making tools by himself, domesticates sheep, crow corn and barley. Conclusion is the event that shows the resolution of the story. Robinson Crusoe can go from the island and go back to London after he saves the European ship by the mutineers. In London, he marries and, has two sons and one daughter. After his wife dies, he makes a voyage again.

From Crusoe’s characteristics, the setting, and the plot, the writer tries to find out the theme of the story. The writer concludes that it is hard for Crusoe to reach his ideal as a sailor, because he does not get his parent’s blessing. Although his parent does not allow him, he still holds his conviction until he realizes his ideal as a sailor. He also gets some terrible things in his journey. There are many problems and challenges in his life when he decides his future life. From Crusoe’s characteristics, the setting, and the plot, the writer tries to find out the theme of the story. The writer concludes that his desire to be a sailor brings him to his misfortunate life, he casts ashore in an uninhabited island and lives there alone for about twenty-eight years in loneliness.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Kenney, William Dr. 1966. How to Analyze Fiction New York: Monarch Press.


APPENDIX

The Summary of the Story

In the City of York, England, there is a young man who is called Robinson Crusoe and was born in 1632. He is eighteen years old. He comes from a good family and has a good position in the society. He is the third or youngest son in the family. His father wants Robinson Crusoe to work as a lawyer, but he dreams to go to the sea. He has two older brothers, but one of them died in the English Regiment and the other is unknown.

Knowing Crusoe’s ideal as a sailor, his father does not give his permission and claims Crusoe that if he goes to sea, God will not bless him. He does not wants Crusoe has an experience like his two elder brothers and he really loves him. Crusoe does not want to against his father, so he just follows his entire. But not for so long, his ideal is stronger than before and he makes a decision to reach his dream as a sailor.

About one-year letter, Crusoe runs to Hull to reach his dream without any permission of his parents. Then he goes to London and starts his voyage there. The first September 1651, his first voyage is going to London. It is almost killing him in storm. After the sea is calm, they arrive in Yarmouth. It makes him remember his father’s advice and he wants to go back, but he pays no mind until he gets experiences that makes him become a good sailor.
He continues to make another voyage. He goes to Guinea. The problem comes again, The ship has attacked by the Turkies Pirates. They bring all of the crews and passenger, including him to the Moorish port of Sallee. Crusoe becomes a slave for two years, and he gets a kind master. He plans to run away to get his freedom when he goes to fish with two Morish. He brings one of them who called Xury to be his faithful servant. In their running, they meet a Portuguese ship. They help Crusoe and Xury. The captain is very kind and brings him to the Brazil and leaves Xury to the captain. In the new country, he becomes a plantation. He is success in this business. For few years, he has some partners and they want to trade slaves. They want Crusoe to find some negroes to another country.

Then he makes a voyage in the first of September 1659. It is the second voyage of him. This voyage makes his life change. He casts ashore in uninhabited island, because his ship has an accident. He is the only one who saved by the Tornado.

To survive his life, he makes the island as comfortable home. He tries to make himself tools, domesticate sheep, crow corn, and barley. He makes some progress there. At first he regrets his fate. But then he realizes that God saves him and he begins to think about his religion and Providence.

One day, he sees a cannibalistic rite. Then he knows that he is not alone there, although the natives who do the rites come from another island. It seems that Robinson not really knows the condition of all the islands. In another day, he saves a young native who will become sacrificed. And the
young native becomes Robinson’s loyal servant. Robinson gives the name, Friday. He teaches him how speak English and to be a good Christian.

Finally, for twenty-eight years after cast ashore, there is a ship from European near the island that is robbed by mutineers. There are three prisoners. Robinson tells them that he will help them if they take him and Friday to England for free. They win from the mutineer. Then they go to the England. There he feels like a stranger, because he leaves his town for many years. He finds that his father and mother are died and sees that he has two sisters that are still alive.

Robinson and Friday live there. Robinson finds wealth, marriage, and has a family. He has three children, two boys and one daughter. But after his wife died, he sails again to the East Indies. He is going to his island to see his Spaniard successors to know the whole story of their lives. He stays there for about twenty years. Then he continues his voyage, he leaves some important necessaries that are needed.

In the end, he sails to Brazil and sends them a bark, which brings some people, necessary things, and seven women who can help them and become their wife. From his new adventures for ten years more, he will tell then