

A STUDY OF CRUSOE'S JOURNEY IN FINDING THE  
MEANING OF LIFE IN DANIEL DEFOE'S ROBINSON

CRUSOE  
THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Sarjana Degree  
of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic  
University Sunan Ampel Surabaya



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2015

## DECLARATION

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanity State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due reference is made in the text of thesis.

Surabaya, July 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015

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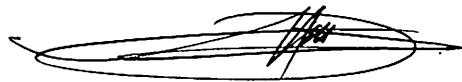


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## ABSTRACT

Qoiroh, Siti Umatul. 2015. *A Study of Crusoe's Journey in Finding The Meaning of Life in Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe*. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Letters and Humanities. State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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The meaning of life has a very close relationship with identity. To know the meaning of life, human is required to know himself. Many authors who try to pour their ideas about the meaning of life, one of which is Daniel Defoe in his novel entitled *Robinson Crusoe*. He depicted the finding of one life meaning throughout the journey of main character named Crusoe from one island to another. This thesis focuses on Crusoe's journey which guides him to find the meaning of his life. The aims of this thesis is to describe the Crusoe's figure and the background that causes him to undertake a journey. It also describes Crusoe's experiences in his journey, so that he manages to formulate the value of life which leads him to find his identity and meaning of life as a human being. Dealing with the focus, this study uses theory of existentialism as the main theory to analyze the decision and some stages of existence that must be passed by Crusoe in the journey to find the identity and meaning of his life. Psychological approach is also used to examine Crusoe's personality, so it affects Crusoe in taking the decisions and the result achieved. The result of this study shows that Crusoe finds his life meaning after passing existentialism stage during his journey.

Key words: Journey, Identity, Meaning, Life.

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## INTISARI

Qoiroh, Siti umatul. 2015. *A Study of Crusoe's Journey in Finding The Meaning of Life in Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe*. Tesis. Program Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Sastra dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Makna hidup mempunyai hubungan yang sangat erat dengan jatidiri. Untuk mengetahui makna hidup, manusia dituntut untuk mengetahui dirinya sendiri. Banyak penulis yang mencoba untuk menuangkan ide-ide mereka tentang makna hidup, salah satunya adalah Daniel Defoe dalam novelnya yang berjudul *Robinson Crusoe*. Dia menggambarkan penemuan makna hidup seseorang melalui perjalanan tokoh utama yang bernama Crusoe dari satu pulau ke pulau lain. Skripsi ini fokus pada perjalanan Crusoe yang menuntun dirinya untuk menemukan makna hidupnya. Tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah untuk menggambarkan tokoh Crusoe dan latar belakang yang menyebabkan dirinya melakukan sebuah perjalanan serta menggambarkan pengalaman yang dialami oleh Crusoe dalam melakukan perjalannya sehingga ia berhasil merumuskan nilai kehidupan yang menuntunya untuk menemukan jatidiri dan makna hidupnya sebagai seorang manusia. Berhadapan dari fokus tersebut, kajian ini menggunakan teori eksistensialisme sebagai teori utama untuk menganalisa keputusan dan tahapan-tahapan eksistensi yang harus dilalui oleh Crusoe didalam perjalanan untuk menemukan jatidiri dan makna hidupnya. Pendekatan psikologi juga digunakan untuk memeriksa kepribadian yang dimiliki oleh Crusoe, sehingga hal tersebut mempengaruhi Crusoe dalam mengambil keputusan dan hasil yang diperoleh. Hasil dari kajian ini menunjukkan bahwasanya Crusoe menemukan makna hidupnya setelah melewati tahapan eksistensialisme selama perjalannya.

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Kata kunci: Perjalanan, Jatidiri, Makna, Hidup.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

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#### 1.1. Background of Study

Literature cannot be separated from human life due literature and real life both have a reciprocal relationship. Literature is the result of dialogue, contemplation and author reaction to the environment and life (Nurgiyantoro 3). The existence of a literary work cannot be separated from its author. Author creates works not only driven by the desire to create beauty but also wishes to express thoughts, feelings, opinions, and impressions of something. Wellek and Warren in his book say that truth in literature and truth outside literature are same (33), the difference is truth in the world of fiction is the truth according to the author's belief, the truth of which has been believed to be true according to his views on life issues (Nurgiyantoro 5).

Conceptually and practically, the function of writing literature is to make us feel what we see and imagine what we already know (Wellek and Warren 33). Good literary work certainly contains the values of life such as religious values, philosophical, and the other values of life. Thus the literary work can be seen as a form of philosophy or thought that is encased in a special form (110). Therefore, there are some philosophers who express their thoughts in form of literature. One example is Jean-Paul Sartre who is known not only as a philosopher but also a very eminent literary authors. He spreads his existentialism thoughts through several literary works he writes (Driyarkara 1300). So that, literary works can be

examined to reveal the thoughts contained in it, either expressed or implied by using the science of literary criticism, one of which is existentialism.

Existentialism is a philosophical knowledge that protests against the view that human beings are 'objects' but a requirement that one's personal existence should really be taken seriously (Martin vi). Existentialists argue that humans should be aware of their existence and the most important thing is they are questioning the meaning of their existence. Existentialism is answering the human turmoil to the human questions what the difference between human life with other life and what the purpose of their existence anyway are (Martin v), as it is known because God creates various creatures in the world with shapes and their lives differently.

Besides Sartre, there are many existentialist figures that give some opinions on the theory. Based on Bertens, one of them is Soren Abye Kierkegaard who has been crowned as the father of existentialism (84). In his theory, Kierkegaard said that the human existence is able to accomplish through decision and choice that human chooses becoming the creative subject (actor) to decide the way of his existence (Stumpf and Fieser 358-359).

There are many ways that are chosen by humans to show their existence, one of them is choosing to wander by doing a journey. As Bremer said that without action, someone will not succeed. When someone decides target, he must be able to formulate a reasonable plan to achieve it and also specify the tough determination upon the goals he has to do someday. He must grapple during

the journey and follow the plan (20). Someone will be able to find something that is very valuable when he is able to undergo and live a journey.

For humans, it is not easy to undergo a journey. In the trip, many something unexpected and lessons that will be experienced by humans. Hurdles and also the lessons they get will stimulate human mind to think about life, himself and even the purpose of human life itself. Human being is required to know himself, what and who himself and what his purpose to live in this world. God has created human beings with loving. God also gives humans their minds to ponder and keep trying to find out who he is and what they live in the world for. For humans, knowing about their identity will help them to determine human values in order to have a guide to direct them where they want to go (Hadi 17). Humans should be aware of the death of the gulf of life. If they are aware of the death, they also should realize that they are just part of a force that is beyond his grasp. By being aware of it, human will also be aware of the capacity of man himself as well as the purpose and meaning of their life in this world.

Certainly, as the result of dialogue, contemplation and author reaction to the environment and life (Nurgiyantoro 3), literature raises the identity and the meaning of life values as the life issue in it also. Since literature is an imitation and reflection of reality and it is the result of human creativity (7). It can be said that literature is a reflection of human life, it is presented because of human and also reserved for human life. By reading exposure of literary works, readers indirectly can learn and feel the problems presented by authors (3). So, many

works of literature invites readers to attend with the character in for a moment to contemplate who we are, the intent and purpose of our life in the world.

One of the literary works is *Robinson Crusoe*, released on 1719. It is a fiction written by a British author named Daniel Defoe. Daniel Defoe was born in London in 1660 (Alexander 189). Based on BBC NEWS, his novel was inspirated by fact story of Alexander Selkirk. He spent more than four years on the Juan Fernandez island after a dispute with the captain of the ship on which he was serving. His story was the basis for Daniel Defoe's famous novel *Robinson Crusoe*. He was well known as a journalist who live by his pen (Alexander 174). It also affected the writing of his novel, Defoe put the journal form inside his *Robinson Crusoe* novel.

*Robinson crusoe* focuses on how Crusoe as the major character can survive from all the problems that arise in the novel. It can be the obstacles to obtain his ambition. Crusoe is a young man who is 18 years old. A strong desire to show the existence delivers him on a voyage from one island to another. Crusoe is a wealthy merchant's son who is prohibited by his father to sail because the sail will make Crusoe finds various kinds of risks. According to his father, Crusoe is better in the middle position of his life, not in upper or as labour but Crusoe does not think about it. He wants to succeed with doing the sailing. Therefore, he wants to reach his willing by himself without any meddling from his parents on his success later. His father will not give blessing and God will not too if Crusoe does the sailing but Crusoe's ambition to sail on the sea is higher than his obedience to his father. He escapes from his home to sail on to Africa. However, the father's

word is a prayer for his children. In the sailing, Crusoe meets with some obstacles. Even, the inner turmoil occur within himself once. He feels guilty and takes the wrong decision but finally with all the strength he has, he tries to get up and continues his journey. Unexpectedly, a trip which takes him to various problems leads him to formulate his true identity and the meaning of life as a human being.

*Robinson Crusoe* is one picture of a literary work which is very inspiring the readers with all the struggles experienced in Crusoe's life. With the whole description of his journey that written in the novel, *Robinson Crusoe* presents an overview of the process of finding identity and the meaning of life. Thinking about his identity and the meaning of life in the world means Crusoe tries to understand about his existence as human being. By using existentialism theory, this study will analyze the existence side which is in this novel that starts from the background of Crusoe does voyage to Crusoe's experience in facing all of obstacles during his journey that leads him to find the identity and meaning in his life.

### **1.2. Statement of Problem**

Based on exposure contained in the background of the study above, this study aims to dig deeper about :

1. Why does Crusoe conduct the journey?
2. How does he experience it?

### **1.3. Objective of The Study**

From those statement problems, the study intends:

1. To find out why Crusoe conducts the journey.

2. To depict Crusoe experiences his Journey.

#### 1.4. Scope and Limitations

To answer statement of problem stated above, this study limits the discussion in this thesis in order to make this research organized well and not widened out of the topic. This study limits the analysis to Crusoe as the main character of *Robinson Crusoe* novel. The scope of this study is focusing on the life journey of Robinson Crusoe that is full of struggle and how he overcomes and handles his problem which leads him to find his true identity and the meaning in his life also.

#### 1.5. Significance of The Study

This study is significant to be conducted due to both the theoretical and practical functions. Theoretically, this study does hope that it enriches the readers' development of knowledge in the literary theory that is related to human existence. Therefore, the readers are expected to comprehend more about it, especially for those who have interest in study life through literature.

Practically, through critical analysis in analysis *Robinson Crusoe* novel using theory related to human existence that provides in this thesis, this study hopes that the readers are able to understand more about the existence of themselves and also the nature of their life in the world in every journey in their life. Moreover, this thesis can add and elaborate point of view of English Department students in UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, especially those who are interested in the meaning of life as the field of study to be further research.

## 1.6. Method of Study

### 1.6.1. Research design

To answer the statement of problem number one and two, the study uses library research based. Using library research, This study analyze literary work (novel) which the data is got from text form. By library research method, this study hopes to get valid description of identity and mening of life by using existentialism theory. Besides, the researcher intends to use descriptive analytic method. This research does not aim to examine the certain hypothesis but it just describes a variable, tendency and truly situation (Arikunto 234).

### 1.6.2. Source of data

In conducting this study, this research uses some supporting data that is got from Library and internet researches. Then the data is divided into two: primary and secondary data. The primary data is the novel *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe. This research analyzes pharagraph, sentences and phrases which is related with the identity and meaning of life of the main character in this novel. The secondary data is taken from some books and internet sources which support this research analysis that are related to this topic, this study uses several data from library, scholar website and any other sources to support the analysis.

### 1.6.3. Procedure of data collection

Data is a very important aspect in all of studies because the data is very influential in the truth of study. If the collected data is invalid, the research

conducted is unauthorized. Therefore, this study provides some steps in the following data collection:

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2. Underline the paragraph, sentences or phrases from the novel that deal with problem of this study by comprehending reading to get the validity of the data.
3. Selecting some references to support this study.
4. collecting the data that support the analysis such as articles and online resources by reading the books from library and downloading some materials from internet.

#### **1.6.4. Procedure of data analysis**

After collecting data, this study analyzes the data by using existentialism literary theory. Besides, descriptive analytic method is needed to present this analysis. The study gives some steps to analyze the data in the following number:

1. Gather a few paragraphs, sentences or phrases that relate to the topic in this study with intensive reading the whole story in the novel.
2. Analyze some of the data that has been collected based on the statement of problem using some theories which is got from supporting data.
3. Giving the best conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

### 1.7. Definition of Key Term

1. Journey : It is an act committed by person from one place to other

place in which fear may limits person's vision to get the purpose. It serves as the obstacles that may hinder few steps down on the road but believing in talents, abilities, and self-worth can empower someone to walk down to the brighter path (BrainyQuote).

2. Identity : It is a unity of some aspects, ie personality and uniqueness of human being. The human personality is a unity of soul which works mentally and body which works physically but both are needed each other and have relationship. From this relationship will create a personal experience that will make individual unique and distinct from society (Hadi 128).

3. Meaning : Meaning is purpose, significance, and intentions in doing something. Someone needs to take meaning for indicate the purpose, value, worth, and significance of something he does.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id (Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy).

4. Life : It is experience of being alive. Life is a series of punches. It presents a lot of challenges. It presents a lot of hardship, but the people that are able to take those punches and able to move forward are the ones that really do have a lot of success and have a lot of joy in their life and have a lot of stories to tell (BrainyQuote).

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

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#### 2.1. Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the description of the theory is explained more profoundly.

The approach of the theory is existentialism as the main theory, while the existentialism of Soren Kierkegaard is used as a theory to analyze the problem in more advances. In addition, psychological approach, as the supporting theory, will be used to analyze how psychological aspects can affect the main character in taking a decision and the results achieved.

##### 2.1.1 Existentialism

Existentialism emerges as a way out between the two thoughts of materialism and idealism (Driyarkara 1282-1285). Materialism says that humans are same as other things. Human is only a material thing. Based on their shape, human form is superior than animal and plant but the essence is the same.

Humans are only resultance from processes of chemical elements or in other words, humans are viewed only in terms of their body. It sees that human beings can only be viewed as an object (1283-1284). In fact, humans have souls and minds that can deal with such existential moments of decision-making or even giving meaning to the surrounding objects even in his own life.

If the materialism thoughts that human can only be viewed as an object, it differs from the idealism. Idealism views humans only as a subject due idealism

argues that human essence lies in his consciousness, in his idea. The emphasize of consciousness is exaggerated by the doctrine and as the result is, it only takes the **human idea to understand human in unity** (Driyarkara 1287). This thought tries to understand human nature by the logic thinking. However, Kierkegaard in his theory underscores that even when humans have knowledge, they are still in the predicament of having to make decision (Stumpf and Fieser 359).

In fact, existentialism assumes to choose the decision and be responsibility of human choice (Lavine 357). Here lies the importance of existentialism as a way to determine the decisions to be taken by humans. It differs from materialism and idealism that sees human as only a subject and object. It looks at human nature (Driyarkara 1288).

The word existentialism is derived from the word *ex* (outside) and *stance* (the way of standing) which refers to the way person stands outside him/herself, the way person presents in this world (1281). It means that in this life, a person does not merely present in this world but he also faces the world. He can learn and **know about the function and meaning of the things around him**. Moreover, human must understand that his life has the meaning (1283). So that, human must first exist and then he can define his life and other things. Thus, existentialism only deals with human being and not other things (1282). Since only human can give meaning to things around him, even to the meaning of his life.

In his theory, Kierkegaard says that human being is not simply as finished product and a kind of entity but as developing process. A self is not simply but

one must become (Evans 20). The term of existence is just for the individual human being. To exist, individual must strives, considers alternatives, chooses, decides and makes a commitment (Stumpf and Fieser 357). Human must face the personal choice that deals with his own personal situations and the crucial decisions that he invariably makes (358). In addition, existentialism has message that individuals must responsible for what they have done, for who they are, for how and in what way they face and deal with the world (Sanejani 15). So that, human is individual who freely make decision on choices and be responsibility of his choice.

In his theory, Kierkegaard in Stumpf and Fieser says that existence must refer to a quality in the individual, namely, his conscious participation in an act. Human can be truly said to be exist when she/he is enganged in conscious activity of will and choice (359). As a conscious being, a man is not only as conscious being but a man is aware in order to do something to improve hismself (Driyarkara 1295). So that, dealing with the consciousness, man is expected to make a decision of choice to enhance himself.

In going through the decision, humans will face different kinds of suffering and even they will be confronted with despair. Despair will stop the satisfaction and pleasure. Even, it eliminates moral principle. It will take humans to believe in God. So, humans believe that life has meaning to make religion as a way of life and abandon rational mind to believe that religion is a highest essence to determine human existence (Lavine 310-311).

Human might try to find some meaning for his life by losing himself in a crowd (Stumpf and Fieser 360). Although God creates humans as social beings who live with other human beings but human being as an individual creature itself is unique and cannot be equated with other human (Bertens 83). The best solution is to relate human to God, rather than to group of people. In the theory, Kierkegaard describes that anxiety will shift human orientation toward God through some process, which is in term of “Stages on life’s way” (Stumpf and Fieser 360). The first stage is the aesthetic, which gives way to the ethical, which gives way to the religious stage. The three stages describe the movement of the self from one level of existence to another through an act of choice (Stumpf and Fieser 360).

#### **2.1.1.1 The Aesthetic Stage**

The first stage in this dialectical movement is aesthetic stage. In this stage human is described as being more priority to his pleasure. Human will try with all his power to find and seek the pleasure and enjoyment in varied forms. Human at this stage is dominated by impulse and emotion. They do not have the religious beliefs as the standard to hold on life due it will limit human freedom of choice (360).

In this stage, Kierkegaard describes negative human nature more than the positive (Khuzai et al 281), due every humans’ choice is based on their pleasure. Individual acts based on instinctive impulse and feelings that are directly or spontaneous. It means human only does what he wants to do. So, this case leads

an individual to deny the universal moral principles (<http://leonardoansis.wordpress.com>). The problem with the aesthetic person is that he does not have a self, since his choices are determined by his environment, moods and impulses (Obinyan 5). His chief motivation is a desire to enjoy the widest variety of pleasures of the sense. His life does not have principle of limitation except his own taste (Stumpf and Fieser 360). He denies anything that would limit his vast freedom of choice.

The aesthetic person is done due two categories that matter in human life. Those are boring and interesting. The prime motivation for the aesthetic person is the transformation of the boring into the interesting. Life is an attempt to avoid boredom by filling one's life with new interesting experiences. However, boredom has two weapons. First, boredom is a threat because of the transitory nature of all experiences. When the aesthetic person thinks his life is full of pleasure, he is able to leave the boredom with the inner emptiness. The second weapon of boredom is repetition. Too much of any pleasure eventually becomes tiresome, stale, and dissatisfying. To overcome this problem human is driven to search for new experiences (Obinyan 4).

Although human can achieve some existence at this level, it is rather poor quality of existence. He may be fully consumed by his aesthetic way of life, he is still aware that his life consists of more than this. Humans have to distinguish between spirituality and sensuousness. When person is aware of these two possibilities in himself, this triggers a dialectic movement within himself. The antithesis of the sensual drive is the lure of spirit. This experience produces

anxiety and despair when person discovers that he is in fact living in the cellar of sensuousness, while this life cannot possibly be named as the result in true existence (Stumpf and Fieser 361). Thus there is a natural dialectical tendency to seek more, to seek one's self, a restless urge to find something stable and to be committed to.

If a person feels this matter, he will make the leap into the ethical stage of existence. Otherwise, he would linger in the ethical stage of existence (Obinyan 5).

#### **2.1.1.2 The Ethical Stage**

The second level is the ethical stage. Unlike the aesthetic person who has no universal standards but only his or her own taste, the ethical person does recognize and accept rules of conduct that reason formulates. In this level, human focuses inside himself. He does contemplate to correct his previous mistake on aesthetic level and to improve his behaviour (Driyarkara 1297). It means that Those who moves beyond the aesthetic to the ethical level choose to accept moral standard and attempt to do their duty. They take the choice and accept

responsibility of that choice (Baird 964).

Moral law now is not considered as the limitation to be an individual freedom but it is seen as the support for human life (<http://leonardoansis.wordpress.com>). Therefore, an ethical 's fundamental obligation is her life based on universal norms and rules. As Socrates argued in Stumpf, someone who wants to know the good is to do the good (Stumpf and Fieser 360). The paradigm of the ethical stage is found in Socrates' view of

marriage: marriage is no longer motivated only by passion of love but the ethical person assumed that a marriage is an act of binding commitments to each other.

However, to make a commitment requires some continuity within the individual from moment to moment. Thus, in making significant choices the individual is on the way to become a self that tries to leave the aesthetic life (Obinyan 5).

In this existence-sphere, the individual makes choices. To exist at this stage does not mean the person suddenly makes all the right moral choices. The morality of one's choices is even considered at all. In this stage the world is divided into the two dichotomy of good or bad (Obinyan 5). Individual begins to take into account the universal standards that must be considered and implemented rather than obey the instinctive desire that only a moment or patterned momentous. Individual begins to use or live life with reference to the category of good and bad (evil) (<http://leonardoansis.wordpress.com>).

Although such a person has obviously gone far beyond the aesthetical life, his identity is summed up by the series of the universals that clothes him (Obinyan 5). When the dialectic process begins to work in the consciousness of the ethical person, he then begins to realize that he is involved in something more profound than an insufficient of the moral law. He does the true deed based on moral law. In fact, he sets aside God (Stumpf and Fieser 361). The ethical person does not have any relationship with God but rather than of moral conduct (Obinyan 5). Thus, ethical person becomes conscious of the guilt and sin. Now, human must either remain at the ethical level and try to fulfill the moral law or he must respond to his new awareness. However, the movement from the ethical to

the next stage cannot be achieved by thinking only, yet by an act of commitment that is by leap of faith (Stumpf and Fieser 361).

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### 2.1.1.3. The Religious Stage

It has been clear that both aesthetic and ethical stages are ended with despair that triggers an individual to commit with new awareness in his life. It is from the despair of aesthetic stage brings to the awareness of the ethical stage that accept the limitation of moral responsibility imposes on individual life. Otherwise, it brings to the new awareness to the religious as the top of human existence (Lavine 310). Basically, despair does bring suffering or pain for individual but despair can also lead individual to a new consciousness, the consciousness that human is limited and estranged from God is the source of strength. Simply, it can be said that the awareness of desperation make individual realizes that he cannot rely on himself and his own strength. Individual feels small and helpless while need help outside human strength (<http://leonardoansis.wordpress.com>).

The strength is from God. The relationship between God and each individual is a unique and subjective experience. There is no other way to get the knowledge about it except through an act of faith. Only an act of faith can assure individual relation to God (Stumpf and Fieser 362). Faith will bring people to the subject of God. God can only be found through the subjectivity or the inner depths of personal and not through the objective-rational. God cannot be explained by the human thought. None of the rational concept that can explain the relation of God and man that is unique and it is very subjective. For God, what is unthinkable and

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what most unexpected could happen. This can only be understood through the lens of faith. Faith is not always rational and begins when the mind stops.

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In everyday life, man will face kinds of choice and decision-making but God is the absolute decision because all other decisions are only secondary when compared to the major and absolute decisions. That is life before God. So that, in the theory, Kierkegaard emphasizes that religion is not only as knowledge but it is also the guidance to live life. The previous guilt and sins make a man afraid and worried to do the same previous thing. So that, human must leave the concrete thinking (rational) to arrive at the absurdity by believing in faith (Martin 20-21).

From the statements above, it is concluded that human existence is as an active man to do, be able to work to change the world and to become better human beings and having faith in God and believing in the truth of His promises (Khuzai et al 282). This theory will be used to analyze how Crusoe is responsible for his choice to undertake a journey that leads him to the top of the stage of human existence which is the answer for the question regarding the identity and meaning of his life. In which, the journey of Crusoe must be confronted with various obstacles and struggles to be able to make a better human being.

Moreover, according to Sartre in Sanejani said that the experience possessed by humans will affect the life choices they choose and it can be used as guidance in their life but there are many obstacles that may occur as a consequence of decisions made by humans. Only those who are able to face the

obstacles will be the winner. In addition, the emotions such as anguish, anxiety and dread also will affect human in taking decision. People will feel miserable and loss caused by this emotions. they will feel that they have less power and control over his life but they believe that although life is not satisfying, it has meaning (16). However, emotion is part of human behaviour that deal with psychology. So that, psychoanalysis is useful ways in understanding human behaviour more profoundly (Tyson 11).

### 2.1.2 Psychological Approach

Psychology is defined as the scientific study of thinking and behaviour. It is a science because psychologists use the same rigorous methods of research found in other areas of scientific investigation. Some of their research is more biological in nature and other research is more social in nature (Muchinsky 2). Alfred Adler is one of the psychologist that provides psychoanalytic theory that looks of social psychology. Adler is the first psychoanalyst to emphasize the fundamental social nature of humans (Hall and Lindzey 156).

Social context can influence the personality of children. In this case, besides parents, birth order of siblings also affects a child's personality (Sulloway 191). Each child is born in different circumstances. So, it affects parental differential treatment for each child. Children will be asked to give to the family in different ways as well. Due to these unique situations and different experiences, these children will develop different strengths and weaknesses that differ from their siblings (Helgeson 9). In his theory, Adler observed that the personalities of

the oldest, middle, youngest and only child in family were likely to be quite different (Hall and Lindzey 166).

Firstborns are usually well organized. It is common in firstborn children to feel that they must be perfect in everything they do (Murphy 16). They tend to be more sensitive, anxious, and want to know the rules, so they can follow them (Helgeson 11). Firstborns often try to help their parents by acting as caretaker or surrogate toward their younger siblings (Sulloway 191). They have spirit to love their youngers, sometimes they are willing to keep their younger from interference of others. They take on the caretaker role as they learned growing up (Murphy 17). As a result, firstborns tend to be parent identified, conscientious, and respectful of authority (Sulloway 191). They have powerful and influence (Murphy 16). Moreover, firstborns are highly motivated and are known as achiever. So, they often fill profession positions of high authority and achievement. Firstborn children usually end up with professions in science, medicine, pastor, law, accountants, secretaries, engineers, computer specialists, astronauts, newscasters, or talk show hosts. These professions require precision, a strong power of concentration, and mental discipline (17).

The second or middle child is characterized by being ambitious (Hall and Lindzey 167). Even, they may set unrealistically high goals which will face many failures (Ryckman 84). It is constantly trying to surpass his older sibling. They also tend to be rebellious and envious to the older or younger sibling (Hall and Lindzey 167). Middleborns are more likely to compete for the firstborn's position, this happens because the middleborns want to have a special treatment as experienced

by the child first (Murphy 18). So, they are trying to strengthen their talent to show their distinction in the family through experimentation. For this reason they are often more exploratory and open to experience (Sulloway 191). Middle borns usually develop their own style of life. If the firstborn is very conventional, the second will be unconventional (Leman 21). Middle children are usually seen as the mediator or negotiator. They are even tempered and have a “take it or leave it” attitude. They are known to be very flexible in their lifestyles. They can be either really quiet and shy or outgoing and sociable (Murphy 19). Middle born children may use their negotiation and mediating skills to become successful as an entrepreneur. They excel best in business types of professions. A middle child may also be successful in other professions since they can be so flexible (20).

The last born child likes to be the center of attention. Although the last borns are unable to take the role of the surrogate parent but they tend to develop new talents and see new interest and activities within the family in order to prove to their families that they are worthy of attention. The last born child is adventurous, easygoing, empathetic, open to experiences, popular, and sociable. They are more and likely to be risk takers in the family. Their sociable and outgoing personality may help them become successful in professions where they talk to people. They are more likely to work in technology or sales. The lastborn children are good at these positions because they can manage up and manage down (21-22).

The only born child role is known to be much like the first born child but the only child takes their personality to a greater extreme. The only child role may

have negative experiences stemming from their parents overprotection and over involvement in their lives. They are under scrutiny and control of their families.

They tend to experience their family relationships as too close or smothering. This closeness of their families causes the only child to desire greater independence and autonomy. An only child has a tendency to choose a career in technology, health, or protective services. They are known to make good money in their careers but are usually unsatisfied in their jobs. Their job satisfaction depends on their urge for perfection. An only child will work better in a setting where they can work independently rather than on a team (24).

However, psychology and literature have different concentration but both of them have significant relation. Psychology is the endlessly fascinating science of human mind and behaviour, and it is a rewarding tool for enhancing the understanding and appreciation of literature and oneself (Gillespie 58). It can be said that psychology can reveal elements relating to the field of literary works. This is the motivation of this study to use a theoretical approach of psychology as a supporter theory to help in analysis Crusoe's character that influences in taking his decision to become someone he wants. In the novel, Crusoe is described as the third son in his family. His first brother has killed in a war and the second brother has lost. He also has other sister. Therefore, this situation makes him role as the middle and the first child in his family. So that, this study will analyze Crusoe's character based on middle and first child of birth order view.

## 2.2 Review of Related Studies

This analysis is based on the previous analysis which has been done earlier. In the review of literature, this study will provide some previous research that discuss similar topic. The first is *A Psychological Analysis on the Main Character of Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe (viewed from Karen Horney's Theory)*. It is the undergraduate thesis written by Diyah Puji Utari, the student of Islamic States University of malang. The study is focusing on the main character of Robinson Crusoe. She uses Karen Horney's theory to analyze the character of Crusoe. In the research, Utari finds that Crusoe has neurotic needs for affection, neurotic needs for power and exploitation, and neurotic needs for selfsufficiency. Each need is divided into several needs. Neurotic needs for affection cover the neurotic need for a partner and for love. Neurotic need for power and exploitation consists of the neurotic need to restrict life, to control over others, to exploit others, to have social recognition, to get personal admiration and to reach personal achievement. Neurotic need for self-sufficiency consists of neurotic need for independence and for perfection.

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For the second is *A Study of The main Character's Search For The Meaning of Life in Jean-Paul Sartre 's Nausea* by Hedi Maureen, the student of Petra University. In his research, Maureen explained how a man who is described by the main character in the novel, Roquentin Antoin, who lives in modern times which at the age, one and other humans are required to compete in the world, they do not know day, night or afternoon, most important for them, they live only to work. So, it is difficult for human to socialize with other human beings. In a

situation like this, man consciously begins to feel lonely, bored and nothingness in his life. So that, Antoin is questioning the meaning of his life in the world. By using combination of existentialism and phsycological theories, Maureen tries to decipher and analyze the problem issues that become the object of study. After doing research, Maureen concludes that in 20th century, humans have problem in their existence. The answer toward Antoin's question about meaning of his life is being exist because the feelings that he feels such as loneliness, isolation, nothingness and bored are part of individual existence.

Based on the two studies, there are similarities and differences that will be done in this study. This study and both of the previous study focus on main character in the novel. This research and the first study is focusing on Crusoe as main character in Robinson Crusoe novel. Although it will discuss the same novel and character but there are significant differences. If the first study only examines how psychological state of one character possessed by Crusoe, so this study will discuss how the character of Crusoe can formulate the identity and meaning of his life through the theory of existentialism and psychological approach. While the second study is focusing on Antoin as the main character in Nausea novel. It discusses how someone can make sense of his life after he realized that his life is full of emptiness, loneliness and boredom through existentialism theory approach was initiated by Jean Paul Sartre. While this study will focus on how Crusoe as the main character can make choices and take responsibility for what he chooses that leads him to formulate the meaning of himself and also his life through three stages of human existence that is initiated by Soren Kierkegaard.

## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the study will analyze Crusoe as main character in the novel *Robinson Crusoe* deeper by using the theory of existentialism and psychoanalysis. The first thing that will be presented is about Crusoe in undertaking a journey. Here, this study will analyze further how Crusoe's figure and the background which leads him to do journey. For the second case, this study will explain how Crusoe experiences his journey. It describes how Crusoe could face some obstacles and some important lessons that make Crusoe realizes about his identity as a human being. So, he is able to formulate life values which makes him is able to define the meaning or purpose in his life. Besides existentialism, this study requires a theory of psychoanalysis to know more clearly about the identity of a human through his personality that makes him unique from others.

#### 3.1 Crusoe in Conducting The Journey

Crusoe is the third son of his family. His first brother is a colonel who was killed in a war. While his second brother has lost and no one knows about him (Defoe 3). He also has some sisters in his family. So, this condition makes Crusoe plays role as the middle and first child in that family.

Crusoe is a lucky boy because his father has given him good education facilities. He hopes that Crusoe could become a lawyer. Unfortunately, Crusoe does not have a passion to be a lawyer as his father desired. Instead, he wants to go to sea and feels that his life is not satisfied when he does not go to sea doing journey.

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 go, and designed me for the law; but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea (Defoe 3).

His inclination toward sea makes him very enthusiastic to fulfill desires.

So, this condition makes Crusoe refuse all entreaties and persuasions of his mother and other friends that there would be a risk nature might harm him when he travels to the sea (Defoe 3). His desire brings Crusoe as a human at the aesthetic stage that sees the problem based on surface view. He does not consider more what he would do when he faces some miseries that happen to him on his journey later. Moreover, his acting is based on nothing other than to fulfill desire.

my inclination to this led me so strongly against the will, nay, the commands of my father, and against all the entreaties and persuasions of my mother and other friends, that there seemed to be something fatal in that propensity of nature, tending directly to the life of misery which was to befall me (Defoe 4).

As a wise man, his father gives consideration and guidance to Crusoe on his desire. He is questioning what Crusoe's reason that he wants to leave his father's home and his country where this place will provide more wealth to live in the future. In fact, he will live happily because he might be well introduced and have good prospect of industry.

He asked me what reasons, more than a mere wandering inclination, I had for leaving father's house and my native country, where I might be well introduced, and had a prospect of raising my fortune by application and industry, with a life of ease and pleasure (Defoe 4).

He assumes that this thought is only for those who is in upper and lower station of life. They take the uncommon road for someone else to get superior

from the other. They go abroad to prevail over the challenges in an adventure.

However, this condition is far from Crusoe's self.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id **He told me it was men of desperate fortunes on one hand, or of** aspiring, superior fortunes on the other, who went abroad upon adventures, to rise by enterprise, and make themselves famous in undertakings of a nature out of the common road; that these things were all either too far above me or too far below me; (Defoe 4).

Due to as far as Crusoe lives, he lives in the middle station. Being alive in the middle position means to live neither poverty nor riches (Defoe 4). His father also said that being alive in the middle position is the most secure and comfortable life. When someone lives in the upper position, his life will be filled with glamor which causes full of envious resentment for others. Likewise, when a person is in the lower position, his life would be filled with misery. They will work as the hard labour to fill his inadequate needs. While being live in the middle state will bring someone in more convenience. His life is not filled with ambitions and miseries. So that, they will be able to face life in a peace and quiet. Moreover, living in the middle position will not give much vicissitudes because the middle of life has few disasters among the upper and lower class.

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that mine was the middle state, or what might be called the upper station of low life, which he had found, by long experience, was the best state in the world, the most suited to human happiness, not exposed to the miseries and hardships, the labour and sufferings of the mechanic part of mankind, and not embarrassed with the pride, luxury, ambition, and envy of the upper part of mankind.

He bade me observe it, and I should always find that the calamities of life were shared among the upper and lower part of mankind, but that the middle station had the fewest disasters, and was not exposed to so many vicissitudes as the higher or lower part of mankind (Defoe 4).

By this way of life, humans will be kept away from the nature of jealousy and glamor. By this way of life, humans will not be forced to work hard. Even, they will sell himself as a slave only to meet the needs of his life. So that, being alive in the middle position human will get more happiness because they can easily live a life that is enjoyable so much without having to face so many hard challenges. It can be said that human regards living in the middle position due it is the best way to live in this world.

that peace and plenty were the handmaids of a middle fortune; that temperance, moderation, quietness, health, society, all agreeable diversions, and all desirable pleasures, were the blessings attending the middle station of life; that this way men went silently and smoothly through the world, and comfortably out of it, not embarrassed with the labours of the hands or of the head, not sold to a life of slavery for daily bread, nor harassed with perplexed circumstances, which rob the soul of peace and the body of rest, nor enraged with the passion of envy, or the secret burning lust of ambition for great things; but, in easy circumstances, sliding gently through the world (Defoe 4).

However, based on Kierkegaard's theory, God creates humans in social sphere but they have each uniqueness. According to Crusoe's father and part of a lot of people that being alive in the middle position is lifestyle which is dreamed by them but for Crusoe life will never be satisfied without making a voyage. It might bring him into suffering or even fortune. This is one of proof that Crusoe is a unique human being. He has a unique mind and desire than any other human being.

His father asks Crusoe to stay at home and does not follow his youth desires as done by his brother. His father will guarantee all the requirements that Crusoe needs but if he takes the foolish decision to go sailing, his father is not

responsible for miseries and failures later at all. Even, he also said that if Crusoe still desperates to go sailing to satisfy his desire, he and God would not bless him.

His life will be full of suffering and regret, then there is no one who can help him.  
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if I did take this foolish step, God would not bless me, and I should have leisure hereafter to reflect upon having neglected his counsel when there might be none to assist in my recovery (Defoe 5).

Moreover, when his father tells to Crusoe about his killed brother, the tears run down very plentifully. As if it makes Crusoe's father do not want the same case as his first brother happens on Crusoe. The discourse affects Crusoe and makes him reflect and try to become the best son for his father. He would not break the religious and ethical law as the child. So that, he resolves to keep in his father's house and not going abroad anymore (Defoe 5).

Unfortunately, his obedience apparently happens only in a temporary. A few days later, he tries to convince his mother that he does want to go to the sea. He asks his mother to persuade his father to let him sailing. If one day he goes home and his loss makes him hurt, he will stay with his parents and not go voyage anymore.  
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I should certainly run away from my master before my time was out, and go to sea; and if she would speak to my father to let me go one voyage abroad, if I came home again, and did not like it, I would go no more; and I would promise, by a double diligence, to recover the time that I had lost (Defoe 6).

When the mother tells all her conversations with Crusoe to his father, stickly, his father replies for the second time that till whenever he will not allow Crusoe to go. He will be happy when he stays at home due his necessities of life

would be fulfilled well and he will have parents' and God's blessing. He even said that Crusoe's life would be full filled with miseries if he breaks the consent.

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"That boy might be happy if he would stay at home, but if he goes abroad, he will be the most miserable wretch that ever was born: I can give no consent to it." (Defoe 6).

Therefore, for almost one year Crusoe tries as hard as possible to be able to keep in his father's house but his inclination toward sea is still following in his mind. So, it makes him become blind and ignores all his parents' will. However, he is in the aesthetic state that his desire is so strong.

It was not till almost a year after this that I broke loose, though, in the meantime, I continued obstinately deaf to all proposals of settling to business, and frequently expostulated with my father and mother about their being so positively determined against what they knew my inclinations prompted me to (Defoe 6).

In addition, Crusoe's desire to sail may occur due to boredom that he experiences in his family. Boredom is one of the factors of an aesthetic person to transform his boredom into the interesting experiece (Obinyan 4). He tries to keep in his father's house as his father's will but his inclination to sail is strong. Crusoe is also a child who is not gifted in a trade but his father keep asking him to settle at home by giving lure of good industry prospects and convenience that he will obtain in his hometown. Those makes Crusoe bore and see the new interesting experience. So, it also makes Crusoe rebel on his father. He does not want to waste his time to work with others as an employee of a trader or lawyer. He has a desire to pursue his own career that he might acquire it in his voyage later. Moreover, according to Warren, someone must try everything to know in which field he is good (275).

Being the third son of the family and not bred to any trade, my head began to be filled very early with rambling thoughts (Defoe 3).

my father had better give me his consent than force me to go without it; that 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 my time, but I should certainly run away from my master before my time was out, and go to sea; (Defoe 6).

So that, on 1st of September 1651 at the age of nineteen, when he goes to Hull, accidentally, he meets his friend and offers him to go with his father's ship to London. Without a deeper thinking, Crusoe chooses to go away from his father's home without permission and blessing of his father and God. He does ignore the consequences of what he would face. This incident shows that Crusoe is a person who acts based on instinctive impulse and he will do whatever he wants spontaneously. He does not only do what he wants but also he ignores the good and bad things. Thus, his choice still puts himself in an aesthetic stage. Where esthetic is the first stage that will be experienced by human to bring him in his existence in the world.

But being one day at Hull, where I went casually, and without any purpose of making an elopement at that time; but, I say, being there, and one of my companions being about to sail to London in his father's ship, and prompting me to go with them with the common allurement of seafaring men, that it should cost me nothing for my passage, I consulted neither father nor 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, on the 1st of September 1651, I went on board a ship bound for London (6-7).

Besides being an aesthetic person, Crusoe also has unconventional personality. This can be seen when Crusoe resists against the rules given to him by his father. According to Adler, unconventional is one of the character which is

owned by the middle child (Leman 21). They do this because they might have a tendency to develop appropriate lifestyle they want. Crusoe has his own desire to choose his own lifestyle. It might be different from father or even by most people desire. Crusoe chooses to make experiment and open new experiences in his life.

### 3.2 Crusoe's Experiences in His Journey

Nearly a year survives at home in order to meet his parents' wishes, Crusoe finally gets his chance to break free. He decides to ride along his friend's father's ship to London. It is the first day at sea. Crusoe, as a young man who has never experienced a trip on the high sea, feels scared and sick because of the viciousness of sea weather.

The ship was no sooner out of the Humber than the wind began to blow and the sea to rise in a most frightful manner; and, as I had never been at sea before, I was most inexpressibly sick in body and terrified in mind (Defoe 7).

This condition makes Crusoe contemplates for a moment and considers that this is a reflection of all mistakes he did against his father and the Lord. The indifference of his father's counsel and his duties as the child and as a servant of God.

I began now seriously to reflect upon what I had done, and how justly I was overtaken by the judgment of Heaven for my wicked leaving my father's house, and abandoning my duty. All the good counsels of my parents, my father's tears and my mother's entreaties, came now fresh into my mind; and my conscience, which was not yet come to the pitch of hardness to which it has since, reproached me with the contempt of advice, and the breach of my duty to God and my father (Defoe 7).

After a while, the weather becomes very craze. A storm increases and the sea rises very high. This situation makes Crusoe afraid that there would be

something bad is going to happen on him. His fear to the cruelty of the sea nature makes him promise toward God. If God gives him the chance to live once again and gets him to dry land safely, he is hit with a series of wise and sober thoughts in which he decides that he should go home immediately and finally listen to his father and never go sailing anymore. He thinks back on his father's advice that so easily and comfortably lives in a middle position. Someone will not have trouble as experienced by Crusoe at this moment.

All this while the storm increased, and the sea went very high, though nothing like what I have seen many times since;

I expected every wave would have swallowed us up, and that every time the ship fell down, as I thought it did, in the trough or hollow of the sea, we should never rise more; in this agony of mind, I made many vows and resolutions that if it would please God to spare my life in this one voyage, if ever I got once my foot upon dry land again, I would go directly home to my father, and never set it into a ship again while I lived; that I would take his advice, and never run myself into such miseries as these any more (Defoe 7).

These wise thoughts keep raging inside himself during the storm happens. Gradually, the weather begins calmer. Sea water begins receding and it is free from the terrifying storm. Unfortunately, once the storm clears, Crusoe forgets all about his resolutions and his deal with God. In fact, Crusoe now does not have commitment toward his resolution. It is like an aesthetic person who does not have commitment and responsibility in his life (Obinyan 5). He just do what he desires. Although, it breaks the rules because he does not have the principle limitation in his life.

In a word, as the sea was returned to its smoothness of surface and settled calmness by the abatement of that storm, so the hurry of my thoughts being over, my fears and apprehensions of being swallowed up

by the sea being forgotten, and the current of my former desires returned, I entirely forgot the vows and promises that I made in my distress (Defoe 8).

He has completely forgotten all the promises that he has made to God in a distress temper. However, sometimes the serious thought toward the interval reflection happens but he raises himself from the mind over the distress and fear he experienced with the drink and the influence of his friends. Instead, his initial desire begins to reappear. This action still makes Crusoe as an aesthetic person. Crusoe has not been able be his self because the actions he chooses is determined by the environment. He still chooses to continue the trip. Eventhough the storm has been confronting but his option does not solely come from contemplation of himself. It comes none other than the effect of his friend's words.

my companion, who had enticed me away, comes to me; "Well, Bob," says he, clapping me upon the shoulder, "how do you do after it? I warrant you were frightened, wer'n't you, last night, when it blew but a capful of wind?" "A capful d'you call it?" said I; "'twas a terrible storm." "A storm, you fool you," replies he; "do you call that a storm? why, it was nothing at all good ship and sea-room, and we think nothing of such a squall of wind as that; but you're but a fresh-water sailor, Bob. Come, let us make a bowl of punch, and we'll forget all that; d'ye see what charming weather 'tis now?" (Defoe 8).

I found, indeed, some intervals of reflection; and the serious thoughts did, as it were, endeavour to return again sometimes; but I shook them off, and roused myself from them as it were from a distemper, and applying myself to drinking and company (Defoe 8).

However, Crusoe must face many challenges. On the eighth day at sea, the ship confronts with such a great storm more than the previous storm. He feels how foolish he has ignored his regret during the first storm at sea. He thought that the last storm was the first and last storm he would experience during this voyage. In fact, more and more challenges appear. So, in this confuse condition, he wants to

return to the previous decision. If seen from the current situation, Crusoe is someone who does not have a commitment that he should keep. He has not been able to be responsible for the previous selected decisions. Thus, it cannot make himself to step up to the upper stage of ethic.

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.

But if I can express at this distance the thoughts I had about me at that time, I was in tenfold more horror of mind upon account of my former convictions, and the having returned from them to the resolutions I had wickedly taken at first, than I was at death itself; and these, added to the terror of the storm, put me into such a condition that I can by no words describe it (Defoe 8).

As described by Kierkegaard in his theory that there are three stages to be traversed by humans to reach their existence in the world. The first stage is aesthetic, then ethic to the religious. Crusoe's escapement to get out of his father's house is a form of which Crusoe attempts to show that he can live independently without any parents interfering for the success which he would obtain later.

Nevertheless, the way he uses is the way of an aesthetic person. It is proven when Crusoe continually strives to meet all the desires that he wants without any consideration. Although it is contradictory with the moral and religious values.

Not only that, Crusoe also does not have a commitment to continue on his journey. This can be seen when Crusoe experiences inner conflict, then he makes an agreement with God but in a short time, he ignores his promise. He even makes those agreement repeatedly but he still ignores it. If he has commitment, he will not make a promise to God, moreover he suddenly breaks the promise. In fact, it

is an embarrassed action and a kind of coward and irresponsible nature. He should continue to move forward to look at life in front of him.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id However, the atmosphere on the ship becomes very precarious. Almost several ships at the sea are shipwrecked by ferociously brunt of waves. Crusoe's ship is getting leak. Fortunately, the weather is not as bad as the weather before. Crusoe and the other crew try to pump water and detonate a fire up as a sign for asking help. As a junior sailor, Crusoe has never experienced as this powerful incident. This is the time when people would not care about other human beings. Though Crusoe is getting fainted, no anyone cares about him. Nevertheless, till he awakes from his swoon.

I, who knew nothing what they meant, thought the ship had broken, or some dreadful thing happened. In a word, I was so surprised that I fell down in a swoon. As this was a time when everybody had his own life to think of, nobody minded me, or what was become of me (Defoe 11).

Fortunately, the sailors apart his ship give their boat to help him. Then, he continues his journey to go to Yarmouth. There, he gets good humanity treatments by the leaders in that city. Even, he gets enough money to return to London or Hull from sailor and trader around that island (Defoe 11-12).

After a few days separate in Yarmouth, Crusoe meets his best friend who help him to ride freely in his father's ship. He introduces Crusoe to his father and then tells more about Crusoe journey that he goes on voyage only for trial and breaks his father order. Instead, the father suggests Crusoe to go back in his father's house. A trip that Crusoe does nothing more than an undirected desire that

is different with him. He has a definite goal. He is going to the sea in order to fulfill his task. However, Crusoe is supposed to go home and fulfill his responsibilities as a child to his parents because wherever he would go, his father's words will become a reality (Defoe 13).

That discourse affects Crusoe in contemplation that if he goes home, he should be laughed by his neighbors. When he goes to sea, he will be confronted with variety of troubles. Since that time he begins to observe that how irrational emotions that possessed by humans, especially young person. They are not ashamed when doing much sin but more embarrassed to repent. They are not shy when considered as a foolish person but they feel ashame to go home and ask apologize to their parents (Defoe 13). Based on universal law (ethic), if Crusoe take the decision to go voyage. He must be responsible toward his decision. So, it will not make Crusoe laughed by his neighbors. He has to continue his journey and prove that his journey will brings Crusoe to be a success person.

The inner war is raging inside Crusoe's self. Nevertheless, he prefers to go sailing back (Defoe 14). The inner war indicates that Crusoe does contemplate to correct his previous mistake on aesthetic level and to improve his behaviour to go on ethic level. So that, his decision at this time is not only accompanied by a mere tendency but in this decision, he is also able to be wisely for taking the decision. He will go to the ship as wiser person who tends to be more calm in facing some problems and will learn to do anything that would be beneficial for future. It means that Crusoe begins to have commitment and responsibility in this journey. Finally, Crusoe has found the new way of life in this journey. He begins to come

to an ethical person. Someone who moves beyond the aesthetic to the ethical level chooses to accept moral standards and attempt to do his duty. He has to choose decisively and accept responsibility to his choice (Baird 964). The journey which he has done is his choice. So that, he must be responsible to make his choice has a meaning or purpose.

I would always go on board in the habit of a gentleman; and so I neither had any business in the ship, nor learned to do any (Defoe 13). Then he continues to sail on to Guinea. Apparently, the character as a middle child is more dominant in Crusoe's self. He is a man who is sociable and flexible. So that, he is easily able to adapt to the surrounding environment. He is able to make a friend and cooperation with someone quickly. This is evident, when he gets lucky before sailing to Guinea, he meets a honest sea captain who offers cooperation with him. When he tells to the captain that he has inclination to see the world, the captain will get Crusoe to be free to this voyage, if he can carry anything and get advantages of it. The captain offers Crusoe to carry some goods (toys and trifles) and Crusoe would get benefit from the goods when he sells them in his journey later. Crusoe accepts the offer and makes a good relationship with the captain. Crusoe feels that from this conversation, he might meet with some encouragement. As known that as long as in his journey, he meets with miserable from shipwreck and even, he does not get some encouragement from anyone. So that, he continues his voyage with an entrepreneur purpose too. Amazingly, Crusoe gets much profit from the goods which he has sold in Guinea.

I increased very considerably; for I carried about 40 pounds in such toys and trifles as the captain directed me to buy. These 40 pounds I had

mustered together by the assistance of some of my relations whom I corresponded with; and who, I believe, got my father, or at least my mother, to contribute so much as that to my first adventure.

at my return, almost 300 pounds; and this filled me with those aspiring thoughts which have since so completed my ruin (Defoe 15).

Not only those profit, Crusoe also obtains the navigational science and mathematic from his captain. These knowledge will be very useful for Crusoe in his voyage for future. However, Crusoe has been able to perform the tasks he has to do according to the moral rules (ethically). He can justify his decision. He has commitment to continue his journey while accompanied with high spirit of learning to be a good and great sailor. He is very enthusiastic in learning everything needed by a sailor. This trip does not only makes Crusoe as a sailor but it makes his adventures as an opportunity to do business also because he learns many things about how to be a good sailor and get benefit from his journey. In fact, the middle child is usually excel in business profession too (Murphy 20).

This was the only voyage which I may say was successful in all my adventures, which I owe to the integrity and honest of my friend the captain; 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 instruct me, I took delight to learn; and, in a word, this voyage made me both a sailor and a merchant; for I brought home five pounds nine ounces of gold-dust for my adventure, which yielded me in London, at my return, almost 300 pounds; and this filled me with those aspiring thoughts which have since so completed my ruin. (Defoe 15).

On this voyage, he gets big advantage from his merchandise but when he returns to London, his sea captain is pass away. Finally, Crusoe decides to return toward Africa to expand his business with other colleagues. He leaves 200 pounds from 300 pounds advantage in his widow's captain that he regards as best friend

who has been very kind to him. However, the misfortune comes again to Crusoe.

He and his entourage are shocked by Turkish pirates from Salle when he arrives

on the Canary island near from Africa. The Turkish pirates paralyze Crusoe's ship. The Turkish's captain gets Crusoe to be his slave in Salle (Defoe 16). This misfortune reminds Crusoe on his father's prophetic words that no one would help him before repenting toward his sin. Even so, he begins to understand the way of life that is in front of him. This is just a simply mystery of life that he must go this life through in every story. It indicates that Crusoe begins to aware that life is coming forward. It has sequences story. Human may undergo ups and down life. The task of human is just to walk on his life and try the best for his life. This incident indicates that Crusoe has a strong character. He also has "take it or leave it" character as pictured in the theory of birth order of middle child. When he chooses to continue to travel, it is a form of "take it or leave it" character owned by Crusoe. Despite many obstacles come from outside and inside himself, he still continues to choose to take the trip that he has traveled as before.

At this surprising change of my circumstances, from a merchant to a miserable slave, I was perfectly overwhelmed; and now looked back upon my father's prophetic discourse to me, that I should be miserable and have none to relieve me, which I thought was now so effectually brought to pass that I could not be worse; for now the hand of Heaven had overtaken me, and I was undone without redemption; but, alas! this was but a taste of the misery I was to go through, as will appear in the sequel of this story (Defoe 16-17).

However, Crusoe always has had desire to escape from his master. He tries to ingratiate his master by reable in catching fish. Fortunately, once his master asks Crusoe to hunt some fish in the sea. Instead of preparing the tools for fishing, he prepares require goods to the escape. He manages to escape from his master

with Xury who is one of his colleagues during slavery (Defoe 18-20). He goes to Morocco to get fresh water. In this island, Crusoe faces wild animals. He tries to survive from attacking of wild animal with the equipment he has brought from Salle. He shoots a great lion and takes its skin that might bring benefit (Defoe 25).

After that, Crusoe continues his journey to the city of Cape de Verde island, then continues his journey to Brazil with the help of Portuguese ship. At this time, he faces difficult living conditions and should consider what steps he would do to live in Brazil.

And now I was once more delivered from the most miserable of all conditions of life; and what to do next with myself I was to consider (Defoe 30).

Fortunately, his Portuguese ship captain advises him to live with the owner of *Ingenio* (plantation and sugar-house). Here, Crusoe does not only have the take it or leave it, sociable, flexible and unconventional character as had by middle child but he also has had conscientious character as had by firsborn child. It can be seen when he stays with the owner of *Ingenio*, he learns how to engage in farming and make sugar well from planters around, so that planters get abundant wealth of the field. In this time, he looks that there is a well business opportunity from canes. So, he is interested to make a settlement and agriculture land. Finally, he buys as much land to be designated as plantation and settlement area with all money he has from his widow friend in England.

I had not been long here before I was recommended to the house of a good honest man like himself, who had an *ingenio*, as they call it (that is, a plantation and a sugar-house). I lived with him some time, and acquainted myself by that means with the manner of planting and making

of sugar; and seeing how well the planters lived, and how they got rich suddenly, I resolved, if I could get a licence to settle there, I would turn planter among them: resolving in the meantime to find out some way to get my money, which I had left in London, remitted to me. To this purpose, getting a kind of letter of naturalisation, I purchased as much land that was uncured as my money would reach, and formed a plan for my plantation and settlement; such a one as might be suitable to the stock which I proposed to myself to receive from England (Defoe 30).

In Brazil he does not only learn to cultivate canes. There, he also manages to become a successful trader. His life position now is much better than in those whose lives are in down position. His life now is in line with what his father advised. That the happiest life is to live in a middle position. He thinks that if he remains in this position, he could be better living in London and would not resist his father orders. Therefore, he will continue to carry on his life and leave the country to achieve his dream eventhough he had to live with miseries. For all the grief he has experienced, this world is not fair to him if he continues to ponder and lives such as life now. If he continues his journey, he may get more wealth than he gets now because making mistakes is a normal thing he has done.

However, there is no better remedy than to go ahead and live life. Wong said that Most people do make mistakes and often derail their own best efforts because of some such character defects as greed and blind ambition (4). In fact, though Crusoe has got much profit from his plantation and become a rich person, he does not feel the true of happy life. He is pursued by the higher ambition and lack of grateful toward God who has given him favors. It is usually undergone by middle child in a family that they are usually becoming an ambitious person. It can be seen in theese paragraph.

But, alas! for me to do wrong that never did right, was no great wonder. I hail no remedy but to go on: (Defoe 30).

As I had once done thus in my breaking away from my parents, so I could not be content now, but I must go and leave the happy view I had of being a rich and thriving man in my new plantation, only to pursue a rash and immoderate desire of rising faster than the nature of the thing admitted; and thus I cast myself down again into the deepest gulf of human misery that ever man fell into, or perhaps could be consistent with life and a state of health in the world (Defoe 31).

I say, how just has it been, that the truly solitary life I reflected on, in an island of mere desolation, should be my lot, who had so often unjustly compared it with the life which I then led, in which, had I continued, I had in all probability been exceeding prosperous and rich (Defoe 31).

Even so, he has considered a decision that he takes at the time. This is proven when he is ready to face the greatest possibility to fall in a very bottom state of life as he had lived previously. Therefore, he has become an ethical person as described by Kierkegaard in his second stage of existentialism. However, Crusoe has looked at and considered his choice. Although he chooses to fill his higher ambition that will be confront with badness but he is able to commit and be responsible on any difficult life that he will lives. He is sure that he will reach the success.

Right on 1st September 1659, it is the same day eight years that he goes from his parents in order to rebel his parents's authority. He decides to go back to Africa with his colleagues from Lisbon. Before his departure to Africa, he writes a formal testament. If he dies, he will distribute the entire wealth to the ship's captain who has helped him to come to Brazil (Defoe 35).

When the ship is in a mid-way, it is attacked by a powerful storm. The ship hits sand. Then, the powerful waves roll Crusoe's body and throw him into

the wild and uninhabited island. This tragedy leaves no one at all except Crusoe.

At this time, Crusoe is the only survivor from the ferocity of the sea. He is

grateful to God for salvation and new hope that God has given to Crusoe.

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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 (Defoe 40).

Obviously, living alone and being stranded in uninhabited island make Crusoe be an individual who is able to be more creative and can make existing natural resources around him useful for his survival. In this island, Crusoe learns how to live really independently. He works very hard and utilize the cave as his warehouse to save his goods. He builds tent and modifies it as best as possible to avoid all kinds of dangers and creates convenience in the house. In this island, Crusoe learns everything. Even, he writes his whole experiences into a personal note that he says it as a journal. He starts his notes of the 30th of september 1659, the date when Crusoe is stranded in "the island of despair" as he calls it. He writes the whole experience that he experiences during stranded on uninhabited island from all his hard work to his contemplation toward God.

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This reflection begins when Crusoe looks for something that he can use from the stranded boat on rock which is near from "the island of despair". He finds a bag containing corn eaten by rats. He throws husk corn under rock. However, rain comes and one month after then, he sees some barley plants grow. How could it grow well in the place which should not grow?. How surprised and confused Crusoe for this incident. He looks, muses and thinks how this could happen. He does not have good foundation of religious provision, but he believes

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that there is something very strong behind the emergence of the green plants. He convinces that it must be God who makes it grows and bears fruit. That all is

**God's way to meet Crusoe's needs (fortune) in such a depressing place.**  
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It is impossible to express the astonishment and confusion of my thoughts on this occasion. I had hitherto acted upon no religious foundation at all; indeed, I had very few notions of religion in my head, nor had entertained any sense of anything that had befallen me otherwise than as chance, or, as we lightly say, what pleases God, without so much as inquiring into the end of Providence in these things, or His order in governing events for the world. But after I saw barley grow there, in a climate which I knew was not proper for corn, and especially that I knew not how it came there, it startled me strangely, and I began to suggest that God had miraculously caused His grain to grow without any help of seed sown, and that it was so directed purely for my sustenance on that wild, miserable place (Defoe 68).

The green barley plants have made Crusoe want to know more about the spiritual values. Moreover, when he is in a severe ill, he dreams of meeting a very deadful someone. No many words that he utters but Crusoe understands what the purpose of the voice. The dreadful person reminds Crusoe that he should immediately repent and contemplate all the events that have happened to him. He is lucky that God still gives the opportunity to let him lives from the amazed miserable things. In fact, he should have been died.  
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All that I can say I understood was this: "Seeing all these things have not brought thee to repentance, now thou shalt die;" at which words, I thought he lifted up the spear that was in his hand to kill me (Defoe 77).

Start from the event, Crusoe begins to aware that as long as his life is far from God. Although, he can consider and justify his previous decision or even he has will to learn to be a success but he has high ambition. So that, it makes Crusoe forget to glorify God. Therefore, he regrets what he has done because during his

previous life, he stays away from God. He has ignored all the protection that God has given to him. He acts like a brutal. He does act by the dictates of sense that it has made him become a greedy person. He never asks for directions to the Lord wherever he should go and he should pray earnestly in order to protect him from all sorts of dangers. The whole thing may be as punishment for his sins against his behavior to his father. This thought is able to be a leap for Crusoe to the upper stage from ethic. It is a leap of faith (the religious stage).

I never had so much as one thought of it being the hand of God, or that it was a just punishment for my sin – my rebellious behaviour against my father – or my present sins, which were great – or so much as a punishment for the general course of my wicked life. When I was on the desperate expedition on the desert shores of Africa, I never had so much as one thought of what would become of me, or one wish to God to direct me whither I should go, or to keep me from the danger which apparently surrounded me, as well from voracious creatures as cruel savages. But I was merely thoughtless of a God or a Providence, acted like a mere brute, from the principles of nature, and by the dictates of common sense only, and, indeed, hardly that (Defoe 77-78).

Now his father's words have come true. Nothing at all who can help Crusoe in this uninhabited islands. God has given His justice to Crusoe on his rebel that he has done to his father but on the other hand it is the interesting one to know, his disobedience to his father has led him gradually finding a way of life that God bless. He has to through the suffering to find God blessing that might give his life more meaningful. As stated by Wong that no one really enjoys suffering, but meaning in life depends on discovering the meaning of suffering. Furthermore, humans ability to achieve the good life depends on their efficacy in overcoming the pressures, misfortunes, and negative emotions (5).

“Now,” said I, aloud, “my dear father’s words are come to pass; God’s justice has overtaken me, and I have none to help or hear me. I rejected the voice of Providence, which had mercifully put me in a posture or station of life wherein I might have been happy and easy; but I would neither see it myself nor learn to know the blessing of it from my parents (79).

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The awareness of desperation makes him realize that he cannot rely on

himself but he needs God strength to help him in every suffering. When he feels that he is getting a little better than before, Crusoe must immediately seek food supplies to support his life. However, in the middle of the road, his body begins limp again and he decides to take a rest in a moment. At that time, he looks toward the sea. Suddenly, some questions appear in his thought.

I tried to walk, but found myself so weak that I could hardly carry a gun, for I never went out without that; so I went but a little way, and sat down upon the ground, looking out upon the sea, which was just before me, and very calm and smooth. As I sat here some such thoughts as these occurred to me: What is this earth and sea, of which I have seen so much? Whence is it produced? And what am I, and all the other creatures wild and tame, human and brutal? Whence are we? Sure we are all made by some secret Power, who formed the earth and sea, the air and sky. And who is that? Then it followed most naturally, it is God that has made all (Defoe 80).

It is God who creates all of the creatures in this world. Instead, God must

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create everythings with the meaning behind them. In fact, humans are the product

of God that are created to be success. They have provision which is not owned by

the other God’s products. So, humans are required to identify themselves then

they can determine their life goals that will be achieved (Bremer 5). However,

Crusoe is human being who has unique character, desire, and background

knowledge from other human. He is an experimenter, having the take it or leave it

character who wants to change and face his life in this world. Besides, he has

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good sailing background knowledge. It is all in himself and now, the problem is how these elements can unite to make a big change in him which makes his life more meaningful.

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The questions increases Crusoe's curiousity on religion that guide a way of life for humans. Finally, he takes the Bible and begins to read it on the verse of:

“Call on Me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify Me.” (Defoe 82).

Fortunately, God has given him deliverance. God has saved Crusoe from the dangers, hunger, bad storms and even his illness but he has not glorified him. This condition touches his heart, immediately he kneels down and gives thanks aloud to God (Defoe 84). Then he continues reading scripture seriously.

I came to these words: “He is exalted a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance and to give remission.”

How happy Crusoe after he has just read and understood this verse. He has begun repentance and asked all of God's forgiveness and blessing. God's verse has given a certain hope for him. Therefore, he wishes God always listens to every

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I threw down the book; and with my heart as well as my hands lifted up to heaven, in a kind of ecstasy of joy, I cried out aloud, “Jesus, thou son of David! Jesus, thou exalted Prince and Saviour! give me repentance!” This was the first time I could say, in the true sense of the words, that I prayed in all my life; for now I prayed with a sense of my condition, and a true Scripture view of hope, founded on the encouragement of the Word of God; and from this time, I may say, I began to hope that God would hear me (Defoe 82).

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Now, Crusoe is becoming more religious person. He regards that religion is not just knowledge but it is also the guidance or way to live life. He is now in the top of human existence as describe by Kierkegaard in his theory. Although, his awareness toward God he gets from desperation and suffering. In fact, human must face suffering and desperation to climb to an each upper stage. Therefore, he will think and contemplate. So that, he decides to act for himself. However, for Crusoe, only believing in God can relieve feeling of desperation and suffering from an ethic person to the religious person (Lavine 310-311). His belief in God brings a positive impact for Crusoe. He feels that his body and soul become better than ever. His life is filled with gratitude and prayer to God. Therefore, he feels that his life now is much better than his previous. He tries to live according to the will of God and as regular as he could. However, now he is able to be respectfull of authority as the firstborn child's character. Although, this character is shaped after the various experiences that he has throughed during his journey. As known that previously, Crusoe is a rebellious child.

My condition began now to be, though not less miserable as to my way of living, yet much easier to my mind: and my thoughts being directed, by a constant reading the Scripture and praying to God, to things of a higher nature, I had a great deal of comfort within, which till now I knew nothing of; also, my health and strength returned, I bestirred myself to furnish myself with everything that I wanted, and make my way of living as regular as I could (Defoe 85).

His way of life now has given him a real happiness. It is something that since the first Crusoe looks for, it is none other than "happiness". Moreover, people want to live a life that full of pleasure. In fact, it is meaning in order to live a really happy life (Wong 4). He wants to be happy to follow his own will, but the

happiness he gets is a mien happiness. In the past, Crusoe wants to be happy by trying to satisfy all the expectations, now Crusoe experiences an absolute happiness. His life completely changes when he discovers this kind of happiness.

It was now that I began sensibly to feel how much more happy this life I now led was, with all its miserable circumstances, than the wicked, cursed, abominable life I led all the past part of my days; and now I changed both my sorrows and my joys; my very desires altered, my affections changed their gusts, and my delights were perfectly new from what they were at my first coming, or, indeed, for the two years past (Defoe 98).

Of course, a happy life is a very personal. Everyone has the standard of being happy for his own lives that depends on his choice of the good life. The good life can determine how people make choices and how they live. Those people who believe that the good life is only to eat, drink, and be merry will spend their lives on the hedonic treadmill. Those who believe that the purpose of life is to serve God will devote their lives to fulfill God's calling (Wong 5). For Crusoe life is happier if he understands and walks on life by God directed. He is able to repent earnestly and sincerely before God.

as the bare reading the Scripture made me capable of understanding enough of my duty to carry me directly on to the great work of sincere repentance for my sins, and laying hold of a Saviour for life and salvation, to a stated reformation in practice, and obedience to all God's commands (Defoe 190).

As known that God has created human beings with nature around them. Humans are also equipped with soul and body when they are used properly, it will create success for themselves (Bremer 18). It also happens in Crusoe. With all the natural resources that exist on the island, Crusoe is also required to use God's gift

well to meet his needs during the island. With the rigor, curiosity, will and the ability to think he has, He manages to make country house, open farmland, breeding goats, and even make a boat. Although he has created a significant civilization, Crusoe hopes that he has friend to live sociable in this desperate island (Defoe 124).

Fortunately, once day he meets with a savage that he gives name Friday. He saves Friday from brutal cannibals who will eat him. In fact, Friday is a cannibal too, Crusoe cannot afford to let this cannibal falls in sin wallow because he will do sadism. Therefore, Crusoe tries to teach Friday the religious values he has learned. He wants to spread the goodness of religion to other person.

so the same plain instruction sufficiently served to the enlightening this savage creature, and bringing him to be such a Christian as I have known few equal to him in my life (Defoe 191).

After Friday's coming, finally, it comes soon Spaniard and Friday's father on that island. Being the first person who lives in an uninhabited island and creates a civilization in it, of course, it makes Crusoe role as a king on the small island. Through trial, suffering and the process of continuous reflection, Robinson Crusoe finds religious values and successfully implement it. It then drives him to become a tolerant ruler on the island while still respecting difference religion.

My island was now peopled, and I thought myself very rich in subjects; and it was a merry reflection, which I frequently made, how like a king I looked. First of all, the whole country was my own property, so that I had an undoubted right of dominion. Secondly, my people were perfectly subjected – I was absolutely lord and lawgiver – they all owed their lives to me, and were ready to lay down their lives, if there had been occasion for it, for me. It was remarkable, too, I had but three subjects, and

they were of three different religions – my man Friday was a Protestant, his father was a Pagan and a cannibal, and the Spaniard was a Papist.

However, I allowed liberty of conscience throughout my dominions. But this is by the way (Defoe 207).

After twenty-eight years in the island, on the 19th of December 1687,

Crusoe finally returns to England. His father and mother have died, he has no more family except his two sisters and two children of one of his brother (Defoe 238). Then, he decides to go to Brazil. His captain still saves and manages Crusoe's plantation well. So that, he gets much profit from his plantation in Brazil, (Defoe 243). It indicates that Crusoe is accepted in society. However, he gives partly of his wealth to his son's captain. He pays the bills of poor widow friend in England and gives some money to his two sisters also (244-245). However, everyone has the right to be successful and happy but humans also have to instill one important thing in his life. Although they have high delusion, but they are required to keep their feet on the land (Bremer 13). They must not lose sight of who they are actually which are assigned by God to always adore Him. Their success that they get must be accompanied by happiness and inner peace.

Therefore God never expects His creatures to live in a narrow life. Humans are also created by God to share the treasures they get. Money is good but it should not be rated higher than other human beings (Bremer 7).

And thus I have given the first part of a life of fortune and adventure – a life of Providence's chequer-work, and of a variety which the world will seldom be able to show the like of; beginning foolishly, but closing much more happily than any part of it ever gave me leave so much as to hope for (Defoe 259).

From the statement above. It describes the journey of Crusoe that filled with challenges and valuable lessons in order to live life better. His adventure which is started from ignorance on all disobedience toward his father and the Lord finally brings some joy to his life. Not everyone can experience the same things as experienced by Crusoe but every life must experience its challenges (ups and downs). Depending on how each man face the challenges to make his life more meaningful. This is the proof that Crusoe can through every stages to exist in the world and give meaning to himself and his life. As known, Kierkegaard emphasizes that the religious stage is as the top of human existence. However, Crusoe can justify his choice. Although, he has to face with suffering in every stages he experiences but his suffering fortunately brings the new awareness to him. He can learn religious values, overcome the pressure and take the wisdom behind the suffering. Instead, he comes to the absolute one. It is none other than God.

In addition, birth order affects character possessed by a child. As described above, in this novel, Crusoe plays role as the middle and first child. He has ambitious, frugal, take it or leave it attitude, experimenter and flexible in socializing character. Besides, he also has achiever and respecter for authority character owned by the first child. So, from some of these characters, Crusoe is capable of being a tolerant ruler, easy to adapt in an environment and becoming a successful entrepreneur.

From the above analysis the researchers concludes that Crusoe has the character an ambitious and frugal, although in his journey, he becomes someone

who is less committed to the Lord but at the end of his journey he is able to find the values of life and his identity as a human being. He has passed the limits of the living standard desired by his parent to keep alive in happiness to life in a middle station of life. However, Crusoe's decision has been the key for him to become a unique human being from society. He dares to follow the uncommon path for other humans. While the other humans choose safe and comfortable zone to live in a middle station. For Crusoe, all the necessities of life will be provided well if he keeps to stay at home but Crusoe chooses to escape from those zone and chooses to live according to his own will.

Certainly, it is not easy to walk on a decision that has been taken. If someone does something, it is sure that one day his feet will stumble on the way. This case is same with Crusoe, although he faces many obstacles that insistently against him. He keeps forging ahead to live life. His choice ultimately brings a big advantage for him, he is able to endure and sturdy in living every turns of life. As claimed by Bremer that the seeds are sown in an open land will grow into a strong tree while the protected tree will grow weak and rarely become a strong big tree because every adversity is a source of strength for every human being (Bremer 25).

Humans are creatures of God that equipped with some potential such as heart, mind, and body. Heart and mind are human potential that causes human has higher position than other creatures. They are created by God in this world solely to always worship toward God (Defoe 82). Their task is to preserve and conserve nature, take advantage and manage its natural resources to realize the peace and

prosperity of all mankind. However, with the will, talent, knowledge and frugal he has, finally Crusoe can exploit natural resources which is in that island and create a civilization therein. So, the journey which he naturally experience becomes one of the unique characteristics in Crusoe's individual. Besides, he does not forget to always thank to God for all that he has been achieved. The more his faith in God increases, the more he feels happy. In fact, it makes his life seems more qualified and able to actualize himself in social life. Crusoe has become a master which is respected by his populace in the desolate island. He also inculcates moral values to respect any differences that exist on the island and helps every human being who needs his help. In addition he has also managed to become a successful entrepreneur and philanthropist. He has abundant revenue each year. His decision to do a journey now has brought the worthy life that makes his life so much more meaningful. Thus the worthy life consists of the following components: happiness, achievement, relationship, religion, altruism and self-acceptance (Wong 4). However, Crusoe has experienced the whole of them. His life now is happier to drive life as God command. Moreover, he has achieved his success, does not forget to help the others and respects the differences. So, his act makes him good in a relationship and accepted in society.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

The result of the study shows that Crusoe has a strong desire to sail but the desire is never approved by his father. In fact, he and God will not bless him if he continues to go sailing. His father wants Crusoe stay at home and does not take action that will make him fall into the lower level of life (poverty) or reach the top position (riches). His father and many people assume that living in the middle position is their dream because living in this position gives peacefulness.

In addition, Crusoe's desire to leave his father's home to sail due to boredom he experiences in his family. His father wants Crusoe to stay at home and gives the lure such a good industry prospect and convenience that he will get in his hometown. While Crusoe does not want to waste his time to be an employee as a trader or lawyer. It is contrary to his desire to sail. He wants to pursue his own career which he may get in his voyage. Therefore, when he finds an opportunity to get away from home, without a deeper thinking, he chooses to go from her father's house without bringing father and God's blessing. According to Kierkegaard in the stages of existence, Crusoe's decision puts himself in the first stage (aesthetic). In his decision, he does not consider deeper toward something that would happen to him. However, his decision has made him unique. He has different desires with other humans. While other people want to live comfortably in the middle station of life. Crusoe chooses to go out from the zone.

At the beginning of his voyage, Crusoe could not be committed and responsible for the choice due to some obstacles and suffering he experiences. Till

the day, he manages to find a new way of life in his journey. He begins to justify for his choice. Crusoe continues his journey and proves that the journey brings Crusoe to be success as an entrepreneur. Thus, his action brings him into the ethic stage. However, Crusoe does not feel enough for the success that he gets at this time, because now his life is in the middle position as described by his father. In fact, he wants to get more wealth. Thus, Crusoe decides to continue his journey to Guinea.

In this journey, Crusoe must receive the reality. He is confronted with a great storm that flings his body to a despair island. He is the one who survives from the storm. In this island, Crusoe must face suffering. However, the suffering gives new awareness to him. The awareness of desperation makes him realize that he cannot rely on himself but he needs God strength to help him in every suffering. Furthermore, Crusoe begins to repent and ask all of God's forgiveness. Now, Crusoe is becoming more religious person. He tries to live according to the will of God and as regular as he could and life before God. He realizes that God creates him to glorify Him. He has to use God's giving as good as possible.

Besides those stages of life, in the analysis, Crusoe is described as the middle and first child in his family. He is ambitious, unconventional, frugal, take it or leave it attitude, experimenter and flexible in socializing character. He also has achiever and respecter character owned by the first child. God has given Crusoe some potential such as heart, mind, body and nature around him. He has those personality, knowledge, will, faith and ability to think. Finally, Crusoe is able to use those potentials and exploit natural resources which is in that island

and create a civilization therein. So, the journey which he naturally experience becomes one of the unique characteristics in Crusoe's individual. He does not forget to always thank to God for all that he has been achieved. The more his faith in God increases, the more he feels happy. In fact, it makes his life seems more qualified and able to actualize himself in social life. Crusoe has become a master which is respected by his populace in the desolate island. He also inculcates moral values to respect any differences that exist on the island and helps every human being who needs his help. In addition, he has also managed to become a successful entrepreneur and philanthropist. He has abundant revenue each year after return to London and Brazil. His decision to do a journey has brought the worthy life that makes his life so much more meaningful. Thus the worthy life consists of the following components: happiness, achievement, relationship, religion, altruism and self-acceptance (Wong 4). However, Crusoe has experienced the whole of them. His life now is happier to drive life as God command. Moreover, he has achieved his success, does not forget to help the others and respects the differences. So, his act makes him good in a relationship and accepted in society.

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