LONG JOHN SILVER'S AMBITION TO GET TREASURE IN ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON TREASURE ISLAND

THESIS

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



By:

Marina Rizqi Bahari

Reg. Number: A93214125

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
SUNAN AMPEL STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
2019

DECLARATION

The Undersigned,

Name

: Marina Rizqi Bahari

Reg. Number: A93214125

Departement : English Literature

Faculty

: Arts and Humanities

Declares that the thesis she wrote to fulfill the requirement of Sarjana Degree (S1) in English Department, faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled "Long John Silver's Ambition to Get Treasure in Robert Louis Stevenson Treasure Island is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibiliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Surabaya, January 25th 2019

Wia ma Kızgi Bahari

6A8CAFF589806147

Reg. Number: A93214125

APPROVAL SHEET

Long John Silver's Ambition to Get Treasure in Robert Louis Stevenson Treasure Island

By:

Marina Rizqi Bahari

Reg. Number: A93214125

This thesis has been approved by the advisor to be examined Surabaya, January 25th 2019

Abu Fanani, M.Pd. NIP. 196906 52007011051

Acknowledged by The Head of English Departement

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum.

NIP. 197002051999032002

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF HUMANITIES STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA 2019

EXAMINER SHEET

Thesis entitled

Long John Silver's Ambition to Get Treasure in Robert Louis Stevenson

Treasure Island

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English

Departement, Faculty of Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities

Dr/H. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag.

The Board of Examiners are:

Head of the Examiner:

Abu Fanani, M.Pd

NIP. 196906152007011051

Examiner II:

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum

NIP. 197002051999032002

Examiner III:

Sufi Ikrima Saadah, M.Hum

NUP: 201603318

Examiner IV:

Abdul Wahab Nafan, MA

NIP: 198002022015031002



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300 E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sehagai sivitas akademika IIIN Sunan Ampel Surahaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini saya:

Debugui Sivitus ara	terrina Orra ouran Amper ourabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawar mi, saya.			
Nama	: MARINA RIZQI BAHARI			
NIM	: A 93214125			
Fakultas/Jurusan	: ADAB / SASTRA INGGRIS			
E-mail address : Arin. Pizai so@gmail.com				
UIN Sunan Ampel ☑ Sekripsi ☐ yang berjudul:	gan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah: 1 Tesis Desertasi Lain-lain () G JOHN SILVER'T AMBITION 70 GET			
TREASURE	IN ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON			
TREASURE	ISLAND			
Perpustakaan UIN mengelolanya da menampilkan/mer	yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Ekslusif ini Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, lam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan npublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara fulltext untuk kepentingan erlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai			

penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, of JANUART 2019

Penulis

MARINA RIZOL BAHARI

nama terang dan tanda tangan

ABSTRACT

Bahari, Marina Rizqi. 2019. Long John Silver's Ambition to Get Treasure in Robert Louis Stevenson Treasure Island. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Arts and Humanities. States Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor: Abu Fanani, M.Pd

This thesis explains Silver's ambition to get the treasure in the Treasure Island novel and how Silver gets the treasure tremendously and well organized. The researcher uses Psychoanalysis theory from Sigmund Freud to analyze his ambition. The results of this research show that the Id is Silver wants to get the treasure because he heard Squire's utterance that there would be a treasure hunt and look for some crew in Hispaniola ship. However, he tries to fulfill his ambition by telling about Silver's skill as a pirate, persuading people attentions, negotiating about the transmission of many things to captain Smollet and other people, as like treasure map, ammunition, and ship. He also kills his workers and steals the treasure from Hispaniola ship as the Ego. Therefore, he becomes a good person as the Superego.

Keywords: ambition, mission, achievement

INTISARI

Bahari, Marina Rizqi. 2019. Long John Silver's Ambition to Get Treasure in Robert Louis Stevenson Treasure Island. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Dosen Pembimbing: Abu Fanani, M.Pd

Tesis ini menjelaskan ambisi Silver untuk mendapatkan harta karun dalam novel Treasure Island dan bagaimana Silver mendapatkan harta dengan hebat dan terorganisir dengan baik. Peneliti menggunakan teori Psikoanalisis dari Sigmund Freud untuk menganalisis ambisinya. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Id Silver ingin mendapatkan harta karun karena ia mendengar ucapan Squire bahwa akan ada perburuan harta karun dan mencari beberapa kru di kapal Hispaniola. Namun, ia mencoba untuk memenuhi ambisinya dengan menceritakan tentang keahlian Silver sebagai bajak laut, membujuk perhatian orang, bernegosiasi tentang transmisi banyak hal kepada kapten Smollet dan orang lain, seperti peta harta karun, amunisi, dan kapal. Dia juga membunuh para pekerjanya dan mencuri harta dari kapal Hispaniola sebagai Ego. Karena itu, ia menjadi orang yang baik sebagai Superego.

Kata kunci: Ambisi, misi, pencapaian

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Insid	e Cover Pagei					
Inside Title Pageii						
Declaration Pageii						
Mottoiii						
Dedic	cation Pageiv					
Advis	sor's Approval Pagev					
Exan	niner's Approval Pagevi					
Ackn	owledgmentvii					
Abstı	ractix					
Intisa	arix					
Table of Contentsxi						
СНА	PTER 1 INTRODUCTION					
1.1	Background of Study					
1.2	Statement of Problem					
1.3	Objective of Study					
1.4	Significance of Study					
1.5	Scope and Limitation					
1.6	Method of Study4					
1.6.1	Research Design4					
1.6.2	Data Source5					
1.6.3	Data Collection5					

1.6.4	Data Analysis6			
СНА	PTER 2	REV	VIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 Theoretical Framework				7
	2.1.1	Psy	rchoanalysis	7
		1.	Conscious	9
		2.	Preconscious	10
		3.	Unconscious	11
			1. Id	13
			2. Ego	14
			3. Superego	16
2.2.	Ambiti	ion		20
2.3	Review	v of F	Related S <mark>tud</mark> y	21
СНА	PTER 3	Lon	g John Silver's Ambition to Get Treasure in R	obert Louis
Steve	enson <i>Tre</i>	easur	re Island	
3.1	The Car	uses	of Long John Silver's Ambition	24
3.2 The Way Long John Silver Fulfill his Ambition		27		
	a. To Tell Silver's Skill as a Pirate			
	b. Silver to Persuade People Attention			
	c. To Negotiate the Transmission of a Treasure Map, Ammunition, and			
	Ship.			35
	d. To K	ill Si	ilver's Workers	39
	e. To St	teal tl	he Treasure from Hispaniola Ship	40
3.3	Effects of	of Lo	ong John Silver's Ambition	41

a. Silver on the Good Side	42
b. Silver save the Crew Life .	45
CHAPTER 4 CONCLUSION	47
RIRLIOGRAPHY	49



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

There are many understandings about the definition of the novel, some of them according to Eagleton novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length. It is a shape of the world into meaning without detriment to its reality (Eagleton 1). According to Holman, the novel is writing that used in its broadest sense to designate each extended fiction prose narrative or a narrative text then often presented by some organizing principles, theme, plot, and idea (Holman 298). Therefore, the novel is written text that happens in real life story namely is nonfiction, and base on the imagination namely is fiction, that specific length use theme, plot, and idea. The novel has some genres such as Adventure, thriller, horror, fantasy, and test tube (Saricks 3). Based on the type of the genre itself, this research uses novel with adventure genre. Adventure is a genre of literature that features stories of adventure, such as world travel, voyages of discovery, and other journeys (Sarick 3). The adventure genre consists of books where the protagonist goes on a journey, either personally or geographically. Often the protagonist has a mission and faces many obstacles in his way (https://bookgenres.com/adventure-genre-definition/)

The researcher uses the Treasure Island novel. Robert Louis Stevenson wrote this novel. The first published on January 28, 1882, in London. Robert Louis Stevenson was born in an affluence Scottish family in Edinburgh (1850-1894). He attained first fame in 1883 with his Treasure Island. He has arranged

a great story about pirates, who called the first novel about pirates. Treasure Island is the original an adventure novel, it tells about pirates and gets the gold treasure, and sailboats triple who wade through the ocean with several crew members and workers in the cabin, also a captain as the leader (Stevenson 1).

This study uses psychoanalysis theory according to Sigmund Freud theory that uses the id, ego, and superego. It used and focused on Long John Silver as the chef on the ship's journey. He is the secret leader of the pirate band, and he is always kind toward on Jim Hawkins as the main characters. There are some problems in Silver's ambition as the id and the ego which process of the Silver's ambition, then superego in the end after he got the treasure.

Long John Silver's ambition can make sure the point of this research, the researcher describes the definition of ambition that achieves success base on his desire and his belief by himself. Ambition itself may not be the key to success. Ambitious people need energy and goals to complete his ambition.

The researcher hopes that the novel *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson has the morality to the reader. The researcher also hopes that the reader knows about the ambition itself. The researcher chooses *Treasure Island* novel because the researcher wants to know the ambition in another side then it can improve and learn in our life. It means, we must have the ambition to achieve our goals of life but must be able to respond the effect of the ambition itself.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher would identify the problem with the following questions:

- 1. What are the causes of Long John Silver's ambition to get the treasure in Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* novel?
- 2. How does Long John Silver fulfill his ambition in Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* novel?
- 3. What are the effects of Long John Silver's fulfilling his ambition in Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* novel?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The object researchers are intended to:

- 1. To describe the causes of Long John Silver's ambition to get the treasure in Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* novel
- To explain Long John Silver fulfill his ambition in Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* Novel
- To describe the effects of Long John Silver is fulfilling his ambition in Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island novel

1.4 Significance of the Study

On the background and objective of the study, this research gives a contribution in literature subject, and it can be a reference or a comparable study in the field of psychoanalytical literary criticism. The significance of the study divided into two categories such as theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich the study in psychoanalysis theory that uses Sigmund Freud theory that is id, ego, and superego in Robert Louis Stevenson *Treasure Island* novel. It can get the information for the common reader to understand the meaning of ambition in theory itself.

Practically, the researcher expects this study gives inspiration for other studies especially in English Letters Department of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. However, the researcher hopes that the reader's interest in this research. The reader also knows bad and good characters, especially the character's ambition itself and they can accept in their daily life as a good character.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on Long John Silver's ambition to get the treasure. The researcher uses Psychoanalysis theory from Sigmund Freud theory to analyze this novel. In analyzing this novel, the researcher focuses Id, Ego, and Superego.

1.6 Method of the Study

In this method of the study, the researcher discusses how the data are collected and analyzed. It is divided into four sub-chapters, consists of research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

The technique on this study is library research or qualitative approach research, the type is a descriptive method, so the data collected from words to words, paragraph to paragraph and sentence to sentence, to get a conclusion. The research contains quotations and focuses on the intrinsic element.

1.6.2 Data Source

The primary source of this study is Robert Louis Stevenson's novel *Treasure Island*. The data are in form any quotes that reflect the Long John Silver's ambition to get the treasure.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The researcher makes a note to write the remarkable things about the psychoanalysis theory in the novel used an Approach. To analyze the topic, the writer used library research based on the study. The researcher used the references from the books, then get the data of pdf file used a laptop, and internet connection to download *Treasure Island* novel by Robert Louis Stevenson. It can help the researcher to collect the data. The data are the most important in research. The researcher would like to verify the several steps, such as:

- Searching the Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* novel from the sources or download the pdf make an easier to read the novel
- 2. Reading the novel carefully and make sure understand about the story first
- Make underlining and collecting the data based on the theory that is used to answer the statement of the problems
- 4. After all, reread the novel and make some correction on the paper to ensure the data was correct

1.6.4 Data Analysis

In the Data Analysis, the writer has read and understood the *Treasure Island* novel by Robert Louis Stevenson. It used the theory of psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud. Here are steps to analyze data as follows:

- 1. After the data submitted from Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* novel. The research analyzes what causes of Long John Silver's ambition in the novel uses with the id in psychoanalysis to answer the first research question.
- 2. The researcher analyzes and answers the second research question. So, the researcher focused on the process of Long John Silver fulfills his ambition in the Robert Louis Stevenson's novel. It used psychoanalysis as the Ego by Sigmund Freud theory.
- 3. Make some analysis for answering the third question use superego. So, the researcher focuses on the effect of Long John Silver's fulfilling his ambition.
- 4. Conclude the research questions as the paragraph. However, it has some relation base on the analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this part, the researcher explains the theory, which is going to use as a key to realizing this research. The researcher uses psychoanalysis theories, which explain with three levels of mental life, unconscious, conscious and preconscious, then, explain the structure of personalities such as the id, ego, and superego. Furthermore, explains the notion of ambition, to find out the answer to the statement of problems. Those theories are explain as follows:

2.1.1 Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is a branch of science developed by Sigmund Freud and his followers, as a study of human psychological functions and behavior.

When we talk about psychoanalytic, the most popular figure is Sigmund Freud.

He is the inventor of psychoanalytic theory. Psychoanalysis is both a therapeutic method and a theory of the mind and its effects on behavior. According to Freud, human personality based on individual experiences, for example, such as some people which is an analysis of their dreams, and Freud research in the various sciences and humanities (Feist 17).

Psychoanalysis study is the connection between the conscious and unconscious mind and then heals the mental disorder from the base. The theory of psychology discusses how to find a problem and behavior of a character itself including of the id, ego, and superego. Psychoanalysis is reaching an

understanding of the personality of a character in literary work in a good way (Nevid 3). From the explanation above, psychoanalysis learns about the relation between the conscious and unconscious mind. This theory discusses how to find a problem, behavior and reaching an understanding of a character itself through a good way including of the id, ego, and superego.

According to Freud, psychoanalysis is a method of treating patients who are medically agitated (Freud 9). Nothing happens but the exchange of words between patients and doctors. Patients discuss their problems and experiences in the past and give the impression, complain, acknowledge their desires and emotions. The other sentences according to Freud, that there are three necessary parts of the mind. Which is the Id is a reservoir of unconscious power or impulse that blindly seeks satisfaction (Richard 70). Furthermore, another book explained that psychoanalysis used to explore someone's mind about their unconscious and conscious mind. Human metal life divided into three parts such as conscious, preconscious and unconscious (Snowden 59).

In the book theory of personality by Gregory Jess Feist explained, according to Freud; the most significant contribution to personality is the exploration of unconsciousness and the insistence that the primary impulse motivates people that they have little or no awareness. For Freud, mental life divided into two levels, conscious and unconscious. The unconscious has two different levels, the right unconscious, and the preconscious. In Freudian psychology, the three levels of mental life used to refer to processes and locations. Existence as a specific location is only hypothetical and has no real presence in the body. However,

Freud talked about unconsciousness about unconscious processes (Feist 29). Most ambitious or "philosophical," Freud argues that psychoanalytic theory allows us to have new insights more than the development of our instincts. "Ontogenesis" (birth and socialization) of individuals, Freud argues to reflect or reproduce "phylogenetic" or the evolution of the history of the human species as a whole (Faulkner 9). Its mean that personality explanation by Freud is the unconscious and pressure at the beginning of motivation of someone is a little bit have on awareness. With that, the mental life has two levels; there are unconscious and conscious. Freud used the unconscious word in the first two directions to use as an unconscious noun which was an area of thought. The second is uses as an adjective there is an unconscious idea, unconscious reason, and unconscious memory. He argues that humans divided into two systems, namely the unconscious system by the primary process which has a connection of nonrational ideas. Moreover, the second is the conscious idea by a secondary process related to reality, thinking logically and making decisions. While unconscious has two different levels, unconscious proper and preconscious. The in-depth explanations of three levels as follows:

1. Conscious

The conscious refers to sensations and ideas that we realize. It occurs at the beginning of the development and function of personality. Although it is true that psychologically healthy people have greater awareness and experience than those who can do things that are not healthy. Freud believed

that relatively mature people could manage at a higher level, than those who wanted to recognize the needs and conflicts they were not realized (Ryckman 36). The conscious part of the mind considers to only store information, which is currently seeking attention and action (Freud 119).

Consciousness is a relative's important role in psychoanalysis theory; sometimes it can be defined as a mental element at a certain point in one's consciousness. The mental life level is the only one that prepares directly. The awareness from two directions can achieve different ideas. For the first is from a perceptual awareness system, which acts as a medium for the perception of external stimuli towards outside the world and that we feel through our sense organs, if not closer to consciousness (Freud 1933). The second source of conscious elements is from the unconscious and threatening images that are great camouflaged from the unconscious. Then from the mental structure and includes non-threatening ideas (Feist 32).

1 Preconscious

The preconscious contains those experiences that could become conscious with little effort (Ryckman 36). Its means that preconscious depends on the conscious effort, it can influence the preconscious. For example, might forget the food had for dinner yesterday but might remember it quickly if it asked to register for a nutritionist who tried to help them loose weight. The preconscious is just below the surface of consciousness (Ryckman 36).

Another definition, according to Freud, is that the level of our conscious mind contains all unconscious elements but can become conscious either easily

or with some difficulties. The subject of consciousness comes from two sources; the first source is conscious perception. The second source of the subconscious is the preconscious. Only conscious perception for a temporary period quickly turned to the preconditions when the focuses of attention move to the other ideas. This idea is to change quickly between conscious and conscious mostly from the subconscious impulses (Feist 31).

2 Unconscious

In the third part, unconsciousness is the deepest level of unconscious personality that still operates. It consists of memories and experiences that we do not realize before. Such mental states remain unconscious because it will make anxiety disorders for us and makes them realize that it will create tremendous pain. Unconsciousness can include sexual harassment experienced by people during the childhood stage in the hands of their parents, siblings or family friends. It can consist of incest figures or feelings of shame that grow due to competitive experience (Ryckman 37).

The unconscious that is beyond our consciousness contains all the impulses or instincts, but all the motivate most of words, feelings, and actions. We are not aware of the mental processes behind it. However, they may be aware of our open behavior (Feist 30). In ordinary life, the conscious mind suppresses the unconscious. Which is the unconscious is filled with thoughts, desires, and hopes that seek expression. In dreams, unconsciously avoid censorship directed at him and his desire to achieve fulfillment (Rennison 45). According to the explanation above Sigmund Freud argues that a subconscious mind is a real form of psychic

reality. When ideas, memory, or stimuli exert an excessive effect on the conscious human mind, they will be suppressed and then stored in an inaccessible subconscious with full awareness. Then the unconscious will quietly direct the thoughts and behavior of individuals.

The difference between our conscious and unconscious minds will form physical tension that can only be released when previously stored memory can be access with awareness through psychoanalysis. For example, a man might know that he is attracted to a woman, but a man may not fully understand all the reasons for his interest in women, some of which may even appear irrational. Freud feels that his existence can prove on indirectly because unconsciousness is not available to the conscious mind (Rennison 30).

According to the structural models, that is differing regarding the influence of power. Personality comes mental processes have three systems such as the id, ego, and superego. They have some close relationship. The id is encourages the individual to imagine of the individual from the interaction of these three psychic structures. Psychoanalysis theory views that a person's wants to do. Ego as a principle reality, this leads individuals to do as id want to process, dreams, and desires. Ego can control the id by individual wishes. Superego is morality; it does not do what is prohibited by the values of society, norms and controls the individuals (Freud 121).

As the short explanation above, the researcher explains part of the mental process of personality there are three parts as follows:

1. Id

This point is the id that the only component of personality that exists from birth is the beginning of unconsciousness. This aspect of personality includes pure instincts and attitudes which are unconscious. It is the original personality system; the id is the womb where the ego and superego develop. The Id contains everything that is psychologically inherited and has existed since birth, including instincts. The Id is a reservoir of psychic energy and provides all the power to run the other two systems. The activity of the id is control by the principle of enjoyment and the primary process.

According to Freud, the id makes it the main component of personality and the source of all psychic energy. They do not feel it has no obstacles and does not know right and wrong does not have a perspective on the possibilities and impossibilities of the real world (Freud 11). According to Feist, the core of personality is unconscious is a part of the psychology called id, a term derived from a pronoun which means "the it" or a component of personality that never owned. The Id does not have contact with reality, but he tries to reduce tension by satisfying basic desires within because the primary function of the id is to seek pleasure (Feist 33).

In another book, Freud considered the id to be the original aspect of personality; it consists of unconscious sexual and aggressive instincts, that is rooted in the biology of the individual (jones 1964, 2). This instinct might work together in different situations to influence our behavior. As an example of the

explanation above: we may find ourselves hating and acting aggressively towards the parents, friends, and family that is also we love them (Ryckman 40).

In another sentence, Freud said that the id contains the powerful and straightforward attitude and ambition or desires. Freudians explain that the id attitude is constantly and carelessly looking for an expression in its reality. The id is immoral and indifferent with kindness and group approval (Ryckman 40). It is mean that the id has the powerful desire, aggressive instinct, consist of unconscious sexual, and does not know the right and wrong; it does not have a viewpoint on the possibilities and impossibilities in the real world. It starts through the primary process. Because frontally trying to fulfill the principle of pleasure depends on the development of the ego later.

The id does not have an awareness of reality. For example, we can compare it with crying babies, and they will flutter when their needs not realize, but they do not have the knowledge and know nothing about how to get their satisfaction. Hungry babies cannot find their food. The only way the id can try to fulfill its needs is through reflexes and experiences of hallucinations or satisfying hopes of fantasy, which are a label with thoughts of Freud's main processes (Schultz 55).

1. Ego

Ego is an organized aspect of the Id, which is formed to provide realistic direction to fulfill one's Id. It arises because the needs of these people need transactions that are appropriate to the environment if they want to fulfill in their

ways. Therefore, the ego is developed in part to implement the purpose of the Id (Ryckman 40). Ego acts as an "executive" who rules, regulates and controls personality. Ego always controls the course of the id, the superego, and the outside world. The ego acts as an intermediary between the instinct and the world around it. Ego arises because of the needs of organisms that require transactions that are by objective reality. Ego is said to follow the principle of reality and operates according to a secondary process of thinking realistically. For example, hunger, humans need to eat. So hungry is the work of the id, which decides to seek and obtain and implement it is the work of the ego.

Another book explains that the ego grows out of id during adolescence is the only source of communication for someone with the outside of the world. The ego is only part of the mind that is adjacent to reality. Because the ego is base on the principle of reality, its fulfillment is through a secondary process, this is determined by the principle Id reality, which tries to replace the id of the pleasure principle (Feist 29). The purpose of the ego is to help the Id meet its needs.

Moreover, ambition is a strong desire to do or achieve something; it can be called a dream. Dreams are a representation of the fulfillment of imaginary desires. They can include in a chain of actions that can be understood; they built by very complicated thought activities (Freud 147).

According to Freud, the ego is different from the id when the baby learns to distinguish himself from the outside world. While the id remains unchanged while still wanting what the id thinks, the ego continues to develop the strategies to deal with the requirement of the id which is only for unrealistic and never-

ending. Its means that ego is develope strategies of the id, the ego can control the power, pleasure-seeking id, but the other times it loses control because it loses control depends on the individual itself. The ego has no strength of its own but borrows energy from the id. It depends on the id. For example: when children start getting punishment from their parents, they learn what to do to get pleasure and avoid illness. At a young age, pleasure and pain are functions of the ego because children have not developed an inner feeling and ego (Feist 35).

The ego begins to progress with the baby's first experience in feeding when good breasts fill the baby not only with milk but with love and security. However, the baby also experiences bad breast - a baby who does not exist or doesn't give milk, love, or security. Baby's project good breasts and bad breasts, and these images provide a focal point for further development of the ego. All experiences, are evaluated by the ego regarding how they relate to good breasts and bad breasts, even those not related to breastfeeding. For example, when the ego experiences good breasts, he expects the same experience with other objects, such as his fingers, pacifiers, or the father. Thus, the relationship of the first object of the baby (breast) becomes a prototype not only for future ego development but also for individual, interpersonal relationships in the future (Feist 145).

3. Superego

An aspect of personality that holding on the all internalized standards and moral ideals that we get from parents and society and our sense of right and wrong is the Superego. The last personality component developed is the superego. The superego represents the moral and ideal aspects of the personality and is guided by

moralistic and idealistic principles that are contrary to the pleasure principle of the id and the realistic principle of the ego. Like the ego, the superego does not have its energy. The superego grows from the ego. However, the superego is different from the ego in one important matter that has no contact with the outside world and is therefore unrealistic in its demands for perfection (Feist 36).

Superego is want to instant self-satisfaction. It works in contradiction with the id. The Superego strives to act in a socially appropriate manner. He can control the guilt of humans. It helps adjust to society by acting in a way that is socially acceptable. The superego does not care about ego happiness. He tried blindly and unrealistically towards perfection. It is not realistic in the sense that it does not consider the difficulties or impossibilities faced by the ego in carrying out its commands. It does not meet all demands, of course, cannot be fulfilled, just as not all the demands of parents and other authority figures cannot fulfill. The superego, however, like the Id in that case does not know, and does not care, the practicality of the requirements. (Feist 29-30).

According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality, the superego is a component of personality that consists of the internal ideals that we have obtained from our parents and society. The superego serves to suppress the id's drive and try to make the ego behave morally, not realistically. It is the construct of Freud to describe the internalization of the values of individual societies (Ryckman 40). It is an exciting and subtle truth that the law of the subconscious mind works for good and bad ideas alike. The main point to remember is once the subconscious mind accepts an idea. It begins to execute it (Murphy 24).

Psychosomatic sufferers have a much higher level of socialization and control of the superego (Groth 404).

The primary function of the superego is to control the impulse so that the impulse is most condemned by society, to persuade the ego to replace moralism, to fight for perfection. It is to determine whether it is right or wrong, immoral so that personality can measure by moral society. It is to oppose the ego or id and make the world an ideal conception (Freud 38). The superego provides guidelines for making judgments. There are two parts of the superego such as:

- 1. An inner feeling includes information about things that are considered bad by parents and society. This behavior is often prohibited and leads to bad consequences, punishment, or feelings of guilt and regret.
- 2. The ideal ego includes rules and standards for good behavior. This behavior includes behavior that is approved by parents and other figures. Complying with these rules leads to feelings of pride, value, and achievement.

There are some examples of the superego as follows: children learn which behaviors are considered good or bad by their parental education.

Behaviors that make children punished form a conscience, another part of the superego. The second part of the superego is the ideal ego, which is composed of excellent or righteous behavior, which has been glorified by children. In this way, children learn a set of rules that their parents can accept or reject. In time, children internalize these teachings, and the rewards and punishments become self-regulated. Parental education control

replace by self-control. As a result of this internalization, we experience guilt or shame every time we do (or even think to do) some actions that conflict with this moral code. We behave at least in part in harmony with moral guidelines which are now mostly unaware of this (Schultz 56).

Although superego serves a positive function, it prevents individuals from expressing primitive impulses in public, encouraging individuals to set goals that lead to careers as productive citizens but also has a negative side. The superego is present in a state of conscious, conscious and unconscious. It is an action to perfect and cultivate our behavior (Ryckman 41).

All the definition above explains that the superego is the moral authority of the personality, holds justice or as a filter of both personality systems. So we know right, wrong, good, bad, and so on. It reflects the ideal and not the real one, fighting for perfection not pleasure and by the moral norms of society. Freud's view of consciousness and unconsciousness that also according to Freud, the unconsciousness cannot be studied directly, because the behavior that emerges is a logical consequence. Consciousness is the smallest or thinnest part of the whole human mind. It likened to an iceberg that is below the surface of the sea, where chunks of ice are larger inside than those seen on the surface. Likewise, with human personality, all experiences and distressing memories will be gathered in the unconscious world. The Superego divide into two parts, namely the ideal ego and conscience. Ideal ego includes rules and standards for good behavior. This behavior includes people who are approved by authority figures such as parents.

By obeying these rules gives rise to feelings of pride, value, and achievement. http://kartikamulyawan.blogspot.com/2015/09/id-ego-dan-superego.html.

2.2 Ambition

Psychology varies in its approach to different human traits and like every other attribute that defines humans; ambition explains by different psychological theories. In another definition, ambition can closely relate to motivation.

According to Maslow, on his theory of the hierarchy of needs, that psychological needs such as love or friendship, home and job, achievement and recognition and self-actualization needs or the highest needs truth and wisdom. Desire is the primary function of the human experience. Moreover, at the same time, this desire lies at the origin of every variety of animation (Lacan 223).

In the other definition, ambition is a strong desire to do or achieve something; it can be called a dream. Dreams are representative of imaginary fulfillment of a wish. They can incorporate into an understandable chain of action; they built complicated thought activities (Freud 147).

It is realizing two types of forces or factors that make one ambitious. Psychology of ambition is must focus on how this power can be used more effectively in this research. Ambition must use positive or negative factors in life, energy, feelings, needs, and in a way that will be very useful to achieve the goals of human life. Ambition has a relationship with the id because the id is simple, confused, and inapproachable to consciousness, unchanging, immoral, illogical, unorganized, and filled with energy received and issued for the satisfaction of the pleasure principle (Feist 34).

If someone has a desire or plan, then focuses energy and thinks to realize it. It means they having ambition. However, if the desire is very dominating of the mind without control, without reason and high emotions, it means that the person already has an obsession. Some people who have ambition, they will try to get these, and they will get that goal in another way or make another goal. Unlike those who are obsessed, if they cannot achieve the goals they have set, the tendency to depress will be higher.

2.3 Review of Related Study

Treasure Island is a famous novel. The researcher also used psychoanalysis with the finding a problem and solutions in research. The problems occur in this research with the finding of ambition that has a relationship with id, ego, and superego. Some previous studies support this research such as:

As the same novel on this thesis from the title "He is More a Man Than Any Pair of Rats of You": Masculinity in Stevenson's Treasure Island and its Adaptations".

This thesis derived By Jasmijn Cremers (2015) from Radboud University

Nijmegen. On her thesis explain how the image of masculinity in Robert Louis

Stevenson's novel Treasure Island and how this image has changed in film,

comparing two film adaptations of Byron Haskin (1950) and Steve Barron (2012).

She used a comparative approach to help her analysis. However, different with this study, the researcher only used the novel without comparing the movie. Then on her thesis explain of how the masculinity of the all character in Treasure Island novel, but this study used how the ambition of Long John Silver as the character to get the treasure.

The second research is the difference theory, but the same novel and character. The title of the previous study is "The analysis of moral ambiguity seen in Long John Silver's characterization in Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island." These thesis derived by Ronny Santoso (2011), he graduated from Santa Dharma University of Yogyakarta. On his thesis, he finds out of Long John Silver characterization that same of this study, and then he revealed the moral ambiguity and applied moral philosophical approach. However, different about this study, the researcher focused on the ambition of Long John Silver. He also used the same novel and same the subject that is Long John Silver.

The third research is the same novel but different theory from the title "island, Highland, and "Undecipherable Blackness": Natural Landscape imagery in the novel of Robert Louis Stevenson" these thesis derived by Brian Gibson (1999). He graduated from the University of Toronto. In his thesis focused on Treasure Island, Kidnapped, and The Master of Ballantrae, and trace an increasing complexity and richness of resonance in the way that Stevenson uses landscape, to establish mood and foreshadow action, then relating it to the achievement of maturity and independence in an environment presented as morally. In his thesis, he explains three novels of Robert Louis Stevenson some of them is Treasure Island and also looking for some morality in that novel. However, different with this study that used only one novel and different focuses.

The fourth research is the different novel, but it is the same theory from the title "Ambition of Emma Woodhouse in Emma volume 1 novel by Jane Austen(1816): a psychoanalytic approach" Mahayu Pramesti Kusumaning Tyas

(2013). She graduated from the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. In her thesis focused on the ambition of Emma Woodhouse in the reflected Emma volume 1 novel by Jane Austen that analyzes the novel based on structural analysis and psychoanalytic analysis used id, ego, and superego. This study also used this theory, but the researcher used a different novel.



CHAPTER III

Long John Silver's Ambition to Get Treasure in Robert Louis Stevenson *Treasure Island**

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the analysis based on the statement of problems in the previous chapter. The first analysis is the ambition of Long John Silver based on the psychoanalysis theory as the id. The second analysis is Long John Silver to fulfill and reaching his ambition to get treasure with the ego of psychoanalysis. The third problem is Long John Silver do after reaching his ambition base on the Superego. For the first analysis is about the ambition of Long John Silver.

3.1 The Causes of Long John Silver's Ambition

This analysis focuses on the describing of how the ambition of Long John Silver. According to Sigmund Freud in the previous chapter, he explains that Id is not known the right and wrong way, including to the possibilities and impossibilities that happened in the real world, and has no inhibition (Freud 11). Silver's ambition as like as the Sigmund Freud explanation that ambition is a strong desire to do or achieve something; it can be called a dream. Dreams are the representation of imaginary fulfillment of a wish. (Freud 147). In his ambition, Silver does not know what is good or bad. He only wants to get the treasure. His strong desire appears when he begins to think about how to get the treasure. There are five points explain how Long John Silver's ambition as the follows:

"I got her through my old friend, Blandly, who has proved himself throughout the most surprising trump. The admirable fellow slaved in my interest, and so, I may say, did everyone in Bristol, as soon as they got wind of the port we sailed for—treasure, I mean." (Stevenson 41).

From the quotation above, doctor Livesey receives a letter from John Trelawney. It says that their aim to find the treasure heard by a pirate, especially Long John Silver as the captain. When he knows that John Trelawney's purpose about their voyage is to gets treasure. On the other hand, John Trelawney's friend hears this news to look for the ship does sail in the Treasure Island. He was willing to find a Hispaniola ship.

"He leaves his wife to manage the inn; and as she is a woman of color, a pair of old bachelors like you and I may be excused for guessing that it is the wife, quite as much as the health, that sends him back to roving. J. T." (Stevenson 43).

After he heard that someone would look for the treasure, so Silver's purpose wants to get the treasure. Silver tells his wife to join and work as the chef ship so that he can get the treasure, and his wife allows him to sail again.

However, Silver gets an accident that caused silver's leg to amputated, so that he perforce becomes a maid in Bistrol inn area. Silver will not waste his times, he still follows and helps the member to get the treasure.

"Well, here it is,' said Silver. 'We want that treasure, and we'll have it—that's our point! You would just as soon save your lives, I reckon; and that's yours. You have a chart, haven't you?" (Stevenson 118). What I mean is, we want your chart. Now, I never meant you no harm, myself." (Stevenson 118).

After the ship sailed and the existing of betrayal in the story, Silver said that his primary purpose is to participate in the voyage, because he wants to get the treasure. He does not care about the effect things happen after he gets the

treasure. The most important thing is to get the treasure, and silver is confident that he would get it. Silver's strong ambition always exists in his mind. He will arrange the missions to complete his ambition had lost before.

"Third, you wouldn't let us go at them upon the march. Oh, we see through you, John Silver; you want to play booty, that's what's wrong with you. And then, fourth, there's this here boy." (Stevenson 174).

"not one but us that's here.' And then, making a great effort: 'Shipmates,' he cried, 'I'm here to get that stuff, and I'll not be beat by man or devil." (Stevenson194).

From the quotation above, it concludes that silver's desire harm everyone.

He remains in his primary goal. He would do anything like tricks and lies,
because, he wants to get Flint's Treasure.

Silver commands to his entire crew that he wants to go to the Treasure Island. He does not care about what will happen in the future. All he wanted is to get this treasure.

The five points above explain appropriate with the theory that the Id contains the powerful and primitive urges and desires. Freudian believes that these urges insistently and indiscriminately seek expression in external reality. The id is amoral and unconcern with the niceties and convention of society (Ryckman 40). Silver's ambition correlates with the Id which shows that his desire was powerful. Silver would do something good or bad without thinking about the consequences. The desire of Long John Silver is very dominating of the mind without control, without reason and high emotions, it means that the person already has an obsession. Some people who have ambition, they will try to get these, and they

will get that goal in another way or make another goal. Unlike those who are obsessed, if they cannot achieve the goals they have set, the tendency to depress will be higher.

3.2 The Way Long John Silver Fulfilling his Ambition

This analysis focuses on how Long John Silver fulfilled his desire to get the treasure based on the ego as the theory of Sigmund Freud. He explained that id organized by ego aspect formed to provide realistic direction to fill someone's id. It comes to existence because the needs of the person require appropriate transactions with the environment if they are to be satisfied. Therefore, ego is developed partially to carry out the aims of the id (Ryckman 40).

Desires and wishes that look for expression but, in ordinary, waking life, the conscious mind represses these. In dreams, the unconscious partially evade the censorship imposed upon it, and its wishes and desires achieve fulfill (Rennison 45). Long John Silver did some tricks, and he could twist his word so the others can trust his interlocutor and do whatever he wanted. Long John Silver was an ambitious and smart person to persuade someone to believe in his words to fulfill his desire to get the treasure. For example, when Silver tried to persuade the cabin crew called Jim, he did that to get Jim's belief in helping him to get the treasure. Long John Silver can easy to gets treasure with his mission in several ways:

a. To Tell Silver's Skill as a Pirate

Silver demonstrated expertise of piracy with all people he met. His skill in conquering the waves and his name known as the pirate by people because he was

one of the captain flint's intendants, captain Flint is known as the one who knows where the treasure was kept and hidden in the island. So, be the part of Flint's intendants was a great thing to be a pirate, Because the entire pirate contested the treasure including himself.

"some that was feared of Flint; but Flint his own self was feared of me. Feared he was, and proud. They was the roughest crew afloat, was Flint's; the devil himself would have been feared to go to sea with them. Well now, I tell you, I'm not a boasting man, and you seen yourself how easy I keep company, but when I was quartermaster" (Stevenson 66).

The quotation above explained that Long John Silver was formerly one of the members of Captain Flint's group that was feared by everyone. He said that even the devil would be afraid of them. Especially captain Flint was afraid of him too. It showed that silver was the only person who feared by everyone with his agility, ingenuity and staying calm depend on his primary mission. However, even though Long John Silver said that he was a great pirate, it just sweet nibbles made by him so that everyone believes in his words.

"I never was feared of Flint in his life, and, by the powers, I'll face him dead. There's seven hundred thousand pound not a quarter of a mile from here. When did ever a gentleman o' fortune show his stern to that much dollars for a boozy old seaman with a blue mug — and him dead too?' But there was no sign of reawakening courage in his followers, rather, indeed, of growing terror at the irreverence of his words. 'Belay there, John!' said Merry. 'Don't you cross a sperrit." (Stevenson 194).

Silver emphasized his passengers. He had painstakingly gone up to his journey to the Treasure Island. He wanted to get captain's flint treasure that hidden on the island by determining the total values around seven hundred

thousand pounds. He was reasonable and did not care about what will happen in the future. He was sure that no human being would defeat or even prevent him from getting the treasure. He can even face the devil, as we know that the devil is an evil bad creature. However, Silver asked his crew to not afraid of the devil. Silver uplifted the entire crew; he told them that the treasure was close to their place at that time. By telling his past expertise, he makes people on his side and trusting him. He does all kinds of ways to get what he wants even with simple things to make his mission accomplished.

b. Silver to Persuade People Attention

Silver was very good at praise someone with his sweet boasting. Long
John Silver can easily take the heart of a child to get what he wants. His manner
can also change when he met his subordinates. Some fact that silver takes
someone's heart to launch his mission to get treasure as in the quotes below:

"See here, now, Hawkins," said he, "here's a blessed hard thing on a man like me, now, ain't it? There's Cap'n Trelawney—what's he to think? Here I have this confounded son of a Dutchman sitting in my own house drinking of my own rum! Here you comes and tells me of it plain; and here I let him give us all the slip before my blessed deadlights! Now, Hawkins, you do me justice with the cap'n. You're a lad, you are, but you're as smart as paint. I see that when you first come in. Now, here it is: What could I do, with this old timber I hobble on? When I was an A B master mariner I'd have come up alongside of him, hand over hand, and broached him to in a brace of old shakes, I would; but now—' (Stevenson 49).

From the quotation above, it can conclude that Long John Silver said Jim Hawkins as a smart kid, he did it as one of the ways to get the treasure. He praised Jim by calling him with ladies. Long John Silver also tried to persuade Jim to tell him about the captain's plan to do. He tries to make Jim believe with him that he will not do anything strange and suspicious. However, it was the beginning of John's ambition to get the treasure. John also told about the bad things he had experienced when he was a pirate. He told his sad story of having one leg was not easy, but it made him get much spirit and never give up to do anything especially with the mission of getting the treasure. He did that to make his goal to get the treasure reached.

Moreover, this is the quotation about Long John Silver persuading Jim's attention:

"Why, what a precious old sea-calf I am!" he said at last, wiping his cheeks. 'You and me should get on well, Hawkins, for I'll take my davy I should be rated ship's boy. But come now, stand by to go about. This won't do. Dooty is dooty, messmates. I'll put on my old cockerel hat, and step along of you to Cap'n Trelawney, and report this here affair. For mind you, it's serious, young Hawkins; and neither you nor me's come out of it with what I should make so bold as to call credit. Nor you neither, says you; not smart— none of the pair of us smart. But dash my buttons! That was a good 'un about my score" (Stevenson 50).

On the quotation above can be seen that Long John Silver showed his good attitude to Jim that he is convinced again to get a good performance of Jim, so his plan goes according to his rules. However, all the plans are pure on what he did base on the situation. The smart person as the captain flint's man can control the emotions as well and will slowly get rid of his enemies one by one and the way he can get what he wants.

"I guess Hands and O'Brien turned soft. I never much believed in neither of THEM. Now you mark me. I ask no questions, nor I won't let others. I know when a game's up, I do; and I know a lad that's staunch. Ah, you that's young— you and me might have done a power of good together!." (Stevenson 171).

Jim Hawkins and Long John Silver pressed with Silver passengers who began to suspect his mission. His missions only advantage for him. Silver begins to take Jim's heart by saying that he does not trust his crew. Most of his crew has antagonist characters that Jim Hawkins is aware to them. He trusted Jim more than his crew. He makes Jim believe in giving praise about Jim's personality as the tough young man and convincing Jim to try to get the treasure. His manner is so subtle according to one of his missions which is take someone's heart on his side and trust him. Silver interests not only Jim Hawkins but also Dr. Livesey and other people to get involved in his mission.

"Trelawney,' said the doctor, 'contrary to all my notions, I believed you have managed to get two honest men on board with you—that man and John Silver.' 'Silver, if you like,' cried the squire; 'but as for that intolerable humbug, I declare I think his conduct unmanly, unsailorly, and downright un-English". (Stevenson 56).

He will easily use as a person who is trusted by the inventors of the map, or people who intend to get the treasure, by using his position as an expert pirate and understanding of the maritime world in Bistrol.

"Well, squire,' said Dr. Livesey, 'I do not put much faith in your discoveries, as a general thing; but I will say this, John Silver suits me." (Stevenson 51).

From the quotation above, Doctor Livesey trust Silver with entrusting all the resurrections, this is a completed step to find the treasure. Although all conflicts and problems will occur, he will do that to complete his mission. Long John Silver is good at speak clearly and also a specious person. His ambition is going to get what he wants and to do this mission to make much support from the

parties who trust him, so he wants has achieved. Not only Jim Hawkins and doctor Livesey trust Long John Silver but also John Trelawney.

"I found he was an old sailor, kept a public-house, knew all the seafaring men in Bristol, had lost his health ashore, and wanted a good berth as cook to get to sea again. He had hobbled down there that morning, he said, to get a smell of the salt.

I was monstrously touched—so would you have been—and, out of pure pity, I engaged him on the spot to be ship's cook. Long John Silver, he is called, and has lost a leg; but that I regarded as a recommendation, since he lost it in his country's service, under the immortal Hawke. He has no pension, Livesey. Imagine the abominable age we live in! Well, sir, I thought I had only found a cook, but it was a crew I had discovered". (Stevenson 42).

Silver can help and make it easier to find out the treasure. He also feels that Long John Silver is a good person as he knows. Before doctor Livesey knows it, John Trelawney trusted Long John Silver's skill and agility, until the Silver name and his expertise told in a letter sent by John Trelawney to doctor Livesey. Because, Long John Silver is clever person; He hears news of the search of treasure on the island that stored in treasure, which makes many people get rich after getting it. Silver excited about being kind to Trelawney. So he can be a part of the treasure seeker group.

"The workpeople, to be sure—riggers and what not—were most annoyingly slow, but time cured that. It was the crew that troubled me. I wished a round score of men—in case of natives, buccaneers, or the odious French". (Stevenson 41).

From the quotation above it explain, about the letter written by John
Trelawney to doctor Livesey, that Long John Silver can be trusted and he tell that
must be alert to his worker who is most cunning people. Trelawney assured doctor
Livesey that Long John Silver would handle the workers. From the explanation

above, when John Trelawney met Silver for the first time, Silver has taken John Trelawney heart, by entrusting himself to be a chef and to control his seaman.

"Between Silver and myself we got together in a few days a company of the toughest old salts imaginable—not pretty to look at, but fellows, by their faces, of the most indomitable spirit. I declare we could fight a frigate. Long John even got rid of two out of the six or seven I had already engaged. He showed me in a moment that they were just the sort of freshwater swabs we had to fear in an adventure of importance". (Stevenson 42).

Not only Jim Hawkins, doctor Livesey, and John Trelawney Trust Long John Silver, but other crew members know about the purpose of getting treasure are also made to trust on him.

"I would tell you where, for I trust you, but it'd make jealousy among the mates."

'I didn't half a quarter like the job till I had this talk with you, John; but there's my hand on it now.' 'And a brave lad you were, and smart too". Answered Silver, shaking hands so heartily that all the barrel shook, 'and a finer figurehead for a gentleman of fortune I never clapped my eyes on (Stevenson 65-66).

Silver makes the crew believe on him, by saying that he trusts them too. As the quotation explained above, silver said that "for I trust you" but he did not want to tell, by the reason to make other crew members would also feel jealous of him. To take someone's heart, not only trust him, but he also gives a sweet compliment. As the quote above silver says "and a brave lad you were, and smart too." Then, one of the crew said, that he did not like working as a ship's crew, but after meeting and talking with silver, he liked his job.

"Tain't much use for fools, you may lay to it—that, nor nothing,' cried Silver. 'But now, you look here: you're young, you are, but you're as smart as paint. I see that when I set my eyes on you, and I'll talk to you like a man". (Stevenson 65).

By recounting Silver's experience sailing trip to ship workers, Silver manages to entrust everyone to trust him and decided to follow Silver. The crew members betray the group of captain Smollet. From this explanation, silver succeeded to do his missions; so they could take someone hearts especially some of the ship's crew in order to trust and on his side. He also did it to make to easily get encouragement and ease to get treasure even though his physical condition was not perfect.

"Here it is about gentlemen of fortune. They lives rough, and they risk swinging, but they eat and drink like fighting-cocks, and when a cruise is done, why, it's hundreds of pounds instead of hundreds of farthings in their pockets. Now, the most goes for rum and a good fling, and to sea again in their shirts. But that's not the course I lay. I puts it all away, some here, some there, and none too much anywheres, by reason of suspicion. I'm fifty, mark you; once back from this cruise, I set up gentleman in earnest. Time enough too, says you. Ah, but I've lived easy in the meantime, never denied myself o' nothing heart desires, and slep' soft and ate dainty all my days but when at sea. And how did I begin? Before the mast, like you!". (Stevenson 65).

Silver reassured that their promise had agreed to his mission that had been carried out in earnest even though it was a life bet. Because, this important mission does go smoothly, the process of getting treasure will further away. So, Long John Silver thinks as well as about the risks that will occur late, and the benefits that he got after the mission is successful. Now all crew members have trusted him, just waiting for the command to move, doing their jobs. However, silver still behaves casually without showing any suspicious, strange things to the group of captains Smollet and doctor Livesey.

Silver shows that his ambition has just begun. Therefore, his strong desire to get the treasure, he does everything with deception and ingenuity to become a pirate. Including Jim Hawkins, Doctor Livesey, captain Smollet, and his seaman, he can easily get treasure without bothering to look for it, because of his physical condition which not perfect. He will not be able to get treasure alone. These things can explain according to the psychology of ambition that makes person ambitious and using the energies, feeling needs, and positive or negative factor in his life. He makes people believe on him that he is a great sailor so that people on his side.

c. To Negotiate the Transmission of a Treasure Map, Ammunition, and Ship

In this part Long John Silver has three negotiations with captain Smollet and his followers include Jims Hawkins. By his negotiations, silver can easily to get the treasure. According to Freud that the ego tries as best, it can negotiate the conflicts between the insatiable demands of the id, the impossibly stringent requirements of the superego, and the limited possibilities of gratification offered by the world of "reality" (Maslow 250). From the explanation above it can occur some negotiation of Long John Silver as follows:

"We are willing to submit, if we can come to terms, and no bones about it. All I ask is your word, Cap'n Smollett, to let me safe and sound out of this here stockade, and one minute to get out o' shot before a gun is fired." (Stevenson 116).

In the first negotiation from his meeting with captain Smollet, Silver initially told that he wanted to negotiate with captain Smollet. However, captain Smollet did not want to give a map of treasure. Silver also threaten captain, if the

map were not given to him, there would be a shootout between these two groups.

The quotation below Long John Silver has negotiated with doctor Livesey as follows:

"You give us the chart to get the treasure by, and drop shooting poor seamen and stoving of their heads in while asleep. You do that, and we'll offer you a choice. Either you come aboard along of us, once the treasure shipped, and then I'll give you my affy-davy, upon my word of honour, to clap you somewhere safe ashore. Or if that ain't to your fancy, some of my hands being rough and having old scores on account of hazing, then you can stay here, you can. We'll divide stores with you, man for man; and I'll give my affy-davy, as before to speak the first ship I sight, and send 'em here to pick you up. Now, you'll own that's talking. Handsomer you couldn't look to get, now you. And I hope'—raising his voice— 'that all hands in this here block house will overhaul my words, for what is spoke to one is spoke to all' (Stevenson 119).

From the quotation above, Long John Silver has pressed back to negotiate what he wants. If the doctor Livesey giving his map and stopping shooting at the sailors of his flock, Hispaniola ship which has been mastered by silver will be shared with the doctor Livesey and other until they were home after the treasure found, some of the negotiations, Long John Silver, wants to share food supplies. The primary purpose of this negotiation is a treasure map. From this quote, It can explain that silver is still in his position to find the treasure owned by Captain Flint, even though silver is typical of a smart person and he is very respectful of his honor. Silver thought everyone would believe and followed the silver suggestion. He did not know that his cunning had exposed when Jim Hawkins go inside the apple barrel to listen to the silver crafty goal. Long John silver still cannot carry out his mission correctly, even though captain Smollet was in a state

of lack of member on his side. Captain Smollet keep up his prestige that he was a captain. He is still thinking about the consequences that will occur in the future. Likewise, with Silver, he will not give up getting the treasure, although his mission was failed and made he disappointed with the results of the negotiations. Long John Silver is still ambitious to do the negotiate by giving the oath to give a sailing ride with people who are on captain Smollet side that using Hispaniola after the treasure found and loaded into the ship. Therefore, Long John Silver dared to decide to give negotiation to them. However, both of them need each other. Captain Smollet and his crew have not to access to go home and lacked member who was on his side. However, he had enough food and gunpowder for weapons. The Silver target is Captain Smollet who has a map of where the treasure is located. Different from Silver, which only has many members, and the Hispaniola ship is in his confiscation. However, he was desperate because he did not have enough food to survive. The map is still not in his hand; he would do to realize his ambition. It is evident that silver does not quickly get the treasure although because of realizing that his desire must be obstacles.

Silver has failed to negotiate with captain Smollet and doctor Livesey.

Even though he remained hard. In the quote below, Silver explained to Jim that the captain Smollet and Doctor Livesey had agreed to the negotiation which made by Silver as a follow:

"Well,' says the doctor, 'let's bargain.' We bargained, him and I, and here we are: stores, brandy, block house, the firewood you was thoughtful enough to cut, and in a manner of speaking, the whole blessed boat, from cross-trees to kelson. As for them, they've tramped; I don't know where's they are." (Stevenson 166-167).

From the quotation above, silver explained when Jim Hawkins left the camp, the doctor agreed with the negotiations that had been given by silver. He showed that he had owned treasure map, and doctor Livesey also distributed half of his supplies and powder. The agreement not only provided treasure maps and shared some food. Because Long John Silver felt dissatisfied before getting what he wanted, he finally added his agreement by giving a wooden house which at that time became the base camp for the captain Smollet group. Then, silver asks for firewood and will share a ship that will carry on the treasure when it acquired. As one of the quotes above "lets bargain, we bargained" it shows that silver is sure to have negotiated with them. About the theory used in this thesis, it can called the ego if the ego has done to do the id wants. Therefore, this negotiation is one of the silver ways so that this mission to get treasure realized even though is it a good or bad way.

"And as for number two, and why I made a bargain—well, you came crawling on your knees to me to make it—on your knees you came, you was that downhearted—and you'd have starved too if I hadn't—but that's a trifle! You look there—that's why!"

And he cast down upon the floor a paper that I instantly recognized—none other than the chart on yellow paper, with the three red crosses, that I had

found in the oilcloth at the bottom of the captain's chest. Why the doctor had given it to him was more than I could fancy (Stevenson 175-176).

In the explanation above, silver's mission one by one resolved to gets the treasure. That way, he will be easier to do a new strategy until his ambition fulfilled. By the understanding of ego, negotiating is one way or process to make his desire achieved. If Silver being their captain and they also get a part of the treasure, and share some food, powder, and the treasure map, so that he can share

the ship when returning home which has been confiscated from them when the treasure has carried and stops attacking doctor Livesey groups which are he can get the treasure.

d. To Kill Silver's Workers

According to Sigmund Freud, that process of the ego is to develop strategies of the id, the ego can control the power, pleasure-seeking id, but the other times it loses control because the lost control depends on the individual itself. The ego has no strength of its own but borrows energy from the id. It depends on the id. In this section, silver ambitions are not controlled, which in his position is ignorance of someone happens, and he will do anything if there is someone that disturbed and intervene on him to getting the treasure. These things make it easy to get rid of someone's life and does not feel guilty. It can be seen from the quotes below:

"Alan!' he cried. 'Then rest his soul for a true seaman!

Moreover, as for you, John Silver, long you've been a mate of mine, but you're mate of mine no more. If I die like a dog, I'll die in my dooty. You've killed Alan, have you? Kill me too, if you can. But I defies you.' And with that, this brave fellow turned his back directly on the cook and set off walking for the beach. But he was not destined to go far. With a cry John seized the branch of a tree, whipped the crutch out of his armpit, and sent that uncouth missile hurtling through the air. It struck poor Tom, point foremost, and with stunning violence, right between the shoulders in the middle of his back. His hands flew up, he gave a sort of gasp, and fell." (Stevenson 84).

In the quotation above, tom is his friend for a long time ago, but he felt betrayed by Silver, because silver kills Alan with the gun he had, because, his time is getting closer to find treasure. Therefore, he killed his members one by one.

"Whether he were injured much or little, none could ever tell. Like enough, to judge from the sound, his back was broken on the spot. But he had no time given him to recover. Silver, agile as a monkey even without leg or crutch, was on the top of him next moment and had twice buried his knife up to the hilt in that defenceless body. From my place of ambush, I could hear him pant aloud as he struck the blows." (Stevenson 84-85).

This quote shows that Long John Silver killed Alan after Tom found out about a Silver crime that he does to their friend. Tom was finally killed with a stick of his crutch and stabbed him with twice knife in Tom's body. Long John Silver had no regrets at all, with evidence of ignorance of Tom and Alan. Silver is enjoying cleaned knife covered of blood and put his knife into the pocket. From these tragedies of the murder, there were two human lives murder had been killing by him.

e. To Steal the Treasure from Hispaniola Ship

Even though silver-sided with Hawkins and doctor Livesey, he would not give up getting the treasure. The treasure has carried on the boat. Indeed, he will get some of this stuff. However, his ambition did not end here. He will not leave if he has not got the treasure.

"But this was not all. The sea-cook had not gone empty-handed. He had cut through a bulkhead unobserved and had removed one of the sacks of coin, worth perhaps three or four hundred guineas, to help him on his further wanderings." (Stevenson 208).

On the quotation above, silver gets the treasure by piercing the wall of the ship, and he takes one sack of coins, approximately three or four hundred guineas.

However, silver steals the treasure, and he is doing a bad attitude. However, he makes the right choice according to him. He continued his journey and be kind to Jim and the other crew members.

The fifth things above, the researcher explained that Long John Silver got someone heart, tell his skill as the pirate, and demonstrated expertise of piracy with all people he met, make some negotiation with other members, kill his friend who is disturbing him, and complete all these missions to get the treasure. All these things, Long John Silver, do to goes depend on his plan before. Therefore, his ambition is strong and planned. In other words, it is by the theory described by Sigmund Freud, that the process of desire must need good or bad, right and wrong things to get what he wants.

3.3 The Effect of Silver's Ambition

After Long John Silver did many things to his ambition achieved. He already obtained the treasure. There are some things that silver did after he got what he wanted to complete the theory of psychoanalysis. The Superego is doing after the ambition or desire is achieved, even with good or bad things. As Freud said, Superego works to suppress the urges of the id and tries to make the ego behave morally, rather than realistically. Is the construct Freud to describe the individual's internalization of society values (Ryckman 40). The Superego are divide into two parts, namely the ideal ego and conscience. Ideal ego includes rules and standards for good behavior. This behavior includes people who are approved by authority figures such as parents. By obeying these rules gives rise to

feelings of pride, value, and achievement. There are three points of Long John Silver do after he got the treasure:

a. Silver on the Good Side

The moral authority of the personality can be called the superego, it holds justice or as a filter of both personality systems. So we know right, wrong, good, bad, and so on. It reflects the ideal and not the real one, fighting for perfection not pleasure and by the moral norms of society. As the quotation below, Long John Silver is on the right side. Finally, he sided with Squire, who is one of the allies with Jim. Silver said can persuade Jim that silver has been on his side. He knew that Jim had done a great thing by seizing the ship that had been held hostage by silver passengers. He hides it in a safe place without anyone knows. However, all the things are Jim did convince him to side with Silver, and they have got the treasure.

"Understand me, Jim,' he said, returning. 'I have a head on my shoulders, I have. I'm on squire's side now. I know you've got that ship safe somewhere. How you done it, I don't know, but safe it is." (Stevenson 171).

From the quotation above, silver is a smart person that makes any people believes in his saying. In this explanation, he does the different thing which is on the good side. Previously he carried out a ceasefire to finish off the enemy that was blocking him to get the treasure. In this point, Silver has made a big decision. He has been on Squire's side. It can be proven in the quote above "I am on Squire side now" as we know, Squire was the first silver person to meet and offered him to work as a chef on the Hispaniola ship. From the silver explanation above, Jim

did not believe on him at first Silver told him about it, because at that time silver defended him when he became a prisoner of the pirates, then Jim was sure that silver was on his side. After some people suspected him that would misbehave in the next day. Silver assures that he sided with doctor Livesey as a quoted below:

"Ask your pardon, sir, you would be very wrong,' quoth Silver. 'You would lose your precious life, and you may lay to that. I'm on your side now, hand and glove; and I shouldn't wish for to see the party weakened, let alone yourself, seeing as I know what I owes you. But these men down there, they couldn't keep their word—no, not supposing they wished to; and what's more, they couldn't believe as you could.'
'No,' said the doctor. 'You're the man to keep your word, we know that'.'
(Stevenson 206).

From the quotation above, that doctor Livesey assumption to Long John Silver is wrong. Silver told him to do, not trust with the crew who would betray him. Doctor Livesey trusts to them more than they trust to him. Doctor Livesey would die if he did not believe in their words. Because Silver was sure on Doctor livesey side, Silver did not want his side to weaken, and if doctor Livesey was dying, Silver promised to be indebted to him. From silver utterances, doctor Livesey also believes that Silver is a reliable person and he was on the good side.

The primary function of the superego is to control the impulse so that the impulse is most condemned by society, to persuade the ego to replace moralism, to fight for perfection. It is to determine whether it is right or wrong, immoral so that personality can measured by moral society. It is to oppose the ego or id and make the world an ideal conception (Freud 38). So according to the explanation above, silver has already known it is right and wrong. Because he has on the good side with Jim Hawkins and doctor Livesey. He was doing his mission with

stealing the stuff of getting treasure before. Silver finally gained complete freedom.

"Silver, I should say, was allowed his entire liberty, and in spite of daily rebuffs, seemed to regard himself once more as quite a privileged and friendly dependent." (Stevenson 205).

It could say he was a friendly ally. His attitude remained kind to Jim and others, but he had another side that could not change his ugliness. He can receive abuse and respond politely because from the beginning he wants to get the treasure. The results that get silver after being on the captain Smollet side are getting happiness after getting the treasure that he wants, like the quotes below:

"What a supper I had of it that night, with all my friends around me; and what a meal it was, with Ben Gunn's salted goat and some delicacies and a bottle of old wine from the HISPANIOLA. Never, I am sure, were people gayer or happier. And there was Silver, sitting back almost out of the firelight, but eating heartily, prompt to spring forward when anything was wanted, even joining quietly in our laughter—the same bland, polite, obsequious seaman of the voyage out." (Stevenson 203).

The group of captain Smollet had worked together to collect the gold coins or treasure that Silver had been wanting. They carried the gold coins with bread bags and transported onto the boat according to the previous silver mission.

Because silver has sided with Captain Smollet, he took part in helping to collect the gold coins. Even though some people still feel angry with him and still think he rebelled. They were still happy to have a delicious dinner with salted mutton made by Ben Gun and not forgetting a bottle of wine from the Hispaniola ship.

They look cheerful and happy, including silver. Jim also felt the warmth that night was the same as when they first met. Happiness was the result of them and silver

after getting the treasure. In this explanation, the results of the analysis correlated with the psychoanalysis theory are superego which is the result of getting something that Id wanted before with the help of the ego to realize it. Superego will be two sides. First, the subject will be a good subject and the second will rebellion after getting what their wants. However, in the explanation of this thesis, silver becomes a better person, by siding with a group of good people and will do any things that advantage to him because his wishes have achieved.

b. Silver Save the Crew Life

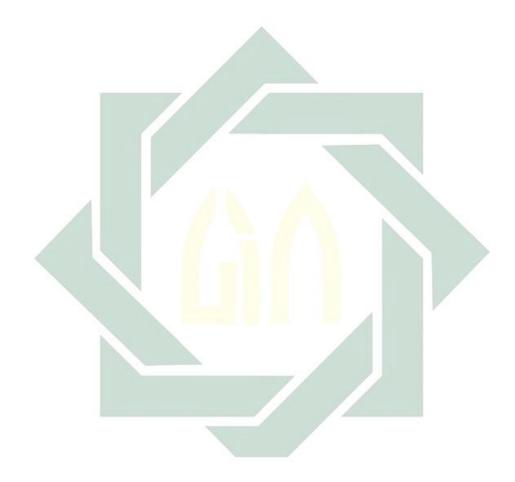
A strong desire fulfilled; it will make someone better or worse. Long John Silver after getting what he wanted, He did a good thing to return the favor to people, who had helped him get the treasure without the betrayal that he had experienced in the previous day. Therefore, silver does useful things like the quotes below:

"were immediately surrounded by shore boats full of Negroes and Mexican Indians and half-bloods selling fruits and vegetables and offering to dive for bits of money." (Stevenson 207)

"Silver was gone. The maroon had connived at his escape in a shore boat some hours ago, and he now assured us he had only done so to preserve our lives, which would certainly have been forfeit if 'that man with the one leg had stayed aboard'. (Stevenson 208).

Silver is returning the favor with good attitude by saving the surviving all Ship's crew. He escaped using a boat. Because of the ship will lean on a bay is predominantly with people of Negroes and Indian Mexicans. If silver is still on the Hispaniola, automatically his life and the entire ship's crew will not survive, because it would take by the community there as pirates. The new ship leaned back, and many had surrounded it. Before they saw silver, finally he decided to

leave the ship without anyone knowing of his departure other than a ben gun. It explained that someone who has strong ambition and does everything that he can to get whatever he wants and also has a positive side.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter explains the conclusions of the discussions in the previews chapter. This study used psychoanalysis theory to analyze Long John Silver's ambition to get the treasure which used the id and fulfill the ambition with the ego, and Reaching after got the treasure with the superego such as:

The first problem was about Long John Silver's ambition. The result of this problem is Silver wanted the treasure because he heard Squire's utterance that there would be a treasure hunt and look for some crew in Hispaniola ship. Long John Silver agreed to the offer.

The second problem explains the process of Long John Silver's ambition. He fulfills the desire to gets the treasure based on the ego. There are five points: first, Silver can easily tell his skill as the pirate. Second, Silver steals people's heart to make other people trust and stay on his side to get the treasure. Third, Silver negotiates with Captain Smollet, Doctor Livesey, and his seaman about the transmission of a treasure map, ammunitions and ship. Fourth, Silver did something to get the treasure by killed Alan and Tom even though they are his friend. Silver did not care about them because according to him, the most important thing is to get the treasure. Fifth, when Silver sailed to home, he got the treasure by stealing the treasure in the Hispaniola ship. So, silver has completes his ambition to get the treasure which correlation with the psychoanalysis theory that is the ego.

The third problem is about the effect of Silver's ambition after reaching the treasure. This analysis correlates with the superego. There are two points how Silver becomes a better person, first is by siding with a group of good people and will do anythings that give an advantage to them, because his wishes achieved. Silver save the all crew from the other people that knowing him as the pirate. The second is he chose to be a good person after got the treasure.

The result of the research is Long John Silver makes his ambition completely achieved in various ways. When he got the treasure, his bad temper changed. Silver's ambition has not controlled, because it is beyond the limits of his mind. Silver got what he wanted, and automatically he realized for being himself.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abraham. M. H. A Glossary of Literary Terms, Seventh Edition, United States of America: Earl McPeek.1999
- Cremers, Jasmijn. "He is More a Man Than any Pair of Rats of You":

 Masculinity in Stevenson's Treasure Island and its Adaptions,

 Thesis Nijmegen: Radbound University of Nijmegen. 2015
- Eagleton, Terry. *The English Novel an introduction*, Australia: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. 2005
- Faulkner, Joanne and Sharpe, Mattew. *Understanding Psychoanalysis*, Hong Kong: Cromwell Press, Trowbridge. 2008
- Feist, Georgy J. *Theory of Personality seven edition*, United States of America: The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. 2008
- Freud, Sigmund. A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis, Translated by English: Clark University. 1920
- Freud, Sigmund. The interpretation of dreams, New York: Basic group. 2010
- Gibson, Brian. Island, Highland, and "Undecipherable Blackness" Natural

 Landscape Imagery in the Novel of Robert Louis Stevenson,

 Thesis Canada: Toronto University.1999
- Groth, Garry, and Marnat. *A Handbook of Psychological Assessment, Fourth Edition*, Canada: John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 2003
- Holman, C.Hugh. *A handbook to Literature*, United States of America: ITT Bobbs-Merrill Educational Publishing Company, Inc. 1985
- Lacan, Jacques. The seminar of Jacques Lacan, book II The ego in Freud's

 Theory and the Technique of Psychoanalysis, New York London:

 W.W Norton and Company, Inc. 1998

- Murphy, Joseph. *Power of Your Subconscious Mind*, United State of America: Wilder Publication, LLC. 2007
- Rennison, Nick. *Freud and Psychoanalysis*, United State of America: Trafaigar Square Publishing. 2001
- Ryckman, Richard M. *Theories of personality, Ninth Edition*. United States of America: Wadsworth, Thomson Learning, Inc. 2008
- Santoso, Ronny. The Analysis of Moral Ambiguity seen in Long John Silver's

 Characterization in Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island,

 Thesis Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University. 2011
- Saricks, Joyce G. *The Readers' Advisory Guide to Genre Fiction, second edition*,

 Chicago: American library association. 2009
- Stevenson, Robert Louis. *Treasure Island*, Mumbai-India: A Wilco Book Publishing House. 2010
- Stevenson, Robert Louis. *Treasure Island*, Bandung: Qonita PT Mizan Pustaka. 2017
- Tyas, M. P. Kusumaning. *The ambition of Emma Woodhouse in Emma Volume 1*Novel by Jane Austen (1816): A Psychoanalytic Approach, Thesis

 Surakarta: Surakarta Muhammadiyah University. 2013

Internet Sources:

https://www.goodreads.com/ebooks/download/295?doc=537

http://kartikamulyawan.blogspot.com/2015/09/id-ego-dan-superego.html https://book-genres.com/adventure-genre-definition/