

**A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE MAIN CHARACTER
OF *ROBINSON CRUSOE* BY DANIEL DEFOE
(VIEWED FROM KAREN HORNEY'S THEORY)**

THESIS

**By
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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
OCTOBER 2007**

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Presented to
The State Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*.

By
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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Diyah Puji Utari's thesis entitled
A Psychological Analysis on the Main Character of *Robinson Crusoe*
by Daniel Defoe (Viewed from Karen Horney's Theory)
has been approved by the Board of Examiners.

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A Psychological Analysis on the Main Character of *Robinson Crusoe*
by Daniel Defoe (Viewed from Karen Horney's Theory)
has been approved by the Board of Examiners
as the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*.

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MOTTO

*Never think that you have
already known all.
However highly you are
appraised, always have
the courage to say to
yourself – I am ignorant.*

(Ivan Pavlov, 1849-1936)

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My beloved father and mother,

my beloved sister,

with love.

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Finally, I realize that this work is far from being perfect. So criticism, suggestions for the sake of the perfection and improvements are expected from the readers. I hope that this study would be useful for all the readers, amin.

Malang, September 2007

The Writer

ABSTRACT

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Keywords : Personality, Karen Horney's Theory of Neurosis, Neurotic Needs, Affection, Power and Exploitation, Self-sufficiency.

Characters become an important part of novels. The presence of characters develops the story continually. It is usually concerned to human beings and their circumstances such as nature, attitude, social relationship, etc.

Robinson Crusoe is an English novel of the Classical period that presents the main character of Robinson Crusoe who shipwrecked alone in a dessert island. The psychological condition of Crusoe is portrayed in the whole novel, from the beginning until the end of the story. Crusoe also becomes the only main character of the story. The strength of the main character's personality is highlighted perfectly in this novel. To get a comprehensive understanding to this novel, the psychological condition of Robinson Crusoe is chosen as the subject of the study.

The purposes of this study are to describe Robinson Crusoe's personality as reflected in the novel and to view his personality from Karen Horney's theory. This study employs a literary criticism and uses psychological approach. It is a study that analyzes the psychological condition of the main character in a literary work. It employs a literary criticism because the writer conducts discussion of literary works which is related with the personality of the main character in the novel *Robinson Crusoe*. The data of this study are taken from *Robinson Crusoe* novel written by Daniel Defoe that was published by Penguin Popular Classic in 1994.

From the data that have been analyzed, it can be concluded that the personalities of Robinson Crusoe are stubborn, wise, self-sufficient, and hard working. Viewed from Karen Horney's theory, Robinson Crusoe has neurotic needs for affection, neurotic needs for power and exploitation, and neurotic needs for self-sufficiency. 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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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section includes background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of the key terms, and research method which covers research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis. Each of the items is discussed in detail as follows.

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is the product of human thought. Since several centuries ago, it had been put as the symbol of intellect. “Literature is language in which the various elements and components of the text are brought into a complex relation.” (Culler, 1997: 29). Through literary works, people may acquire amusements that will lead them to a keen perception of beauty and increase their sensitivity upon artistic works in general. Literary works can communicate thought, feeling, and attitude towards life. “A literary work can be used like anything else, from ink blots to feelings, simply as a device for imaginative stimulation, a way to find out what we are thinking or feeling or who we are.” (Clumming and Simmons, 1986: 1).

Novel is one of literary genres that present complicated problems in detail. Peck and Coyle (1984: 103) state that novels are long work with great amount of detail on every page. It needs to be taken into account before people

can reach any sort of judgment. The effect of this detail is that people come to recognize the complex reality of a character or an event in the story. The novel can also contribute to a deeper understanding of the central themes, complicated characters, and its readers' view of the world. So that, novelists create a certain character trait and personality as part of human psychology. It aims at making a certain image that will be related to the whole works. The highlight of characters in a novel is really important to be understood to reach a comprehensive understanding, because, "learning literature is the same way as to overcome our problems" (Wellek and Warren, 1989: 23). As a fictional work, literature is considered having its internal characters apart from the author, audience, and the real world. Literature is drawn from the imagination rather than history or fact. Related to the consideration that literature is an imaginative world, Abrams (1981: 61) said that literature as a work of fiction is absence from historical truth. Literature has its 'own imaginary world' rather than the 'true historic' one.

Here, the writer chooses *Robinson Crusoe*, a novel written by Daniel Defoe which presents a character of Crusoe as a man who shipwrecked and subsequent life marooned alone. *Robinson Crusoe* was published in the classical period and thought to be one of the first English novels. It is considered one of the interesting novels which show the struggle of a person alone in a desert island. The psychological condition of Crusoe is portrayed in the whole novel, from the beginning until the end of the story. Crusoe also becomes the only main character of the story.

The writer focuses her analysis on the psychological condition of the main character of this novel, Robinson Crusoe, because Crusoe has unique personality. It is apparent when he decides to go to the sea and live in a desert island, within strange community that is dangerous for him rather than to be a lawyer as what his father wants to. The strength of the main character's personality is highlighted perfectly in this novel so that it becomes an interesting adventure novel in which the main character, Crusoe, becomes the center of the story.

In analyzing the main character's personality, the writer uses Karen Horney's theory of neurosis. It includes neurotic need for affection, power, exploitation, and self-sufficiency. This theory offers a different way from the preceding, in which neurosis, as an attempt to make life bearable, gives new path of 'interpersonal control and coping'. It is in accordance with the opinion of Wellek and Warren (1989: 93) that in the present day almost every author starts to leave Freudianism and stops making psychoanalysis. Today, there are many psychologists who reform Freud's theory such as Horney, Fromm, and Kardiner. They believe that Freud's theory about madness and normal were originated from Wina in 19th century. Thus, it must be corrected. "Horney eventually broke from the standard Freudian orthodoxy..." (Corsini, 1994:78). The writer, then, sees that there is a close relationship between Robinson Crusoe's personality and the theory of neurosis by Karen Horney. It is appropriate to view Robinson Crusoe's personality based on Karen Horney's theory of neurosis.

The writer takes previous studies that are related to this novel. The study conducted by Edward Mann (2002) entitled "A character analysis of Robinson

Crusoe from the book *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe” discusses about how the main character grows in the story. By understanding this progression, the writer argues that people may take a good look at what Robinson Crusoe learns from his journey.

There are also some studies on the novel *Robinson Crusoe*. John R. Moore (2002) in his analysis of Robinson Crusoe’s faith in God as revealed in Daniel Defoe’s *Robinson Crusoe* found that Crusoe’s perception of God is discovered in his adventure. It examines the roles of his faith in God to his life. While Maratun Nafiah (2003) focused her study on the elements and types of setting in the *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe. Furthermore, Mohammad Irham (2006) analyzed Daniel Defoe’s part of life reflected in *Robinson Crusoe*. He elaborated the biographical typology of Daniel Defoe’s *Robinson Crusoe*. The result of his analysis is that there are many experiences of Robinson Crusoe reflected in Defoe’s part of life.

Unlike the above previous studies, this analysis is intended to apply the psychological approach to obtain the main character’s psychological condition in order to understand the literary work deeply through its main character.

Considering the former reasons, the writer is interested in conducting a study entitled “A Psychological Analysis on the Main Character of *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe (Viewed from Karen Horney’s Theory)” which is aimed at describing the personality of the main character of this novel, Robinson Crusoe, viewed from Karen Horney’s theory of neurosis.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

This study is intended to find out the answers of the following problems which are related to the main character's psychological condition:

1. What personality does the main character of *Robinson Crusoe* have?
2. How is the main character's personality viewed from Karen Horney's theory?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

From the above question stated, this study is aimed at:

1. describing the main character's personality.
2. describing the main character's personality viewed from Karen Horney's theory.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study are expected to be very theoretically and practically useful. Theoretically, this study can be used as a reference for literary studies, especially which have relations with the analyzed work. Practically, it will be useful in providing information about personality of the main character in *Robinson Crusoe*.

For other researchers, it may help giving additional information about the topic discussed by the writer. By reading this study, the readers will know the personality of a character, and be able to increase their knowledge on personality of a character in the novel. For English learners, they can extract the benefits of this study. They will know that psychology can be employed to explain the

fictitious character. It can explain about the personality of a character as a created human being. It provides numerous instances from life which clarify the actions and reactions of the created characters that might be puzzling or implausible. It is very important for gathering a comprehensive understanding toward the literary work because the character does not stand apart from the work as a whole. The writer expects that through this study, they can appreciate literature more as reflection of human experiences.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The writer focuses this study on analyzing the personality of the main character in *Robinson Crusoe*. The writer uses the theory of psychology by Karen Horney about neurosis. It includes neurotic needs for affection, neurotic need for power, exploitation, and self-sufficiency. This theory offers different way from the previous theories, in which neurosis, as an attempt to make life bearable, gives a way for 'interpersonal control and coping'. It is limited on the personality of the main character viewed from Karen Horney's theory of neurosis. Based on this limitation, there is possibility for the next researchers to analyze this novel using other theories of psychology.

1.6 Research Method

The research method in this section covers research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis. This discusses these methodologies as follows.

1.6.1 Research Design

This study is a literary criticism which uses psychological approach. It employs a literary criticism because the writer conducts discussion of literary works which is related with the personality of the main character in the novel *Robinson Crusoe*. It is in accordance with Peck and Coyle's statement (1984: 149) that literary criticism is regarded as the analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of literary works. Criticism as an academic activity expresses the reader sense of what is happening in a text.

In analyzing literary works, Bressler (1999: 5) gives more general description about literary criticism toward psychology, "When analyzing a text, literary critics ask basic questions concerning the philosophical, psychological, and descriptive nature of the text itself." By setting out a literary criticism to literary work, it can clarify what had happens in the text.

Abrams (1971: 4) states that literary criticism is conducted to establish principles enabling people to justify, order, and clarify their interpretation and appraisal of the aesthetic facts themselves. The critical statements must have coherence with valid theories and appropriate approach. This study uses psychological approach because it focuses on analyzing psychological condition of the main character viewed from Karen Horney's theory of neurosis. The writer also uses some books as reference, such as those related psychology, literature, and any information about this study, to get more clear description about personality of the main character in the story.

1.6.2 Data Sources

The data of this study is the novel itself. The data presented might be in the form of words, phrases, and sentences indicating the personality of Robinson Crusoe. The source data are taken from the original novel of *Robinson Crusoe* written by Daniel Defoe and published for the first time in London in 1719. It consists of 27 chapters and 228 pages. The version used in this analysis is the one that published by Penguin Popular Classics in 1994.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The writer collects the data mainly from the novel. The following activities are carried out. The first, reading the novel. Secondly, identifying the data which are related to the personality of the main character. The third, classifying the data in accordance with the personality of the main character.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

The writer analyzes the data that have been collected through the following phases. First of all, the writer categorizes the data in accordance with the problems of study. The data are classified based on the theory of personality and the theory of neurosis by Karen Horney whether on neurotic need for affection, power, exploitation, and self-sufficiency. Secondly, the writer interprets the data that have been categorized. Thirdly, the writer arranges all information from the result of interpretation. Finally, the writer draws

conclusions as the final result of psychological analysis in *Robinson Crusoe* viewed from Karen Horney's theory.

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

1. Psychological Analysis

Psychological Analysis is an approach that analyzes the psychological condition of the character in a literary work. (Hardjana, 1994: 66)

2. Main Character

Main Character is a character in a story that often appears and dominates the story. The presence of the main character influences the story very much.

3. Personality

Personality is a character of person, including his/her behavior and way of thinking.

4. Neurotic Need

Neurotic need is a strong desire based on daily needs, but they have been distorted by the difficulties of life. It creates great anxiety if the need is not met.

5. Affection

Affection is a necessity for a partner to share life with. It becomes a habitual response to life's difficulties.

6. Exploitation

Exploitation is braveness in an adventures act.

7. Self-sufficiency

Self-sufficiency means ability to find anything in order to carry out life.

8. Karen Horney's Theory of Neurosis

This theory concerns with the neurotic system. It means any mental imbalance that causes distress, but it does not prevent rational thought and individual's ability to function in daily life.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer discusses some theories related to the topic of the study. The review covers the discussion about literature and psychology, the structures of novel, character, personality, Karen Horney's theory of neurosis, and the previous studies. The details are as follows.

2.1 Literature and Psychology

Charles E. Bressler in his book *Literary Criticism* (1999: 9) states that the term literature "is derived from the Latin *littera*, meaning 'letter'. The root meaning of literature refers to the written word and seems to support this broad definition." He chooses to define literature as an art, thereby leaving open the question of its being written or oral.

Wellek and Warren (1989: 20-23) defines literature in general as everything in print. They also assume that the material of literature is charged with the cultural heritage of a linguistic group. The language of literature is abound ambiguities and highly connotative. Moreover, it does not merely state what it says. Literature has its own language.

While, psychology is the science that deals with the mind and mental processes, consciousness, sensation, ideation, memory, etc. In Warren's dictionary of psychology, the definition of psychology "characterizes an activity

which occurs with no awareness of it on the part of the organism that executes the activity” (Corsini, 1994: xxii).

From the definition above, the writer views that, basically, psychology has certain relationship with literature. Psychology is one of the studies of human beings, while literature studies an imaginary world resulted by human being. According to Wellek and Warren (1989:81), both psychology and literature have different object. Psychology deals with human beings and their characteristics while literature deals with imaginary world of human beings. Although they have different object, they do not stand apart because psychology can be applied to analyze literature.

The similar opinion is stated by Jatman (in Endraswara 2003: 97), that literature and psychology have the same functional relationship because both of them clarify the psychological aspects of human. They are different in term of human themselves: psychology explains the real condition of human psychology, but literature portrays human being imaginatively.

Psychology can be used to explain the fictitious character of literature. It can explain the psychological condition of a character as a created human being. It provides numerous instances from life which clarify the actions and reactions of created character that might be puzzling or implausible. Characters have their own world as human being in the real life with the problems and complexity of life to be solved. Literary text needs psychological science because in literature, the characters also have the problems like human beings in the real life. “The authors often use the psychological laws to make their characters alive. In this

case, they have applied the theory of psychology silently” (Endraswara, 2003: 99).

In literary work, conflicts between character and their environment also appear. They come together forming a complex or even ruin relationship. To understand it deeply and clearly is very important to have a comprehensive understanding toward literary work because the character does not stand apart from the whole work. Analyzing literary work using psychological theory is called psychological analysis. It is one of the apparatus to literary works. Psychological theory is used to interpret a work of literature. Pradopo in Jabrohim (2001: 73) proposes that literary work has a system and its own convention. So, in the psychological analysis, it also has a system and convention.

Basically, psychological analysis in literary criticism is based on three approaches. Firstly, it concerns with analyzing psychological condition of the fictitious character in a literary work. Secondly, receptive-pragmatics approach which explores the psychological of the readers that are influenced by literary work they have been read. Thirdly, the expressive approach that analyzing the psychological condition of the author when literary work is created (Endraswara, 2003: 97-98). Psychology can be used to explain the fictitious character. The critic who brings this interest to fiction becomes again, a psychoanalyst, searching for the subconscious patterns which motivate a character (Scott, 1962: 72).

Hardjana (1994:66) states that a literary analyst can use psychological science to interpret a literary work and it does not need to relate it with the biography of the author. While Culler (1997: 128) assumes that psychological analysis has an impact on literary studies both as mode of interpretation and as a theory of language, identity, and subject. In the psychological analysis, literary work is viewed as a psychological phenomenon appears through the characters in the whole story.

In Sutarto's opinion (2005: 6), the root of psychological approach comes from I.A Richards, who believes that psychology gives chance to discuss the creative process of the author. In other hand, the biography of the author is also used to understand a literary work. Psychology supports the author to speculate toward their life. The relationship between artist and the art is like the patients and their dreams. Furthermore, psychology can be used as a tool to clarify the fictional characters.

An appropriate theory of psychology is applied to analyze the characters of literary works because the psychological condition of character in a literary work is the same as human's psychology. Characters have their own world like human being in the real world. So, psychological theory is applied to clarify the character's personality to solve the real life problem.

2.2 The Structures of Novel

A novel is an extended fictional narrative, usually written in prose. Novel is a created world, a world of the possible or probable or even the fantastic rather

than the actual (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protagonist>). It is governed by its own rules and internal completeness. The authors of a novel are always interested in the world around them. It reflects a view of life and its complexities of everyday experiences.

Definitely, "novels are long work with great amount of detail on every page. It needs to be taken into account before we can reach any sort of judgment. The effect of this detail is that we come to recognize the complex reality of a character or event in the story." (Peck and Coyle, 1984: 103). While Croft and Cross (1967: 63) take one dictionary that describes a novel as "a fictitious prose narrative or tale presenting a picture of real life, especially the emotional crises in the life-history of the men and women portrayed". There are several elements of novel. Each of them cannot stand apart from the characters that become the center of story. According to Forster (in Stevick, 1967: 223), his critics are concerned with characters in their relation to other aspects of the novel; to a plot, a moral, their fellows, and atmosphere. The elements of novel that have close relationship with the characters in building the story are as follows.

2.2.1 Plot

In a simple definition, plot refers to the relationship between event in the story. Plot gives clear description about what happen in the story presented. Simple plot means the simplicity of the story. It can be understood easily while complex plot tends to come to the complex story. Nurgiantoro (1998: 111) states that plot is one aspect to strengthen a novel so it reaches aesthetic effects.

Whereas Stevick in *The Theory of Novel* (1967: 150) defines plot as a way

to represent some completed process of change in the protagonist for the sake of the sequence of emotions in which the process evokes the reader. According to Luxemburg (in Fananie, 2000: 93), plot is the construction made by the readers about what happens in the story. They logically and cronologically have dependent relationship as the result of the characters' experiences. Plot has a continious sequence of beginning, middle, and end. In this view, the plot is built not only with the events or certain topics, but also with the factors that cause the events.

2.2.2 Point of View

The meaning of point of view in general is focus or narration. In a novel, "plot is governed by the relation i which the narrator stands to the story." (Stevick, 1967: 87).

The author often plays an active role within a story. It is point of view which shows the way how the story is told. The author, in the voice of the narrator, can comment on characters and their actions. This point of view has been compared to observe the actions. The two major options for the point of view of a story are named after the pronouns authors might use: First person narrator who participates in the story using pronoun I; Third person narrator who stands outside the story itself using pronoun he/she. Pradopo (2005: 74), says that the focus of view point has certain relationship between the narrator and the story. The narrator shows the events happened in the story.

In a novel, the way how the author tells the story is important to be undestood. Because, it shows how the actions of characters are going on in the

story. The different point of view gives different results of story. The pronoun “I” seems to be closer to the readers than she/he. The pronoun “I” feels the experiences by him/herself. The behavior, feelings, perceptions and the way of thinking of a character are easily recognized and explored when the pronoun “I” is used because, this kind of character directly participates in the story. Stevick (1967:) explains that the character “I” is more ‘showing’ and less ‘telling’, less authorial commentary, and more realistic consistency. So that, it is certainly true that some effects are best achieved by avoiding some kinds of telling.

2.2.3 Setting

In a simple definition, setting can be understood as a place where and when the story happens. In more complex one, setting means the environment used to reflect the characters and their environments. It is a ‘world’ of the characters where the society with its culture, politicals and values are occur. It can also be said that in the setting, characters have conflicts of wether their family, their social class, religious group or state.

The setting includes all of the forces and institutions acting on the characters. Setting includes the geographical location, social climate, the historical period, and the cultural and all factors that influence the characters and against the characters’ act in which their actions are measured.

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protagonist>). It is more than a reflection of the thruth that things have to happen somewhere. “The terms setting refers to the point in time and space at which the events of the plot occur” (Kenney, 1966: 38).

2.3 Character

Character is a basic element of literary work. “Characters, with their activities and setting, are the basic element of literature.”(Sutarto, 2005: 5). The characters of a novel are the fictional figures that move through the plot. Characters have a function as imaginative doers who inhabit a story. When speaking characters, people refer to the person who undergoes the experiences. Novelists try to create fictional people whose situations affect the reader as the situation of real people. “Literary character in certain ways is equivalent to human individuals” (Hawthorn, 1994: 21).

Characters are part of society, and the author also presents how people interact in the society. According to Fowler (1987:27), ”Character is the representation of a person, is likely to change, both as a presence in literature and as an object of critical attention, much as it changes in society”. It will be reflected in the presentation of everyday characters. “Details are not included just for their own sake but relate to the overall pattern of the novel” (Peck and Coyle, 1984: 105).

Croft and Cross (1967, 74) describe us how to recognize character in a novel. They are revealed to us in various ways:

1. Description

The author often provides an introductory ‘pen-portrait’ and then builds up the readers’ knowledge with details as the narrative proceeds. Key passages describe main characters or make them aware of how they change and develop.

2. Dialogue

Other characters often give important clues when they discuss the character concerned. Readers may also find out a lot about someone from his or her own speech.

3. Thoughts and feelings

The 'inner life' of a character can be revealed directly, particularly in a first-person narrative.

4. Actions and reactions

How characters behave in various situations will inform the readers' view on them.

5. Imagery and symbols

Characters may be described using simile and metaphor, or may be associated symbolically with, for example, a color or an element.

Furthermore, Forster (1971: 44) in *The Aspects of Novels* defines characters as actors and actresses that are employed in novels and are usually human beings. It is clear that they are the representation of human beings with certain characteristics. If the characters are the center of the story, they are called main characters. Almost every page the main character's development and change is recorded in the story. Events are centered in their life. They are so central and so continual in their presence that the author will explore their makeup and motivation most thoroughly. According to Forster (in Stevick, 1967: 223), readers are concerned with the characters in their relation to other aspects of the novel; to a plot, a moral, their fellows, and atmosphere. Forster (in Abrams 1981: 14) introduces popular distinction by dividing characters into flat and round

character.

“A flat is built around a single idea or quality and it is presented much individualizing details. They are described in a single phrase or sentence. While round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; thus he is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like most people, he is capable of surprising us.”

Unlike Forster, Wellek and Warren (1956: 25) in *The Theory of Literature* views “A character in a novel differs from a historical figure or a figure in real life. He is made only of the sentences describing him or put into his mouth by the author. He has no past, no future, and sometimes no continuity of life”.

Otherwise, a character in a novel is able to represent how one should possess himself in his life. Daiches in Fananie (2000: 86) states that characters in a fiction appear from the problems and how the reaction of the characters to the problems they faced.

Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (1981: 14) defines characters as the persons presented in dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say -the dialogue- and by what they do -the action.

Otherwise, it can be simply said that there are two kinds of characters. If the characters are so central and continual in their presence, they are main characters. In contrast to this type is supporting characters. They are less dominant in role. The author does not express their make up and motivation as though as the main characters. The author creates them in order to help the main characters to develop. However, they can respectively influence the life of the main characters.

2.4 Personality

It is necessary to know about one's personality in relation to psychological analysis. Personality exists inside every human, which reflects in the form of behavior. According to Hjelle and Ziegler (1981: 4), the term personality is derived from the Latin word 'persona'. Originally, it denoted the masks worn by theatrical players in ancient Greek dramas; eventually, the term came to encompass the actor's portrayal of a comic or tragic figure as well.

Personality refers to (1) relatively enduring behavior patterns and traits that distinguish people, groups and culture; (2) the organization and structure of these enduring behavior patterns and characteristics; (3) the interaction between these behavior patterns and fluctuations in the individuals' internal states and the external stimulus situation. Personality is related to the universal as well as to the particular in man. There are certain behavior patterns that are characteristics of all men and these, no less than the differences among men, are part of the human personality (Mussen, 1973: 161-162). While Larsen (2005: 322), states that personality emphasizes the role of identity, which is experienced by the person as a sense of self, since their existences are intimately associated with survival.

Murray (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1981: 157) proposes personality is based on his unique view of human beings, which is stated in three parts; they are needs, press, and thema. Here, only need is going to be explained since the main character is going to be analyzed. Murray defines need as hypothetical construct, which stands for a force in the brain region; a force either internally or externally instigated which organizes psychological processes. There are some criteria in

which personality of a person can be recognized through their behavior. It is an elaborated series of investigations at the Harvard Psychological Clinic. These five criteria below are observations that can be made to investigate the personality.

They are as follows.

1. the effect or end result of the person's behavior
2. the particular pattern of behavior involved
3. the fact that the person tends to respond to a particular class of stimuli
4. the person's expression of a particular emotion or affect
5. the person's expression of satisfaction or dissatisfaction and they try to solve their problem at the end result (Calvin and Lindzey, 1978: 316).

2.5 Karen Horney's Theory of Neurosis

Karen Horney (1950: 27) proposes the theory of psychology concerning the neurotic system. She offers a different way to view neurosis. She sees it much more continuous with normal life than previous theorists. It is in accordance with Wellek and Warren (1989: 93) who state that in the present day, almost every author starts to leave Freudianism and stops making psychoanalysis. Today, there are many psychologists who reform Freud's theory such as Horney, Fromm, and Kardiner. They say that Freud's theory about madness and normal were originated from Wina in 19 century. So, it must be corrected. "Horney eventually broke from the standard Freudian orthodoxy..." (Corsini, 1994:78). In accordance, Norton (1995: 65) assumed that Horney departed from some basic principles of Sigmund Freud, suggesting that environmental and social

conditions, rather than biological drives, determine much of individual personality and are the chief causes of neurosis and personality disorder. Her refusal to adhere to strict Freudian theory caused Horney's expulsion from the New York Psychoanalytic Institute in 1941.

2.5.1 Neurosis

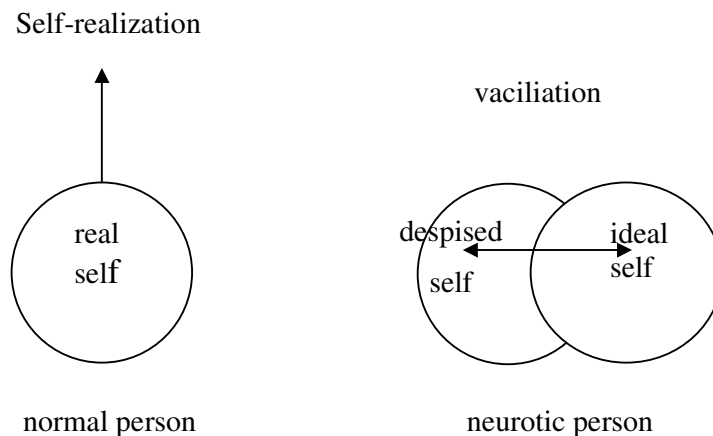
Horney explains more about her idea which opposes Freud's theory. It is about the neurosis. Neurosis refers to any mental imbalance that causes distress, but it does not prevent rational thought and individual's ability to function in daily life. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurosis>). Horney's theory is related to her personal life and how she is able to deal with her problems. Her idea of neurosis and psychoanalysis involving inner conflicts is regarded as one of the best theories in this area. Neurosis is how people cope and have control over interpersonal issues that happen day to day. Another theory she addresses is the idea of personality in conjunction with psychoanalysis. Below, her theories are examined more deeply by seeing how she disagrees with Freud and what her ideas are for neuroses and psychoanalysis. Neurosis is a "psychic disturbance brought by fears and defenses against these fears, and by attempts to find compromise solutions for conflicting tendencies" (<http://www.depts.drew.edu/wmst/corecourses/wmst111/timelinebios/Horney.html>).

In Freud's view, one's psychological condition can be described by looking at an individual who have trouble with coping and handling certain psychosocial environmental stressors resulting in problems within their selves.

Freud also stresses that neurotic can not be diagnosed by looking at their culture background. But, according to Horney, neurotic feelings and attitudes are determined by the way they live in their culture. Horney feels that Freud ignores the culture factors which consequently leads to false acquisitions. It also disturbs the understanding of what actually motivates people's actions and attitudes. The neurotic shares their fears with other cultures. In a certain culture the fears are less when there are devices to protect them like rites or customs. Freud suggests that a neurotic's real self is determined by his concept of ego. This concept of ego is without initiative or executive powers.

However, Horney thinks a neurotic is driven by these emotional forces that are involved in their lives. She believes that Freudian's theory about sexuality and continuous compulsives is interfering with an individual, the family, and social factors where there is organization of values and attitudes. Freud believes that they are compulsive drives from nature involving every human being. This cannot be valid according to Horney, because these neuroses are caused by an outgrowth of disturbed human relationships. She believes they are compulsive drives and one becomes neurotic is caused by feeling isolated, helpless, afraid, and hostile. They represent ways of coping with their life. "Horney believes that human personality is the product of a culture." (Corsini, 1994: 78).

Horney describes stretching between the despised and ideal selves in neurotic person as the following scheme below:



(source: <http://webspace.ship.edu/cgboer/hourney.html>)

If people were healthy, they would have an accurate conception of who they are, and they would be free to realize their potential (self-realization). But, the neurotic self is split into a despised self and an ideal self. They are as looking glass to see themselves and thinking what other people see. It implies on certain ideals they should be living up to. While, between two impossible selves, despised self and ideal self, they are vacillating. It means that they are prevented from actualizing their potentials. So, the neurotics pretend to be perfect as they think.

2.5.2 Neurotic Personality

In her book entitled *The Personality of Our Times* (1937: 43) Horney claims that the personality of an individual is determined by looking at the cultural background, where people live. Her theoretical approach is describing towards people's personalities. It is typified by 'the tyranny of should'. The neurotic individuals behave what they want to be, but it is distorted by the

difficulties of life. The neurotic shares their fears with other cultures. In a certain cultures, the fears are less when they are devices to protect them like rite or customs. So, the personality is formed through the long processes of adaptation toward environmental condition and social background.

Horney also stresses the important of social environmental, where there is an organization of value and attitude in molding personality. Basically, the goal of this analysis is to change the person's opinion and perception of life by seeking a person's potential of self-realization. This emphasizes that neurotic should be aware of their environmental factors that surround them and their inner self, by knowing who they are. It means striving toward a clearer and deeper experiencing. Horney tries to explain the problems of people who have neurotic personality. People who have neurotic personality try in seeking self-realization and they also fulfilled the neurotic needs to reach an ideal self they want.

2.5.3 Neurotic Needs

Specifically, neurosis is an attempt to make life bearable, as a way of 'interpersonal control'. They are based on things that all people need, but they have become distorted in several ways by the difficulties of some people's life. From her experiences as a psychiatrist, Horney named ten patterns of neurotic needs. The neurotic needs are based upon thing which she thought all humans require succeeding in life. The neurotic needs can be classified as follows.

2.5.3.1 Neurotic need for affection

In every day life, people need both the acceptance from people in their social life and the people who are close to them, such as family and close friends. Their acceptance influences much their daily needs. According to Horney, neurotic needs for affection are really important. She divides them as follows.

1. The neurotic need for a partner

The neurotic need for a partner, for someone who will take over one's life. This includes the idea that their partner will help in solving the problems. Neurotic conciously profess a sincere interest in others.

2. The neurotic need for love

Neurotic need for love makes neurotic people expect their partner to take over their life by helping them to solve their problems. This includes the idea that love will solve all of one's problems. People around neurotic person have great force to strength and stimulate his life. Horney strongly believes that the close people around have great force to strength themselves to stimulate their life, to be better one.

2.5.3.2 Neurotic need for power and exploitation

For some people, power and exploitation toward others are basic need to make their life bearable and as the self defense. However, it may be not so important for those who live in the incompatible society. For other people who have an adventure life and complex community, power and exploitation are absolutely needed because, they must be aware of their environmental factors that

surround them. The purpose of neurotic needs for power and exploitation is to fulfill the needs and social recognition. Neurotic need for power and exploitation consists of:

1. *The neurotic need to restrict life*

The neurotic need to restrict life to narrow borders, to be undemanding, satisfied with little, to be inconspicuous. Even this has its normal counterpart. Who has not felt the need to simplify life when it gets too stressful, to join a monastic order, and disappear into routine by avoiding contacts with others.

2. *The neurotic need to control over others*

The neurotic need for power, for control over others are accompanied by contempt for weak and strong belief in one's own rational powers. This is typified by the belief that life is a jungle where only the fittest survive. Neurotic may behave sadistically toward those who seem weak.

3. *The neurotic need to exploit others*

The neurotic need to exploit others and get the better of them. In the ordinary person, this might be the need to have, to be heard. In the neurotic, it can become manipulation and the belief that people are there to be used. It may also involve a fear of being used, of looking stupid. neurotic person's decision tends to be direct and spontaneous.

4. *The neurotic need for social recognition*

The neurotic need for social recognition or prestige. Human beings are social creatures and like to be appreciated. But these people are overwhelmingly

concerned with appearances and popularity. They feel fear being ignored, be thought plain, or out of it.

5. *The neurotic need for personal admiration*

The neurotic need for personal admiration. People need to be admired for inner qualities as well as outer ones. They need to feel important and valued. But some people are more desperate, and need to remind everyone of their importance. Their fear is of being thought nobodies, unimportant and meaningless.

6. *The neurotic need for personal achievement.*

The neurotic need for personal achievement. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with achievement far from it. But some people are obsessed with it. They have to be number one at everything they do. Since this is, of course, quite a difficult task, you will find these people devaluing anything they cannot be number one in. If they are good runners, then the discus and the hammer are “side shows.” If academic abilities are their strength, physical abilities are of no importance.

From the description above, it can be said that neurotic needs for power and exploitation have a certain part in people’s life. It emphasizes the social function of an individual in the community and the struggle to make life bearable.

2.5.3.3 Neurotic need for self-sufficiency

In Horney’s view, as people grow up, they have a desire to live independently. They refuse any help from others. By living independently, they are free to focus on what they want to. They have ability to carry out life and

accomplish things by themselves. Neurotic needs for self sufficiency covers the following aspects.

1. *The neurotic need for independence*

People need cultivate some autonomy. The neurotic may simply wish to discard other individuals entirely. They refuse help from others, thinking they can accomplish things by themselves. Also, if they did receive assistance than it would not be just themselves recognized but the other person as well. They rather have all the attention focused on them individually.

2. *The neurotic need for perfection*

Neurotic person wants to be better and better life. In doing this, people can not be caught making mistake and need to be in control at all time. While many are driven to perfect their lives in the form of well being, the neurotic may display a fear of being slightly flawed (<http://webspace.ship.edu /cgboer/hourney.html>).

The neurotic need for independent and need for perfection have close relationship. When a person is able to carry out life by him/herself, he/she feels free from other people exploitation. People do not need to be controlled all time. In this situation, they develop thought for perfection. They want their life to be better and better.

2.6 Previous Studies

The writer takes some previous studies that are related to this novel. One of which is the study conducted by Edward Mann (2002) entitled “A character analysis of Robinson Crusoe from the book *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe”,

which discusses about how the main character grows in the story. This analysis uses structural approach. Robinson Crusoe, as the central character of the story, develops within the setting. By understanding this progression, the readers can take a good look at what Robinson Crusoe learns from his journey.

Another study on *Robinson Crusoe* novel was conducted by John R. Moore (2002) in his analysis of “Robinson Crusoe's faith in God in the book *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe’. Crusoe's perception of God is discovered in his adventure. This study uses textual approach which shows Crusoe’s perception in God. Furthermore, Maratun Nafiah (2003) focused her study on the elements and types of setting in *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe. The result of this study is that many elements and types of setting are described by the author in the novel *Robinson Crusoe*. The data of this study are categorized into four, which are in accordance with the division of the story, i.e. the beginning, the conflicts, the climax, and solution or ending. Based on her study, it is understood that the story takes place in seventeenth century, and the types of setting are neutral and spiritual.

Last but not the least, Mohammad Irham (2006) focused his study on analyzing Daniel Defoe's part of life reflected in *Robinson Crusoe*. He analyzes the biographical typology of Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. The study uses biographical approach. It assumes the work as reflection of the author’s life. From the data that have been analyzed, it can be concluded that there are many experiences of Robinson Crusoe that reflect Defoe’s part of life. They are the

experiences which portray his social class, interest of traveling, family life, rebellion, occupation, various identity, intellegent and extravagant living.

Unlike the previous studies, this thesis, which uses the psychological approach, is intended to obtain the main character's psychological condition in order to understand the literary work deeply through its main character. It is also different from others because the writer is going to elaborate deeply into his psychological condition using the theory of psychology. Hopefully, this can be a lesson in dealing with psychological condition in human beings.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis on the previously formulated problems. First, the writer describes Robinson Crusoe's personality. Second, she explains Robinson Crusoe's personality viewed from Karen Horney's theory of neurosis.

3.1 Robinson Crusoe's Personality

In this part, the analysis of Robinson Crusoe's personality as the main character of Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* is provided. Robinson Crusoe is described as a young man of about eighteen years old who lives in the middle class resides in Hull, England. He lives in a very good family of Robinson. Robinson Crusoe is the narrator of the story, tells that he was born in 1632 in the city of York, England. His father, a German immigrant, is Robinson, and his real name is Robinson Kreutznaer. Due to the natural corruption of languages, the family writes their name 'Crusoe'. He is the third son; his oldest brother has been killed in a war, and the next son simply disappeared.

Although his father wishes him to be a lawyer, Crusoe dreams of going on sea voyage. He loves an adventurous life. As the only the main character of this novel, Robinson Crusoe's role is so central in the story. The followings are the personalities of Robinson Crusoe:

1. Stubborn

Robinson Crusoe extremely disagrees with his father's way of life. His father emphasizes that a middle class' life is stable, not adventurous. Crusoe's father disregards the fact that his two elder sons have gone because of their need for adventure. The following quotations show how Robinson Crusoe disregards his father's thought.

My father, who was very ancient, had given me a competent share of learning, as far as house education and country free school generally goes, and designed me for the law; but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea;...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 8)

He told me I might judge of the happiness of this state by this one thing, that this was the state of life which all other people envied;...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 9)

...the middle station of life was calculated for all kind of virtues, and all kind of enjoyments; 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 blessing attending the middle station of life;...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 10)

Crusoe's father feels that his son is under no necessities of seeking his own breads; he would do it well for his son. This situation disturbs Crusoe. He strongly wants to go to the sea with or without his father's permission. His father hardly tries to make Robinson Crusoe understand. He also reminds him about his two elder brothers who have been killed.

...if I take this foolish step, God would not bless me, and I would have leisure hereafter to reflect upon having neglected his counsel, when there might be none to assist in my recovery. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 10)

I observed the tears run down his face very plentifully, especially when he spoke of my brother who was killed; and that when he spoke of my having leisure to repent, and none to assist me,...told me his heart was so full he could say no more to me. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 11)

Being forbidden to go on sea voyage, Crusoe is affected with this situation. Furthermore, Crusoe's father promises to do good things if Crusoe stays home. Crusoe, then, resolves not to think of going abroad anymore and settles at home as what his father wishes. For another whole year, Robinson Crusoe stays at home, but he constantly thinks of adventures upon the high sea. He cannot bear any longer to stay home and finish his study.

He tries to enlist his mother's aid which points out that he is already eighteen years old, and if he does not like the sea, he can work diligently and make up for the time he might use during the voyage. His mother is in a great passion, and she tells him that it is no use to speak to his father. She refuses to help him. Crusoe hears afterwards that his mother reports it to his father.

However, in a few weeks after, he decides to run away quietly.

I should certainly run away from my master before my time was out, and go to sea;...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page 11)

Here is his father's statement when he knows that Crusoe goes away quietly. He is very angry with the son. The following quotation of Crusoe's father affirms this claim.

"That boy might be happy if he would stay at home, but if he goes abroad, he will be the most miserable wretch that was ever born; I can give no consent to it." (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 12)

One year later, on the first of September 1651, Crusoe, the nineteen-year-old boy, decides to go to the sea without any permission from both his father and mother. He joins a friend on a ship bound for London, without consulting to either his father or his mother. Almost immediately, the wind begins to blow

and the sea wave rises in a most frightful manner. Robinson Crusoe, who has never been to any sea before, sees this as a sign that he is overtaken by the judgment of Heaven for his wicked of leaving his father's house without letting anyone know. He is so frightened, but his desire to go on voyage cannot be stopped by his father's tears, his mother's entreaties, or the sign overtaken by the judgment of Heaven.

...without asking God's blessing, or my father's, without any consideration of circumstances or consequences, and in all hour, God knows, on the first of September, 1651, I went on board a ship bound for London. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 12)

From the above description, it can be concluded that Robinson Crusoe is stubborn. Robinson Crusoe keeps standing on his own decision to go to the sea whatever the risks he might face even though his father wants him to be a professional lawyer and Crusoe himself has never learned about the adventurous life on the sea before. The bad human relationship has made him deciding going on sea voyage.

2. Wise

Although Robinson Crusoe sets out his first voyage with little knowledge about the risks of a sailor's life, he believes that he can be rich. Furthermore, he becomes wiser to think of any problems he faces.

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,...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 42)

Crusoe encourages himself that he should be patient in his life. He brings his Bible anywhere, and he always has certain time to read it. Based on his reading upon Bible, he is aware that he should find a cure for his soul and body.

“Can God Himself deliver me from this place?” and as it was not for many years that any hope appeared, this prevailed very often upon my thoughts. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 95)

His voyage to London becomes his great misfortune. He decides to travel to London by land. His decision is based partly on the fact that he feels ashamed to go home, meet his parents, and be laughed by his neighbors. In London, he becomes more and more reluctant to go home and put all notion of returning out of his mind. However, he still believes that his little knowledge of the official affairs will be useful, some time. He endeavors and enjoys his adventurous life.

...I did there; for having money in my pocket and good clothes upon my back, I would always go on board in the habit of a gentleman; and so I neither had any business in the ship, or learned to do any. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 21)

In London, he meets a master who is about to go to Guinea for trading. Crusoe enters into a good friendship with him. When the Captain of the ship is ill and finally dies, he sails by himself. The ship is pirated by a Turkish Rover. Crusoe is captured and taken as a prisoner. Although Crusoe falls into a miserable condition, he constantly thinks of his liberty. His endeavors to escape finally makes him run away. He continues his voyage by boat with Xury, a slave of the ship who is loyal to him.

When Crusoe is passing a dessert island, he reveals himself as a wise person. He does what he has never carried out before in all his life, i.e. praying to

God, ask for His help to fulfill his necessities and avoid him from any trouble. Day by day, he finds himself exceedingly refreshed and his spirit continuously cheerful. He is also stronger than he used to be. He continues to be much altered for the better life. In the simple way of living, his solitary life gives him a lesson to think of the problems easily.

I had neither the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, or the pride of life. I had nothing to covet; for I had all that I was now capable of enjoying.
(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 128)

Such attitude enables him to refresh his mind and control his thought.

That kind of simple life gives him a great deal of comfort. He makes his living as regularly as possible.

3. Self-sufficient

Robinson Crusoe is a self sufficient person. From the beginning of the story, Crusoe is very disturbed with the fact that he is dependent upon his parents. He dreams of reaching a free life in his adventure, going for trade, seeking his own bread, fulfilling his own necessities, and getting his absolute freedom.

Being the third son of the family, and not bred to any trade, my head began to be filled very early with rambling thought. My father, who was very ancient, had given me a competent share of learning, as far as house education and country free school generally goes, and designed me for the law; but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea;...
(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 8)

When Crusoe is captured by Turkish Rover, he is accompanied by Xury, a slave who swear to be loyal to him. They are finally successful to land in an inhabited island after escaping from the pirate ship. They see a large beast, which

turns out to be a huge lion, but Crusoe can kill it. He spends all the day skinning animals and uses their skin to lie upon.

...perhaps the skin of him might on way or other be of some value to us; and I resolved to take off his skin if I could.... And it afterwards served me to lie upon. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 33)

When Crusoe is marooned alone in the dessert island, he is able to find and use everything he needs in order to carry out his life. He can make reasonable decisions to set up the camp to save all of his assets. He tries to find fresh water for drinking. After finding the source of water, he swims back to his ship to find any goods he might use. Crusoe makes immediate plans to get food and make a shelter to protect him from wild animals. He brings as many things as possible from the wrecked ship, things that might be useful for him.

Furthermore, he begins to develop his talents to provide his necessities. He learns how to make baskets so that he has some containers to hold his harvest. He also endeavors to supply himself with vessels to hold liquids and a pot to boil water.

The sentences below portray that Crusoe is a self-sufficient person:

Here I found that the ship was bulged, and had a great deal of water ... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 52)

Now I wanted nothing but a boat to furnish myself with many things which I foresaw would be very necessary to me. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 53)

I tried many ways to make myself a basket. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 108)

With the aid of this equipment he, then, builds a tent on the shore to stay. It takes him to get things set. Crusoe becomes a skillful craftsman. He is able to construct many useful things, and furnish himself with diverse comforts. He also learns about farming. Crusoe explores his island and

discovers another part of the island much richer and more fertile, and he builds a summer home there. He also makes things like a chair, a table, and a calendar to count the days of his life on the island. In the journal, he records every task that he performs each day since he has been marooned.

Then I took the pieces of cable which I had cut in the ship, and laid them in rows one upon another,...this cost me a great deal of time and labor, especially to cut the piles in the woods, bring them to the place, and drive them into the earth. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page 62)

...a table and a chair, and all as handsome about me as I could, I began to keep my journal...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page 72)

To ease his life in the dessert island, Crusoe makes some required things because he only has very few tools. Besides developing his talents to provide his needs, he also succeeds in making two big jars to hold his corn, little pots, dishes, and pitchers.

In my wickerware also I improved much, and made abundance of necessary baskets, as well as my invention showed me,... very handy and convenient for my laying things up in,...take out the eggs, bring him home in a basket,...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page 143)

Crusoe makes everything that he considers necessary to save him. He handles the situation well by keeping himself occupied building things, taking his mind off of the fact that he is all alone. It is clear that Crusoe is able to fulfill his own necessities. He is really a self sufficient person.

4. Hard working

Robinson Crusoe is a hard worker. He wants his job well-done. When he is shipwrecked, Crusoe's first concern is for his own protection and safety against unknown dangers. Accordingly, he builds both a cave and a tent

toward off whatever type of dangers that might appear. In his new habitation, he greatly concerns with securing and protecting himself from wild animals.

Using part of the sail he procures from the ship, he makes a tent in which to spend the night. He sleeps well and, the next day, he makes another trip to the ship. He brings back some bread, sugar, rum, and flour. He continues visiting the ship every day at a low tide in order to get more useful things from it. Every morning he walks out with his gun to find some food. He works very hard to finish his table and chair, make little square chests or boxes, make a room, etc. Those activities are shown in the following sentences.

From the 10th to the 30th I worked very hard in carrying all my goods to my new habitation,...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 74)

Upon this disaster I had a great deal of work to do over again;...This day I went work with it accordingly, and got two shores or posts pitched up right to the top, this I finished the next day;...more I had roof secured;... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 77)

Killed a young goat, and lamed another, so that I caught it, and led it home in a string;...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page 77)

All time he works very hard because rain, thunder, lighting, and wind can immediately destroy his buildings. Sometimes it rains so hard that he cannot keep himself dry, but sometimes the season is hot.

...and terrible storm it was; and this held about three hours, and then began to abate, and in two hour more it was shark calm, and began to rain very hard. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 83)

He also needs to make cultivation. Thus, he searches any field for plantation; unfortunately, he finds many pleasant savannas covered with grass. He also finds a great deal of tobacco and many different fruit trees, like cocoa, orange, lemon and citron. He mixes them juice afterwards with water. Indeed, He

travels homeward and decides to come again, brings a bag or sack to carry his harvest home.

Then I took the pieces of cable which I had cut in the ship, and laid them in rows one upon another, . . . this cost me a great deal of time and labor, especially to cut the piles in the woods, bring them to the place, and drive them into the earth. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page 62)

I gathered a great heap of grapes in one place and a lesser heap in another place, and a great parcel of limes and lemons in another place; and taking a few of each with me. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 101)

Fearful of losing his crop to wild hares, he also endeavors to enclose his crop with a hedge. The crop is threatened not only by hares, but also by numerous birds. For this reason, he tries to guard his crop with his gun by shooting at the occasional intruders.

Otherwise, taking the examples of the Negroes and Indians, he makes a canoe. He himself designs, undertakes, and launches it. It is made from one tree, but the canoe is too heavy to get to the water.

This was a most preposterous method; but the eagerness of my fancy prevailed, and to work I went. I felled a cedar tree. I question much whether Solomon ever had such a one for the building. . . . (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 127)

When I had gone through this work, I was extremely delighted with it. The boat was really much bigger than I ever saw a canoe, or piragua, that was made of one tree, in my life. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 127)

He constructs a small boat and completely finishes it after five months. He then journeys around the island. To fulfill his daily necessities of food, he divides his time for several employments, such as ordering, curing, preserving, and cooking what he has killed or caught for his supply.

...I constantly set apart sometime for thrice every day; secondly the going abroad with my gun for food, which generally took me up three ordering, curing, preserving and cooking what I had killed or caught for my supply; these took up great part of the day;... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 115)

Crusoe also begins to have an experiment with clay, attempting to make earthenware vessels. He makes many mistakes in his first attempts, but finally he succeeds in making two large jars to hold his corn. With more practice, he turns out little pots, dishes, and pitchers. By working hard, Crusoe finds his life much easier than before. He begins to learn the value of patience and labor.

After a very long adventure for about thirty five years, Crusoe finally returns to England. He finds that during his absence he has become a wealthy man. Crusoe and his company encounter many hardships in crossing the mountains, but they finally arrive safely in England. Crusoe sells his plantation in Brazil with an affordable price. Then, he marries and has three children; two sons and one daughter.

...I had sold my estate in Brazil, yet I could not keep the country out of my head, and had a great mind to be upon the wing again; especially I could not resist the strong inclination I had to see my island,... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 297)

...I married,...and had three children, two sons and one daughter. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 297)

However, he is persuaded once more to go on another voyage, and he revisits his old island where there are promises of new adventures to be found in a later account.

All these things, with some very surprising incidents in some new adventures of my own, for ten years more, I may perhaps give a further account of hereafter. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 298)

His great works in almost of his lifetime have resulted great success. He has become a wealthy man, even he himself scarcely knows how to understand and compose himself for the enjoyment of his wealth. The following quotation strengthens this case.

I was now master, all on a sudden, of above £5000 sterling in money, and had an estate, as I might well call it, in Brazil, of above a thousand pounds a year, as sure as an estate of lands in England. And in a word, I was in a condition which I scarce knew how to understand, or how to compose myself for the enjoyment of it. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 278)

3.2 Crusoe's Personality Viewed from Karen Horney's Theory of Neurosis

Generally, neurotic refers to disordered sensations of the nervous system. Neurotic behavior does not prevent rational thought and individual's ability to function in daily life nor is it likely to result in violence to the individual or to others (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurosis>). Typically, neurotic person develops a life-style to escape somewhat from anxiety. Usually, neurotic people have some difficulties in establishing and satisfying interpersonal relationships, and are dissatisfied with their way of life. Unsolved conflicts are the root of this fear. Horney calls it as an outgrowth of disturbed human relationships. Neurotic person feels insecure in a world which is perceived as dangerous and hostile. Consequently, according to Horney, they have neurotic needs.

In the beginning of the novel, it is directly pointed out that Crusoe feels disappointed with his father's thought and way of life. Crusoe's disagreements upon his father's ideas are stated in the following quotations.

My father, who was very ancient, had given me a competent share of learning, as far as house education and country free school generally goes,

and designed me for the law; but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea;...(Robinson Crusoe, page: 8)

He told me I might judge of the happiness of this state by this one thing, that this was the state of life which all other people envied;...(Robinson Crusoe, page: 9)

...the middle station of life was calculated for all kind of virtues, and all kind of enjoyments; 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 blessing attending the middle station of life;...(Robinson Crusoe, page: 10)

Such situation annoys Crusoe. Although his father wishes him to be a lawyer, Crusoe dreams of going on sea voyage. He loves an adventurous life. However, since Crusoe's father promises to behave well if the son stays home, Crusoe finally decides not to go abroad anymore and live with his parents. For another whole year, Robinson Crusoe stays at home.

In this case, it can be said that Crusoe is a neurotic person because his desire of going abroad is caused by an outgrowth of disturbed human relationships. According to Horney, bad human relationship implies on certain ideals to which people should be living up. Between two impossible selves, despised self and ideal self, he is vacillating. He leaves his house to reach an ideal self by opposing his parents' desire. It means that he is prevented from actualizing his potentials.

Other disturbed human relationship Crusoe faces lies on his effort when he tries to run away from Turkish Rover. Crusoe cunningly escaped from being a slave. He never stops expecting that he could go away and reach absolute liberty.

...when he went to sea, he left me on shore to look after his little garden and do the common drudgery of slaves about his house; and when he

came home again from his cruise, he ordered me to lie in the cabin to look after the ship. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 24)

...with some small lockers to put in some bottles of such liquor as he thought fit to drink; particularly his bread, rice, and coffee. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 25)

...ordered me to the man and boy, as usual, to go out with the boat and catch them some fish...as soon as I had got some fish I should bring it home...all which I prepared to do. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 25)

Disturbed human relationship increases Crusoe's desire to reach an ideal self, to be free from Turkish Rover and carries out his own adventurous life. This fact is in line with the definition of neurosis, i.e. a "psychic disturbance brought by fears and defenses against these fears and by attempts to find compromise solutions for conflicting tendencies" (<http://www.depts.drew.edu/wmst/core/courses/wmst111/timelinebios/Horney.html>).

Within this conflict, Crusoe finds a compromising solution by running away cunningly. Crusoe is afraid of being a slave for a long time and he tries to fight against this fear. Neurosis is also a compulsive drive and one becomes neurotic is caused by feeling isolated, helpless, afraid, and hostile. So, when Crusoe feels isolated in the dessert island, he is regarded as a neurotic. Here are the quotations which indicate that Crusoe feels so lonely, isolated, helpless, and even afraid.

June 21. Very ill, frightened almost to death with the apprehensions of my sad condition, to be sick and no help. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 88)

June 27. The ague again so violent that I lay abed all day and neither ate no drank. I was to perish for thirst, but so weak I had not strength to stand up or to get myself any water to drink...I was so ignorant that I knew not what to say; only I lay and cried,..I had no water in whole habitation, I was forced to lie till morning and went to sleep again. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 89)

...how I was cast on this dreadful place, out of the reach of human kind, out of all hope of relief,...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 91)

When Crusoe knows that the savages in the main land are cannibals, who are inhumane and brutal, he feels totally afraid. Crusoe resolves a self-defense in saving his life from the cannibals.

...those men were enemies to my life and would devour me if they could, that it was self-preservation in the highest degree to deliver myself from this death of a life, and was acting in my own defence as much as if they were actually assaulting me,... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 196)

From the above evidence and explanation, it is apparent that Crusoe is a neurotic person because his decision is mainly based on an outgrowth of bad relationship with either his wishes or whatever endangers his existence. As a person who lives adventurously, Crusoe has several neurotic needs viewed from Karen Horney's theory of neurosis.

3.2.1 Neurotic Needs for Affection

In everyday life, as other neurotic people need, Crusoe also requires an acceptance from people in his surrounding social life, such as from his family and close friends. Their acceptance influences much his daily needs. The following neurotic needs for affection are really important for Crusoe.

1. The neurotic need for a partner

According to Horney, it is a need for someone who will take over one's life. Family and close friends of Crusoe are considered as the important part in his life. He realizes that his family are comfortable. He lives around them, which

give him all kinds of virtues and enjoyments; peace, fortune, moderation, quietness, health, agreeable diversions, and all desirable pleasures.

Crusoe tries to understand this thought by staying home after his father and mother forbid him to go. He loves his parents, so that he encourages himself to obey their command.

...I resolved not to think of going abroad any more, but to settle at home according to my father's desire. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 11)

Crusoe needs partners to share his life with and be appreciated. The acceptance from people in his family and his social life is very important for anybody, including Crusoe. He still needs his parents' blessing and praying. In one side, Crusoe actually loves his parents much. In other side, he wants to go on sea voyage to get challenging experiences in his life. When Crusoe's father forbids him to go abroad, he suspends his plan to prove that his family is still important for him. He bravely tries to ask his parents' permission before going to the sea to avoid their being disappointed. However, realizing that his effort is no use, he finally goes to the voyage quietly. This attitude reflects his disagreement upon his father's way of thinking. The quotation below shows how Crusoe feels guilty of running away quietly from home.

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 counsel of my parents, my father's tears, and my mother's entreaties came now fresh into my mind, and my conscience... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 12)

In his adventure journey on the sea Crusoe thinks that he still needs partners. When the terrible storm rises in almost frightening manner and the wind begins to blow, he remembers what his father says.

“That boy (Robinson Crusoe) might be happy if he would stay at home, but if he goes abroad, he will be the most miserable wretch that was ever born; I can give no consent to it.” (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 12)

After having a deep reflection toward his attitude, he feels regretful.

...reproached me with the contempt of advice and the breach of my duty to God and my father (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 12)

Crusoe makes a good relation with the people around him. The presence of friends and partners is so important in his adventure to accompany his life, to help him in solving the problems. To reach the ideal self through sea trading, Crusoe needs partners for the voyage. He decides to go to London by land and keeps trying to find a partner to go to the sea. His decision is based on the fact that he is ashamed to go back home and meet his parents.

As to going home, shame opposed the best motions that offered to my thoughts; and it immediately occurred to me how I should be laughed at among the neighbours, and should be ashamed to see, not my father and mother only, but even everybody else;... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 20)

In London, he finally meets a partner he needs, i.e. the master of a ship which is about to go to Guinea for trading. The master takes a fancy to young Crusoe and tells him that he can come along with no expense. Then, Crusoe enters into a good friendship with this captain, who is honest and plain dealing man. Crusoe is very happy, but the captain of the ship finally dies. He feels that the captain has given much contribution to his life

...I owe to the integrity and honesty of my friend the captain, under whom also I got a competent knowledge of the mathematics and the rules of navigation, learned how to keep an account of the ship's course, take an observation, and in short, to understand some things that were needful to be understood by a sailor. For, as he took delight to introduce me, I took delight to learn; and, in a word, this voyage made me both a sailor and a merchant;... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 22).

Later, he meets Xury, a slave who swears to be loyal to him. However, Crusoe finally lets him go with the Captain because the captain asks Xury to assist him. Crusoe regrets giving Xury to the captain because he actually needs Xury to help him all the time. Crusoe thinks that Xury is a very loyal partner. He has helped him to escape from Turkish Rover.

...and Xury saying he was willing to go to him, I let the captain have him. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 38).

...I had done wrong in parting with my boy Xury. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 39)

After a long voyage, Crusoe lands in Brazil and builds a good relationship with Portuguese captain who is very generous to Crusoe. The captain pays him twenty ducats for his leopard's skin and forty for the lion's skin.

The generous treatment the captain gave me I can never enough remember; he would take nothing of me for my passage, gave me twenty ducats for the leopard's skin, and forty for the lion's skin which I had in my boat, and caused everything...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 38).

Crusoe also has a neighbor when he is in Brazil. They share about plantation. Crusoe feels lucky to have a good friendship with his fellow planters.

I had neighbor, a Portuguese of Lisbon,...However, we began to increase, and our land began to come into order; so that the third year we planted some tobacco and made each of us a large piece of ground ready for planting canes in the year to come;...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 39).

...and prosper very well upon my plantation, I had not only learned the language, but had contracted acquaintance and friendship among my fellow planters,...I had frequently given them an account of my two voyages to the coast of Guinea,...They listened always very attentively to my discourses. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 42).

When Crusoe is in the dessert island, he needs a partner to accompany him, to help him to solve his problem. He tries hard to find a friend in his

loneliness. He feels so lonely, frightened, and solitary. He takes a journey to get friends. Unluckily, he finds no friend, but a young parrot. The parrot, for sure, cannot help him to solve his problems. He tries and tries to find anyone on the island that can be his partner.

...I walked very leisurely forward...I saw abundance of parrots, and fain I would have caught one, if possible, to have kept it to be tame and taught it to speak to me. I did, after some pains taking, catch a young parrot, for I knocked it down with a stick...I brought it home; but it was some years before I could make him speak. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 110).

He also finds goats and some penguins. He spends a week building a cage for his parrot. He thinks that he must find anyone to share life with.

...almost every day, to see for canoes, but none appeared. This was very discouraging, and began to trouble me much; though I cannot say... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 196)

Since his plantation is at a great distance even from his nearest neighbor, Crusoe often thinks that he lives just like a man cast away upon some desolate island that nobody there but himself. He always hopes that a partner will appear for him. Crusoe's continuous effort to find a partner with whom he can share his life clearly indicates that he is a neurotic person.

2. *The neurotic need for love*

Neurotic need for love makes neurotic people expect their partner to take over their life by helping them to solve their problems. This includes the idea that love will solve all of their problems. People around them have great force to stimulate their life to be better than it used to be.

Although Crusoe has undeniable prediction that his parents would forbid him to go on the sea voyage, Crusoe still tries to ask their permission. It means that he wants to keep a good relationship with them. Crusoe wants his parents to love him though he has opposed their desire.

Robinson Crusoe also builds a good relationship with his friends in his adventure life. He never goes to the sea before, so he should learn it from his friends and tries first to keep a good relationship with them.

My comrade, who had helped me to harden me before and who was the master's son, was now less forward than I; ... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 18-19)

Next, Crusoe travels separately from the ship. He decides to travel to London by land. Crusoe, then, enters into a good friendship with the captain of the ship, who is honest and plain dealing man. The captain sails to Guinea for trading. Crusoe is very happy on his first voyage, but the captain of the ship is ill and finally dies. In expressing his thank to the captain, Crusoe sends his savings to the captain's widow.

Later, Crusoe finds an English slave in a vessel when he is voyaging to London. He also meets Moor, Xury, and Scots sailor. He meets Friday, who later becomes his best assistant. Friday has been rescued by Crusoe from the cannibals. He is very happy to have someone who accompanies him through the dangerous experiences. Crusoe teaches Friday not to kill all animals and begins to love God's creature. He is sure that Friday loves him more than he has done before. For three more years, the two men live on the island.

But I needed none of all this precaution; for never man had a more faithful, loving, sincere servant than Friday was to me,; without

passions, sullenness, or designs, perfectly obliged and engaged; his very affections were tied to me, like those of a child to a father; and I dare say he would have sacrificed his life for the saving mine upon any occasions whatsoever;...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 205)

Another evidence which shows that Crusoe needs love appears when he decides to marry. After a very long journey and adventure, Crusoe begins an overland journey back to England, gets married, and has three children.

...I married,...and had three children, two sons and one daughter.
(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 297)

Crusoe's struggle in keeping a good relationship reflects the idea that love can solve all of his problems. People around him have great force to strengthen his life to be better one and to reach an ideal self he wishes.

3.2.2 Neurotic Needs for Power and Exploitation

During his adventure, Crusoe needs power and exploitative effort toward others because they provide Crusoe's basic needs to make his life bearable. Power and exploitation are also important for self defense. In a new and strange community, his power and exploitation toward others are absolutely needed because he must be aware of the environmental factors surrounding him. Crusoe needs to fulfill the needs and social recognition. These are Crusoe's neurotic needs for power and exploitation.

1. The neurotic need to restrict life

It is actually the inside power of a neurotic person to be undemanding, to be inconspicuous. Even this has its normal counterpart. Neurotic person feels the

need to simplify his/her life when it gets too stressful. Indeed, the environment around the neurotic person encourages him/her to adapt with the new situation.

Living in an inhabited island leads Crusoe into a stressful condition. To restrict one's life is the need of Crusoe to get an enjoyable life although he himself is marooned. He needs to simplify his life. In his simplicity, he feels that his lives more comfortably. After being marooned on the dessert island for five years, nothing notable happens to Crusoe. His main occupation is constructing a small boat. At the end of this five-year period, he finally possesses a boat by which he can get into water and begin a journey around the island. He is satisfied with his current life.

This was a most preposterous method; but the eagerness of my fancy prevailed, and to work I went. I felled a cedar tree. I question much whether Solomon ever had such a one for the building...
(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 127)

When I had gone through this work, I was extremely delighted with it. The boat was really much bigger than I ever saw a canoe, or piragua, that was made of one tree, in my life. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 127)

...I entertained different notions of things. I looked now upon the world as a thing remote, which I had nothing to do with, no expectation from, and, no desires about.... I had neither the lust of flesh, the lust of the eye, or the pride of life. I had nothing to cover; for I had all that I was now capable of enjoying. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 128)

I had possession of it. There were no rivals. I had no competitors, none to dispute sovereignty or command with me. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 129)

According to Crusoe, it is on the sixth year of his captivity when he starts out on his tour around the island. At first, he goes to a hill and sees a fierce which he wants to avoid because it might drive him out to the sea.

There is the same current on the opposite side of the island, which he must also avoid.

It was the 6th of November, in the sixth year of my reign, or my captivity, which you please, than I set out on this voyage, and I found it much longer than I expected;...I might be carried out to sea by the strength of it and not be able to make the island again; and indeed, had I not been so; for there was the same current on the other side the island, only that it set off at a further distance.... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 137)

On the third day of his observation on the island, he finds himself almost immediately carried into a fear that he is led far out to the sea and dies. He realizes that it is easy for God to worsen a bad condition. He wishes with all his potency to be back on his island. Then, a breeze comes up and maneuvers his mast and sails. He attempts to steer himself toward the island. An eddy carries him back to the northern shore, the opposite shore from which he has left. He thanks God for this fortune.

And now I saw how easy it was for the Providence of God to make the most miserable condition mankind could be in, worse. Now I looked back upon my desolate solitary island as the most pleasant place in the world, and all the happiness my heart could wish for was to be but there again. I stretched out my hands to it eager wishes. "O happy dessert," said I. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 138)

Crusoe is amazed with the voice calling him, "Robinson Crusoe, Robinson Crusoe." It is Poll, the parrot, sitting on the top of the hedge. He and Poll then return to their home.

...I got it over; and holding out my hand, and calling him by his name, "Poll," the sociable creature came to me, and sat upon my thumb, as he used to do and continued talking to me, "Poor Robin Crusoe!"... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 142)

Turning his attention to the 'mechanic exercises,' he fashions himself a pipe of which he is exceedingly proud. He also makes many convenient baskets. His life on the sea is so unnerved that he lives very quietly for an entire year.

I was now in my twenty third of residence island was so naturalized to the place and to the manner of living that could I have but enjoyed...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page:177)

Crusoe endeavors to make his life enjoyable. He is satisfied with whatever he has gotten. He does not want to be stressed with his poor condition, but tries to enjoy everything he finds. Although he still has an ideal self, but he feels proud of his life. He feels comfortable and satisfied with his realm.

2. *The neurotic need to control over others*

It is accompanied with a contemptible characteristic of weak and strong belief in one's own rational powers. In his loneliness on the island, Crusoe tries to find friends to be his servant or assistant. When Crusoe finds no one in the island, he expects that he would have a slave to do what he wants.

...If I had them, so as to make them entirely slaves to me, to do whatever I should direct them, and to prevent their being able at any time to do... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 197)

To control over others is a great job for Crusoe in order to reach his ideal self. After a long observation of the island, Crusoe knows that the island which is separated by a creek from his island is settled by the savages who eat other people from another community. After Friday is free from the savages, he tells his experience to Crusoe. Their dialogue is as follows.

Master: Well, Friday, and what does your nation do with the men they take? Do they carry them away, and eat them, as these did?

Friday : Yes, my nation eats man too, eat all up.

Master: Where do they carry them?

Friday : Go to other place, where they think.

Master: Do they come hither?

Friday : Yes, yes, they come hither; come other else place.

(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 211)

The savages bring the prisoners, kill them, and eat them. Crusoe wants to save the life of the prisoners. He also wants to have the prisoners or the savages as his servant or assistant. The following shows his plans.

...if possible, to get a savage into my possession; and, if possible, it should be one of their prisoners,...

those men were enemies to my life and would devour me if they could, that it was self-preservation in the highest degree to deliver myself from this death of a life, and was acting in my own defence as much as if they were actually assaulting me,...

(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 196)

Besides, I fancied myself able to manage one, nay, two or three savages, if I had them, so as to make them entirely slaves to me, to do whatever I should direct them, and to prevent their being able at any time to do me any hurt. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 197)

He is surprised in one early morning by no less than five canoes land on the shore on his side of the island. They are dancing and showing barbarous gestures and figures round the fire. They start for the slaughter. Three prisoners run away to save their life. Crusoe is ready to attack. He puts himself ready for any action if something happens.

...It came now very warmly upon my thoughts, and indeed irresistibly, that now was my time to get me a servant, and perhaps a companion, or assistant; and that I was called plainly by Providence to save this poor creature's life;... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 199)

Crusoe finally succeeds to save one of the prisoner's lives. Based on the gesture of the prisoner, Crusoe swears that the prisoner will be his slave forever.

...at length he close to me, and then he kneeled down again, kissed the ground, and laid his head upon the ground, and taking me by the foot, set my foot upon his head; this, it seems was in token of swearing to be my slave forever,... (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 200)

Crusoe is very pleasant because the prisoner is willing to be his servant. Crusoe gives him bread, water, blanket. He begins to speak to him and teach him to speak. Crusoe calls him Friday, the same day on which Crusoe saves his life.

...and first, I made him know his name should be Friday, which was the day I saved his life; I called him so for the memory of the time; I likewise taught him to say "Master," and then let him know that was to be my name...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 203)

Afterwards, Crusoe and Friday march out against the cannibals. He leads many savages and declares himself as a king. He owns everything on the island; his people all owe their lives to him. Crusoe is pleased in his 'kingdom'.

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 mere property, so that I had undoubted right of dominion. Secondly, my people were perfectly subjected. I was absolute lord and lawgiver; they all owed their life to me, and were ready to lay down their lives, if there had been occasion of it, for me. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 236)

With this view I took shipping for Lisbon, where I arrived in April following; my man Friday accompanying me very honestly in all these ramblings, and proving a most faithful servant upon all occasions. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 273)

Crusoe's struggle to get servants and fight against the cannibals is successful. He is able to build power with the prisoners and savages he has designed. He thinks that without any control over others, he cannot fight against

the cannibals. Altogether, Crusoe is able to create a new society and becomes the king. This proves controlling over others is one of the important neurotic needs in Crusoe's life. He succeeds in leading the servants and even the new society.

3. *The neurotic need to exploit others*

In the neurotic, it can be a manipulative belief that people are there to be used. It may also involve a fear of being used. In this condition, neurotic person's decision tends to be direct and spontaneous. Crusoe's bravery to exploit others is caused by the condition that encourages him to do it. He exploits others because he does not want to be exploited by the stronger people around him. Crusoe's braveness to exploit others is explained below.

When Crusoe begins to make a preparation to escape from Turkish Rover, he successfully convinces the Moor, who supervises him cunningly. Moor provides him a boat with all necessary provisions for an escape. After pretending that he cannot catch any fish, he tells the Moor that they must go farther out to the sea. Crusoe takes the Moor and throws them overboard. He then makes the servant Xury swear to be loyal to him. They sail for five days. Crusoe trusts Xury because he is an innocent boy.

...The boy smile in my face, and spoke so innocently that I could not mistrust him; and swore to be faithful to me and go all over the world with me. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 28)

When Crusoe is in the dessert island, he meets Friday, and soon they become a great partner. Friday is a victim of cannibals who lands on the island. Crusoe calls him Friday because it is the day Crusoe meets him. Crusoe saves his

life and teaches him English. Crusoe also undertakes Friday's religious education, converting the savage into Protestant. Crusoe are necessary to attack the cannibals to save the prisoners and become their subject. He wants them to do what he wants. He is satisfied because he succeeds in creating a new society.

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 mere property, so that I had undoubted right of dominion. Secondly, my people were perfectly subjected. I was absolute lord and lawgiver; they all owed their life to me, and were ready to lay down their lives, if there had been occasion of it, for me.
(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 236)

Until the end of his adventure, his best assistant, Friday, accompanies him honestly. He is the most reliable servant of Crusoe. He also succeeds in teaching Friday to speak, love creatures, and convert into Christianity.

With this view I took shipping for Lisbon, where I arrived in April following; my man Friday accompanying me very honestly in all these ramblings, and proving a most faithful servant upon all occasions. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 273)

To control over others is so important for Crusoe because he can keep his life bearable. It is a self-defense against any dangers that might appear before him.

4. *The neurotic need for social recognition*

Human beings are social creatures and they like being appreciated. However, these people are overwhelmingly concerned with appearances and popularity. They feel afraid of being ignored, be thought plain, or out of it.

Although Robinson Crusoe spends almost of his time on voyage, he also needs social recognition from others. He is on the voyage with Xury, hoping to

meet a ship from a civilized country. Then they see a ship and send signs to get help. Crusoe is sociable person who wants to share his life with partners because he needs them to make his life bearable.

... talked with them by signs as well as I could, and particularly made signs for something to eat. They beckoned to me to stop my boat, they would fetch me some meat...(Robinson Crusoe, page 34)

After about another ten days, they begin to notice that the shore is inhabited. At other times, completely naked natives are seen waving at them. By signs, they are able to communicate that they have no water and no meat. The natives bring them some dried meat and some corn, which they leave on the shore so that Crusoe can come and get it.

While they are lying on the shore, there are two creatures, one pursuing the other. The natives are terribly frightened and even more frightened and awed when Crusoe takes out his gun and killed one of them. The noise of the gun makes some of the natives fall down into fear. Being now furnished with dried meat, corn, and water, then they sail away.

The other creature, frightened with the flash of fire and the noise of the gun, swam on shore, and ran up directly to the mountains from whence they came...they offered me some flesh, which I declined, making as if I would give it to them, but made signs for the skin, which they gave me very freely, and brought me a great deal more of their provision, which though I did not understand, yet I accepted;...(Robinson Crusoe, page: 35)

Moreover, Crusoe and Friday can successfully attack the cannibals and save the prisoners. However, they build up their food supply to assure that there is enough food for the extra people.

A week later, they spy a ship but they quickly learn that there is a mutiny on board. By devious means, Crusoe and Friday rescue the captain and two other men, and, after much scheming, regain control of the ship. The grateful captain gives Crusoe many gifts and takes him and Friday back to England. Some of the rebel crewmen are left on the island.

5. *The neurotic need for personal admiration*

Neurotic people need to be admired for inner qualities as well as outer ones. They need to be considered important and valuable. Some neurotic people are even more desperate, and they need to remind everyone of their importance. Their fear is of being thought nobodies, unimportant, and meaningless.

Almost in all of his experiences, Crusoe has shown that he has a strong power towards other. Crusoe needs personal admiration so he can do what he should do to realize his ideal self. The following quotation shows the struggle of Crusoe to save the savages to have personal admiration. He finally has a servant, Friday, who is saved by Crusoe from the cannibals.

With this resolution I entered the wood, and, with all possible wariness and silence (Friday following close at my heels) I marched till I came to the skirt of the wood...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 228)

Friday took his aim so much better than I that on the side that he shot he killed two of them and wounded three more; and on my side, I killed one and wounded two. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 229)

While my man Friday fired at them, I pulled out my knife and cut the flags that bound the poor victims (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 231)

The savage feels afraid, but he gives sign of thanks to Crusoe who has saved his life. The savage kneels and kisses Crusoe's foot. By using his body language, Crusoe is able to convey to his savage that they should retreat his fortifications. And by means of signs, the savage is able to convey the idea that the dead men should be covered up with sand so that the others can not find them. This savage learns many things from Crusoe such as way of life and language. Crusoe then feeds him bread, water, and raisins, and the poor creature fall asleep.

Crusoe has a new society on the island after he catches up many other savages. He sets himself as a king on the island as the result of his inner quality. As a king he finds an enjoyment and admiration.

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 mere property, so that I had undoubted right of dominion. Secondly, my people were perfectly subjected. I was absolute lord and lawgiver; they all owed their life to me, and were ready to lay down their lives, if there had been occasion of it, for me.
(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 236)

6. The neurotic need for personal achievement

There is nothing intrinsically wrong with unreachable achievement, but neurotic people are obsessed with it. They have to be number one at everything they do. Since this is, of course, quite a difficult task, these people devalue anything which prevents them from being number one. If they are good runners, then the discussion and the hammer are 'side shows'. If academic abilities are their strength, physical abilities are of no importance. On the other side, if physical abilities are their strength, academic abilities are of no importance.

Robinson Crusoe's decision to go on sea voyage is under the reason that he wants to find his own potentials on the voyage. The neurotic need for personal achievement is shown when he decides to go abroad. He is interested in adventuring rather than studying to get his master in law.

I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea; and my inclination to this led me so strongly against the will, nay the commands, of my father, and against all the entreaties and persuasions of my mother and other friends that there seemed to be something fatal in that propension of nature tending directly to the life of misery which was to befall me. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 8)

Crusoe's father asks him of what reasons are more than a mere wandering inclination he has for leaving his father's house and his native country. His father also tells him that he has a prospect of raising his fortunes by applying on an industry, with a life of ease. If he follows his father's advise, he would get the most valuable experience in the world, the most suited to human happiness, not being exposed to the miseries and hardships, the labor and sufferings of the mechanic part of mankind, and not embarrassed, with the pride, luxury, ambition, and envy of the upper part of mankind.

Crusoe is affected by his father, but it is not long. He resolves to run away quietly. His primary need is to go to the sea and be a successful trader.

I should certainly run away from my master before my time was out, and go to sea;...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 11)

Crusoe is able to find his own interest and he is finally successful to reach his dream based on his best interest on sea voyage.

From the above description, it can be said that neurotic needs for power and exploitation have a significant role in Crusoe's life. It emphasizes the social function of an individual in the community and the struggle to make life bearable.

3.2.3 Neurotic Need for Self-Sufficiency

In Horney's view, neurotic people, as they grow up, have a desire to live independently. They refuse any help from others. By living independently, they are free to focus on what they want to do. They have ability to carry out life and accomplish things by themselves. Neurotic needs for self-sufficiency covers the following aspects.

1. *The neurotic need for independence*

Neurotic people need to cultivate some autonomy. The neurotic people may simply wish to discard other individuals entirely. This need is apparent when Crusoe pretends before his father to get free life of adventure. He is aware that he is already eighteen years old. It means that he is free to decide his own life, to reach his own desire.

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 counsel of my parents, my father's tears, and my mother's entreaties...(Robinson Crusoe, page:12)

Crusoe needs independence in his life. The neurotic for independence is clearly shown in several part of Crusoe's life, such as when he is rescued by Turkish Rover and becomes a slave. He endeavors to escape. He wants to get his independence and reaches his successful life he desires. He continuously expects for his liberty.

...for I am resolved to have my liberty...(Robinson Crusoe, page:28)

Being a slave on a ship in other people's command is a misfortunate experience for Crusoe. He wants to be free to be able to focusing on what he wants to. He needs an independent life to reach his dreams. In the dessert island, he can fulfill his own necessity. He handles the situation well by building things, taking his mind off of the fact that he is all alone

In the end of his adventure, he also sets his life to be independent. Here are his steps of becoming a private trader.

In the meantime, I in part settled myself here; for first of all I married, and that not either to my disadvantage or dissatisfaction, and had three children, two sons and one daughter...with good success from a voyage to Spain, ..as a private trader to the East Indies...(Robinson Crusoe, page:297)

Crusoe is finally able to be a successful trader. To reach his own dreams, he needs to be independent from his father.

2. The neurotic need for perfection

Neurotic person wants to get better and better life. In doing this, Crusoe cannot be caught in making mistakes and he needs to be in control at all the time. While many are driven to have a perfect life in the form of well being, the neurotics may display a fear of being slightly flawed.

Robinson Crusoe is a man who needs perfection in his life. It is to make his life become more comfortable. He wants to be socially recognized. Shipwrecked on the inhabited island, he endeavors to go to the destination he has planned before. When he is marooned alone on the dessert island, he furnishes himself as hard as possible to get a better condition.

Now I wanted nothing but a boat to furnish myself with many things which I foresaw would be very necessary to me. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 53)

From the 10th to the 30th I worked very hard in carrying all my goods to my new habitation,...(*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 74)

Also, when he has become a wealthy man, he plans a new adventure even though he has a family already; a wife and three children.

Crusoe sells his plantation in Brazil with a good price. Finally, however, he is persuaded to go on another voyage, and he revisits his old island where he promises of new adventures to be found in a later account.

All these things, with some very surprising incidents in some new adventures of my own, for ten years more, I may perhaps give a further account of hereafter. (*Robinson Crusoe*, page: 298)

After a very long adventure for about thirty five years, Crusoe finally succeeds in returning to England and finds that during his journey he has become a wealthy man. His great works in almost of his lifetime have resulted great success.

The neurotic need for independence and perfection have close relationship. When a neurotic person can fulfill his/her own needs, he/she would be free to decide his/her own desire. Crusoe is able to carry out his own life because he feels free from other people's exploitation, from his father's strong desire to be a lawyer. Crusoe does not need to be controlled all the time by his parents or other people. In this situation, he develops the thought for perfection. He wants his life to be better and better.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The following section presents not only the conclusion of the analysis which answers the problems of the study but also suggestion for further study. The findings cover the personality of Robinson Crusoe as reflected in Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* and his personality viewed from Karen Horney's theory of neurosis.

4.1 CONCLUSION

This following provides the answer of the problems of the study based on the result of analysis in the previous chapter.

1. The first objective of the study is to describe the personality of Robinson Crusoe as portrayed in Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. He possesses all personalities of an adventurous life; i.e. stubborn, wise, self-sufficient, and hard working. The result of the analysis shows that Crusoe has all those characteristics. Such characteristics are important for Crusoe to make his life bearable. The Adventure life needs very complex adaptation to the nature and society.
2. Robinson Crusoe's experiences on the sea and the dessert island lead him to fulfill some of his neurotic needs. Viewed from Karen Horney's theory of neurosis, Crusoe has three neurotic needs. First, he has neurotic needs for affection because, as he is marooned, he feels so lonely. He is not accustomed to living in such condition. Crusoe's neurotic needs for affection consist of

the need for a partner and for love. Second, Crusoe has neurotic needs for power and exploitation. These needs are the consequences of living in the adventure, within a strange place, and with strange community, where one who has a power can exploit others. This is to make his life bearable so that he can realize his perfect ideal. The neurotic need for power and exploitation consists of that to restrict one's life, to control over others, to exploit others, to have social recognition, to possess personal admiration, and to reach personal achievement. Third, he has neurotic needs for self-sufficiency. Living in the new life where he is shipwrecked alone, he needs to fulfill his basic necessities by himself. Even he does what he has never done before. He finally becomes a skilled craftsman. The neurotic needs for self-sufficiency consists of the neurotic need for independence and that for perfection.

The defense Crusoe uses is making a compromising effort and attacking the source of the conflicts directly. He uses some defense to endure the problems inside him. Because of several desire and danger he faces, he is affected by neurosis. Some general descriptions of a neurotic person are being guilt ridden, unhappy, anxious, threatened and hostile.

4.2 SUGGESTION

There are many things people can learn from reading literature. Literature tells the readers about human beings: their nature, environment, and problems. Through literature, people have an understanding about their life because literature describes human beings' real life. By reading this thesis, people can

also understand that the psychological condition of the characters in the literary work can be analyzed using psychological theory. So, it can clarify the action and reaction of created characters.

The readers know the nature of people, their way how to solve the problems and to interact with their community. This novel is analyzed from the psychological point of view. This thesis can be used as an enjoyable reading source for those who are interested in the life of adventure and are eager to know the life of extraordinary person like Robinson Crusoe.

Eventually, this novel is included into classical novels that can give us information about the culture of English people in eighteenth century. Therefore, this study is necessary to be continued. The writer suggests that this study will be followed by many other comprehensive studies.

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