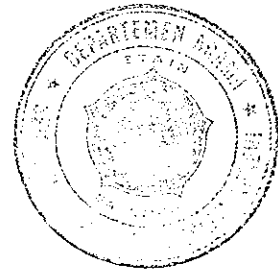


**AN ANALYSIS ON ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S
TREASURE ISLAND A STUDY ON TRUST BETWEEN THE
ADULT AND THE YOUNG**

THESIS

Submitted to The Board of Examiners in
Partial Fulfilment of The Requirements
For The Degree of Sarjana (S.PdI)



SYAIFUDIN ZUHRI

113 97 028

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC STUDIES INSTITUTE OF SALATIGA
(STAIN)
2003**

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ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR NOTES

Salatiga. 06th February 2003

Case : Syaifudin Zuhri's
Thesis

Dear
The Head of State Islamic
Studies Institute Salatiga

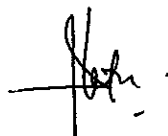
Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Syaifudin Zuhri's thesis entitled "**AN ANALYSIS ON ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S TREASURE ISLAND, A STUDY ON TRUST BETWEEN THE ADULT AND THE YOUNG**".

I have decided and would like to propose that if could be accepted by educational faculty and I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.

Consultant



Dra. Woro Retnaningsih, M.Pd
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STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION

AN ANALYSIS ON ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S TREASURE ISLAND A STUDY ON TRUST BETWEEN THE ADULT AND THE YOUNG

SYAIFUDIN ZUHRI
NIM. 113 97 28

Has been brought to the board of examiners in March, 8th 2003
M / 5th Muharram, 1424 H, and hereby considered to completely
fullfillment of the requirement for the degree of Sarjana in The
English and Educational Faculty.

March, 8th 2003 M
Salatiga, _____
Muharram, 5th 1424 H

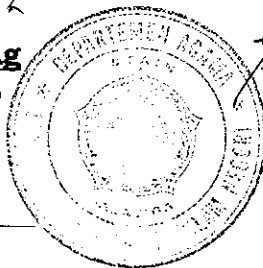
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MOTTO

* Every body is beautiful in their own
way.

* The early birds catch the warms.

● The honesty is early to take trust
from the other people.

DEDICATIONS

This thesis dedicated to :

1. My beloved mother and father
2. My wife, Tri Setiorini
3. All of students in TBI
4. My lecturer, Mrs. Woro Retnaningsih, M.Pd

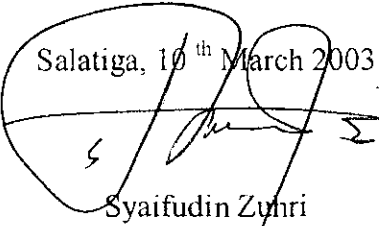
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise to God is the most merciful and the most gracious. No God but Allah only and Mohammad is the messenger of God, the last prophet. Invocation and congratulations always to prophet Mohammad who guide to light of Islam.

The writer realizes that the study would impossible be finished without other peoples help. In this opportunity, therefore, I would like to express his and deep graduate and appreciation to :

1. Drs. Badwan, M.Ag, as chairman of State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga
2. Drs. Sa'adi, M.Ag, as a chief of English Department who always guides and encourages in my study.
3. Dra. Woro Retnaningsih, M.Pd, as my consultant, her advocacy make me enjoy finishing this graduating thesis.
4. Mrs. Karren, who helped me in the analysis of novel. She is very kind and familiar.
5. Thanks to all of my friends who helped me as well as support to finish this thesis.

Salatiga, 10th March 2003



Syaifudin Zunri

TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE	i
ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR NOTES	ii
STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATIONS	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENT	vi
CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of Study	1
B. Statement of The Problem	5
C. The Objective and Benefit of The Study	6
D. Method of Investigation	7
E. Analysis	8
F. Systematization of Thesis	9
CHAPTER II : REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE ^J	
A. The Novel in Brief	11
B. Biographical Note on Robert Louis Stevenson	14
C. Relationship Between Adult and Young People	19
D. Religion and Moral Education	26
CHAPTER III : THE ANALYSIS OF TREASURE ISLAND	
A. A Summary of Treasure Island	30
B. The Internal Analysis of The Novel	37
1. Plot	37
2. Character and Characterization.....	41

a. Major Characters	43
b. Minor Characters	44
3. Setting	45
4. Theme	47
CHAPTER IV : THE PRESENTATION OF TRUST IN THE NOVEL	50
CHAPTER V : CLOSURE	
A. Conclusions.....	58
B. Suggestion	61
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDIXS	

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

People have different interest or reasons for reading, for example, to find certain information, for pleasure, etc. In connection with those reasons according to Edhitia Simanjuntak reading is the process of putting the reader in contact and communication with ideas¹. Others opinion according to Eskey "reading is simply one of the many ways in which human beings go about their basic business of making sense of the world"².

Although we have different kinds of reasons for reading, we actually do the same thing, that is we try get the messages of the texts or written. In this connection, Sydney J. Rauch and Alfred B. Weinstein states that :

"..., the definition of reading is basically the apprehension of meaning through observation of the form and relationship of printed or written characters. This includes, as a corollary, the ability to read the language aloud with correct pronunciation and stress".³

We take a step further to discover that when we study the literature or novel of a person to understand his characteristic thoughts, we are reading his character in the literature or novel.

¹Edhitia Gloria Simanjuntak, *Developing Reading Skills for EFL Students*, Depdikbud, Jakarta, 1988, page 3

²*Ibid*, page 4

³ Sidney J. Rauch and Alfred B. Weinstein, *Mastering Reading Skill*, American Book Company, USA, 1968, page 3

Authors use the written form of language to convey their feelings, ideas, and thoughts, for example in novels, poems, plays, etc.

The writer has opinion that reading is the need for stimulation, the need to be stimulated by the environment, by other people, or by ideas, thoughts and feelings. This is called literature. Literature is writing which express and communicates thoughts, feelings, and attitudes towards life. Webster's Third new international dictionary calls that literature as "writing in prose or verse, especially : writings having excellence of form or expression and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest (literature stands related to man as science stand to nature)."⁴

Novels, poems, and short stories are kind of literary works. By reading then, we will have much more knowledge and experience or to pass examinations or simply to enjoy oneself because they help us learn about another country, human beings including their nature, problems, habits, customs, etc. Rees say that "by studying literature, we are in some sense of making ourselves better people. Literature, in fact is something from which we get moral education".⁵

According to Sir Philip Sydney in his apologie for poetry explains that by reading of the deeds of good and heroic men we ourselves are led towards

⁴Webster's Third New International Dictionary, *Enciclopedia Britanica*, Meriam-Webster inc. 1981, page 1321

⁵R.J Rees, English Literature, *An Introduction for Foreign Readers*, MacMillan Education Limited 1973, page 13

goodness and heroism.⁶ By reading literary works, we get much more knowledge than we could ever hope to get through our own personal experience.

Some literary works become so popular that they are well-known all over the world. Novels can be one of the various texts of literary works. It has certain messages for us. We have to read novels critically if we want to find the messages in it. The characters in the story make the latter real and more alive. Boccaccio States that “a novel is pictitious prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and actions representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity”.⁷ Thus, we can say that reading novels also a way of learning about life in a surprising way. Without taking any risks, we take part in the action of the story.

It also makes us see how the characters act and face the consequences of every act they do. The authors help us the patterns in life by arranging significant acts and their consequences. Plato argued that such literature leads people to believe in lies, shows both men and gods in a bad light, and is useless, if not dangerous, to the state.”⁸

Literature, ought to improve the mind. It was hard to see how novels could do this, indeed they might even have the opposite effect by encouraging young readers to live in a world of dreams. Most modern readers would find this a strange point of view.

⁶*Ibid*, page 13

⁷Boccaccio, *The Shorter Oxford Dictionary*, 1313, page 75

⁸*Op. Cit*, page 107

Thus, on the basis of the previous discussion, the writer intends to show readers the trust among the adult people towards the young man in the *Treasure Island* by R.L. Stevenson. It tells about adventures of a god, faithful, brave, and though young man named Jim Hawkins. He can adapt himself with any situation and with any different kinds of characters in the novels. And he knows to treat people the way they deserve in the sense that he doesn't lose his respect towards them. As a result, people, either bad or good ones, easily put their trust/faith over him. And he realizes that he must keep the trust given to him.

Literary works are very useful since they have various values such as those of moral, philosophical, religious, sociological, political, etc. Literature in fact is something from which we get moral education. If we read literature, we will find many moral values which play very important roles in our daily lives. In addition to that, we can also learn about other people's experience and problems. In this case, we can learn about the way the characters in the novel treat each other, particularly how the adults treat the young, and vice versa an understanding of the wrong and the right from moral point of view is very important for us since it enables us to decide things we should do in certain situation.

In line with the above discussion, the writer chooses *Treasure Island* as a means of learning the trust among people. The reason is that the novel pictures a certain episode which may happen in our lives. And also in order to get much experience and knowledge, particularly those relating to the relationship among

people. Another reason is that the young and the adult people, sometimes, find it difficult for them to harmoniously get along with in a certain situation. Thought they may do so, the sense that the adults tend to act as the superior party over the young.

Furthermore, the novel represents Stevenson's thoughts and feelings about how the people get along to each other. It tell us about the characters, nature, lives and experience. By analyzing the novel, we will get some advantages and we will know what is good and bad in the relationship among people. We will also learn how the characters, namely young and adult, behave, within different kinds of situation without losing their respect towards each other. Generally speaking, by analyzing the novel we will find several things, such as :

1. He circumstances in wich the young and the adult can live and work together, side by side in every situation.
2. The ways how the young treat the adults, and vice versa, in order to get the harmony in life.
3. Teaching about human nature

B. Statement of The Problem

As the mentions, the writer analyzis the trust among the adult towards the young as exposed in the novel. It is both implicitly and explicitly stated in the novel. It happens that every characters in the novel gives a kind of trust or faith to each other, and they behave in certain ways caused by the trust/faith given. Therefore, this thesis is conducted in order to answer the following question :

1. How is the trust among the adults towards the young presented in the novel ?
2. What are the elements of trust implemented in the novel ?
3. How is the trust developed by the author ?

After reading the novel, the writer found that there are many elements, aspects, and problems exposed in the novel. Having such a condition, he realizes that discussing all of them may produce an not-deep study. Thus, the writer limits the study to explore the following only :

1. The plot, character and characterization, setting, and the theme of the novel.
2. The trust between the adults and the young, and how it is exposed and treated.
3. The characters behavior towards each other, particularly that relating to trust given to them.

Thus, any other aspects or values beyond those mentioned above will not be explored in this thesis.

C. The Objectives and Benefit of The Study

As previously mentioned, reading activity is aimed at achieving several objectives. They are among others for obtaining certain information and for pleasure. Therefore, in addition to reading for pleasure, the writer reads the novel for several other reasons, one of which is to analyze it. Thus, the objectives of the study are as follows :

1. To explore the trust as found in the novel

2. To find out the elements of trust exposed in the novel.

Hopefully, the result of this study can be used as a guide to building better relationship between young and adult people, or at least for the writer himself.

Furthermore, he hopes that this thesis will teach people how to get along with others of different age, in any situations without losing respects towards each other. As a result, people can live in a harmonious situation.

D. Method of Investigation

a. Type of research

This type of research is qualitative research be based on the library research that relationship to literature. Here the writer reads books or reference relating to the subjects discussed in this thesis. The books can include books of psychology of child, books of psychology of young, books of psychology of adult, books of human and social, etc. Particularly the books of literature that support research or analysis of novel.

b. Data Sources

The writer take data sources from :

1. Novel Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson
2. The library of STAIN Salatiga about a books of psychology.
3. The writer reads books of psychology, books of linguistic, books of literature and so on to increase and add to the theory of literature used to analyzis of novel.
4. Others the libraries of colleges that I take with borrow and copy it.

5. Relationship writer daily with others who can be made experience or learning according with trust between the adult and the young people.

c. Data Analysis

The data analysis of this novel, the writer uses the library research method by which various sources are collected and used to support it. This thesis has purposed to find out the Jim Hawkin's Spirit of trust and trust psychological concept in Treasure Island.

E. Analysis

The writer steps in the study namely :

1. To collect referens that contains various theory and information to support analysis of novel.
2. To analysis novel Treasure Island base on objectif study and psycology.

Objectif study is approach method used to study the novel with cause something to literature it self. The writer will study character from each prominent figures in the story, then review character from psychology and trust, until can give expression to soul of trust Jim Hawkin with optimum and exactly. About approach to analysis of novel, the writer will using analytical approach according to Amminuddin.⁹ The application analytical approach thing that stands as base will help writer to make our literature intrinsic elements that recently to be in literature thought and not in

⁹Aminuddin, *Statistika Pengantar Memahami Bahasa Dalam Karya Sastra*, IKIP Semarang Press, 1995, page 44

formulations or definition such as on literature theory study. Besides, Reader could to understand how function every literature thought element on framework to build in this totality. In other word, analytical approach is approach that have something as a purpose to arrange synthesis through analytical. Through approach application this, expected to reader in common be aware that literature create / thought, thing that stands as base realized through serious activity and narrate till engage in sense of respect or good attitude toward creator and him literature. Big Linely as base on analytical approach who suggested by Amminuddin same close with objective approach by Teeuw, but analitical approach more specific. Untill more possible to explain more detail.

In realization its application analytical approach this began with activity read literature text novel Treasure Island totality. Then it, writer to express intrinsic elements that develop novel its then the writer review read while attempt to analyze every element that decided. In realization analytical approach, writer objectif attitude until give shape to with result analysis exactly and systematic.

F. Sytematization of Thesis

In order to have a better and easy understanding about this thesis, the writer divides it into five chapters.

Chapter one includes the title, the background of the study, the statement of the problems, the objectives and benefit of the study, method of investigation, the analysis and the systematization of the thesis.

Chapter two presents the review of related literature, including some theories on English literature. And also those on the relationship among people, particularly that between the young and the adult.

Chapter three the analysis the novel. It present the novel in brief and certain elements explored of the novel as well.

Chapter four explores the presentation of trust in the novel, and it is element explored in the novel.

Chapter five the closure : Conclusions of the thesis and Suggestion from the writer.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. The Novel in Brief

As human beings, we are always curious about other's, and usually, we are about ourselves. We sometimes ask ourselves why we or people behave in such a way. Although literature does not always provide answers to the question, at least it offers suggestions. In line with that L Susan Stebbing that :
.... Its seem four source knowledge differ :

1. Direct monitoring us toward what be happen
2. Memories us that were observed
3. Evidence. The report other people about direct they observe or memory
4. Rightness that its own accepted (Cited by Maruli H. Panggabean)¹

Every study of literature have mean in order literature be better understood and so enjoyed more intents and drawm benefical its into understand this life. It own a fund as understanding and evaluating toward literature. As told by freeman, the diciinlines it "Contribute new facts, new ways of looking at facts, and new kinds of theoritical commitments to the craft of studying, explaining and evaluating literary art".²

¹H. Maruli Panggabean, *Bahasa, Pengaruh, dan Peranannya*, PT. Gramedia Jakarta, 1981, page 95

²Panuti Sudjiman, *Bunga Rampai Stilistika*, Pustaka Utama Grafiti, Jakarta, 1993, page

Literature exists because it pleases us and it pleases us by imitating life or more precisely by displaying its writer's visions of life as it is or as the writer thinks it should be. Nevertheless, enjoyment alone is not sufficient. Literary works also justify themselves as somethings important to our life.

There are many kinds of literary works, even too many to mention and we hardly classify them into groups, generally speaking, the works can be classified into several groups on the basis of certain criteria. Based on the purpose of writing Jakob Sumardjo and Saini K.M states that "Literature can be categorized become two kind, namely imaginative literature and non imaginative". The latter further explains :

"include at grouping imaginative literature is master piece prose and poetry include in grouping prose is fiction and drama. Kind of fiction it self divide in genres novel or roman, Short story and novelet and kind of drama certains comedy drama, tragedy drama, melodrama and tragy comedy drama".³

In line with the discussion above, the writer would like to propose that teasure island is a kind of imaginative literature since it contains several things applicable to our lives. Writer limit to study imaginative literature that relationship with the novel. The imaginative literature more as a duty to explaining, clean-up, to understand, to open new view, to give meaning for life reality. In other word, imaginative literature to perfect reality in order human being much more understand and to attitude must be toward own life reality,

³Jakob Sumardjo dan Saini, K.M., *Apresiasi Kesusteraan*, Pt. Gramedia Pustaka Utama Jakarta, 1991, pge 17-18

among others, the way how to live with other people harmoniously, how to respect others, what to do in order to maintain good relationship with other people harmoniously, how to respect others, what to do in order to maintain good relationship with others, and the like. It help us understand other people and ourselves as well. Furthermore, it also guides us to see, feel, and understand life, human beings, and nature better.

According to opinion's Jakob Sumardjo and Saini K.M States that "there is matter of different literature with writing work other not literature, namely fictionally. There is esthetic values, and special use of language."⁴ Novel is a fiction have esthetic values, and use of language special in the writing at expression it. In the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, novel, : "writing prose length contains arrangement lifeshort someone with people in his environment with stick something out character and nature every performer".⁵

The novel according to Richard Hallet opinion's is original or striking in conception or style : strange (if a man cannot write what is new, at least he can write is novel)⁶. "Cited in Webster's Third new international dictionary.

Just the Suhendra Yusuf opinion's, he devine novel is "literature, usually have the quality fiction with characterization, involving event and story surface more complex."⁷

⁴ *op.cit*, page 13

⁵ *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, page 694

⁶ Webster's Third New International Dictionary Encyclopaedia, Britannica, Inc, 1981, page 1546

⁷ Drs.Suhendra Yusuf MA., *Leksikon Sastra*, Mandar Ilajju, Bandung, 1995, page 199

Based on the aforementioned discussion, I would like to put forward that Treasure Island is a kind of novel since it has a number of characters who are fully developed, more incidents, scenes, settings, etc. More over, it is written in the Oxford Ensiklopedi Pelajar that Treasure Island is a kind of novel.⁸

Novel is a part of literature. Writer will study novel through literature criticism. Andre Harjono states that "literature criticism is searching certain literature with give interpretation, clean up and defining."⁹

Writer will study novel with criticism to find characterization in the novel and give interpretation those. Also this mean study kreatif process. According to Rene Wellek and Austin Warren, the term :

"literature psychology have four possibility meaning. The first is study psychology of author, as type or person, second is study kreatif process, Third study type and laws of psycology that applicated to literature and fourth study impact literature to reader."¹⁰

B. Biographical Note on Robert Louis Stevenson

Robert L. Stevenson was, as mentioned in the world book encyclopedia "a scottish novelist, essayist, and poet who became one of the world's most popular writers."¹¹ During her life, he fought his illness constantly, writing many of his best books from his bed. He traveled widely for his health and to learn about people.

⁸Oxford Ensiklopedia Pelajar, *Biography*, PT. Widyadara, 1995, page 216

⁹Andre Hardjana, Kritik Sastra, *Sebuah Pengantar*, PT. Gramedia, Jakarta, 1981, page

¹⁰Rene Wellek, & Austin Warren, *Teori Kesusasterann* (diindonesiakan oleh Melani Budianto) PT. Gramedia, Jakarta, 1990, page 90

¹¹World Book Encyclopedia, Word Book Inc. 1986, page 703-705

Born at Edinburgh in 1850, he crowded into his forty-four years such a variety of experiences, and such a vast amount of work as a strong man might well have shrunk from. Yet from his earliest days he was always delicate; and much of his best work was done in defiance of physical weakness and bodily pain. From the cradle to the grave his path in life lay through the valley of the shadow of death. He was a man of dauntless courage, and courage, like faith is able to move mountains.

Educated at the University of Edinburgh, and at first intended first the engineering profession, which was hereditary in his family, he abandoned it in favor of law, and in 1875 was admitted as an advocate of the Scottish bar. But law had little attraction for a man who was born to be a writer of books, and he never practised his profession. In 1876 and 1878 he traveled through France and Belgium, leaving the beaten tracks, and going from place to place either in a canoe or on foot. What he saw, and thought, and felt, and did in those delightful rambles, he described in two most pleasant books – *The Inland Voyage, and travels With a Donkey In The Cevennes*. In quest of material for another book, he went to California as an emigrant, and in spite of his time, the best. From 1888 to 1890 he spent most of his time, accompanied by the wife he had met in America, in a series of voyages through the southern seas, visiting many out-of-the-way places, and acquiring that close knowledge of the tropical Pacific, which he shows in so many of his later writings.

In 1890 he settled down at Upolu, one of the Samoan Islands, in his famous Island home of Vailima (The Five Waters) “in a deep cleft of vaea

Mountain behind Apia, some 600 feet above the sea." Here, with occasional visits to Sydney or Auckland, he remained working incessantly at his books, yet taking the keenest and most personal interest in the life around him till his sudden death in the year 1894 from a ruptured blood-vessel of the brain. And here on the summit of vaea, in a spot he had himself chosen for his grave "..... he lies where he longed to be; Home is the sailor, home from the sea, And the hunter, home from the hill."

Tusitala, teller of tales, as the Samoan natives, for whom he did so much, loved to call him, was a writer of ceaseless activity, and left behind him many stirring stories, many beautiful poems, and a whole host of the most delightful letters that were ever written. For he was happy in having many intimate friends, and he gave them of his best in the letters which form far the most interesting record of his life.

It is, perhaps, as a writer of boys' books that he will be best remembered. For it was a boy for boys that he wrote the best know of his books, *Treasure Island*. With all boys that he met, provided they were really boys, and not prigs or puppies, he was instantly at home, and the ideal of a career which he most inwardly and longingly cherished, the ideals of practical adventure and romance, of desirable predicaments and gratifying modes of escape from them, were from first to last those of a boy. Hears is own words, which in spite of their whimsical exaggeration, are full of truth :

"To confess plainly, I had intended to spend my life (or any leisure I might have from piracy upon the high seas) as the leader of a great horde of irregular cavalry devastating whole valleys. I cant still looking back, see myself in many favorite attitudes, signaling for a

boat from my pirate ship with a pocket handkerchief, I at the jetty end, and one or two of my bold blades keeping the crowd at bay; or else turning in the saddle to look back at my whole command (some five thousand strong) following me at a hand-gallop up the road out of the burning valley!”

Treasure Island, which appeared in 1883, is one of the best adventure stories written since the days of *Robinson Crusoe* and *Captain Singleton*. It comes out of Kingsley's *At Last*, where Stevenson got the dead Man's Chest – and that was the seed – and out of the great Captain Johnson's *History of Notorious Pirates*.

“Will you be surprised to learn that it is all about buccaneers, that it begins at the Admiral Benbow public-house on Devon coast, that it's all about a map, and a current, and a fine old squire Trelawney, and a doctor and a sea-cook with one leg, and a wicked old parrot, and a sea song with the chorus ‘yo-ho-ho and bottle of rum’ (at the last ho you heave at the capstan bars) which is real buccancer's song, only known to the crew of the late Captain Flint, (died of rum at key west!),” and a blind beggar, and a Captain Smollett, the best man that ever handled a ship, and last but by no means least, a Jim Hawkins, the boy round whom the whole interest of the story centers.

But delightful as *Treasure Island* is, it is run hard by *Kidnapped*, which was published in 1886, and tells of the adventures of yet another boy, “David Balfour, and how he was Kidnapped in the year 1751, and cast away; of his sufferings in a desert isle; his journey in the wild Highlands; his acquaintance

with Alan Breck Stewart, and other notorious Highland Jacobites; with all that he suffered at the hands of Alan Breck, that "bonny fighter," Who made such play with his great sword in the open doorway of the round-house on the brig *Covenat*, when attacked by the crew who wished to rob him of the belt of golden guineas he carried, you will not easily be persuaded to put *Kidnapped* down before you have read it to the last word. And that, although like *Treasure Island*, it gas not a single girl in it from beginning to end !

Six or seven years later came the Sequel *Catriona*, called after the high-spirited daughter of James More Macgregor (a son of the notorious Rob Roy), the girl whom David eventually married. In this book you will met whit Barbara Grant, daughter of the Lord Advocate, and possibly the most charming lady Stevenson ever drew; and read of the many strange perils and adventures David encountered in his journey through Holland and France; and of what befell at Mr. Bazin's inn on sea-shore near Dunkirk.

Two other books remain which you will do well to read-*The Black Arrow*, a tale of the Roses in the days of Richard Crookback, and *St. Ives*, the story of the romantic adventure of a France count, a prisoner of war in Edinburgh castle when the story opens in year 1813.

It will give you some idea of the pains Stevenson took to make his stories true to fact when you learn why he had to recast the first six or seven chapters of *St. Ives* long after they were written. He had procured a file of old Edinburgh Journals, from 1811 to 1814, and writes to his friend Charles Baxter, "Who could foresee that they clothed the France prisoners in yellow?"

But that fatal fact – and also that they shaved them twice a week – spoils the whole beginning !”

St. Ives, like *weir of Hermiston* – a book which he rightly judged to be his masterpiece – Stevenson left unfinished. It had been begun and carried on under the pressure of flagging health and much anxiety, but with the same gallant spirit in which he had written many years before :

“by all means begin your folio : even if the doctor does not give you a year, even if he hesitates about a month, make one brave effort, and see what can be accomplished in a week. It is it only in finished undertakings that we ought to honor useful labour.”¹²

C. Relationship Between Adult and Young People

Everyone is the same in the case of human rights. We are endowed with similar rights since we were born though there are still some people who do not think that way. As a result, there are some conflicts related to one's treatment towards others. And such a condition keeps on going since people interact each other everyday. Furthermore, writer states that no human beings can be entirely solitary from birth and survive. Based on that principle, it is assumed that one single person depends on other persons. Thus it means that everyone must help each other because that is the way they should be in order to achieve a better life. But it is obvious that people are not homogenous in many terms, including their nature. Two different persons will never have exactly the same natures.

¹² Robert L. Stevenson, *Treasure Island*, Whitcombe & Tombs Limited, page 141-146

Referring of the differences found in the society, many problems may occur because of them, for example, fights, quarrels, harassment, and the like. Such problems take place because there are some people who want to put their power over others, or in other words, they do not want to limit their power in the society. They want to do anything they, and that is very bad. Emile Durkheim defines that "...the way to get happiness is certainly object close by and can taken according with condition every body"¹³, cited by Lukas Ginting. Thus, the key to harmonious life is self-adjustment among people, which can be conducted by paying respects to other people regardless their age. Prof. F. Patty MA further states that :

"...more important practically, meaning give purpose that essential in construct own self as subject, so improve social relationship individual company where respect attitude is association principles healthy. Only person have social value that real is the world reality now, so potential have spiritua' value".¹⁴

Talking about the interaction taking place in the society, we will come to the discussion about the interaction between the adult and the young / adolescence. The Webster's new twentieth century dictionary defines "the word young as someone who is being in early period of life and it defines adult as a person grown to full size and strength, or the years of manhood or womanhood".¹⁵ Furthermore, Elizabeth B. Hurlock states that "early young

¹³Lukas Ginting, *Pendidikan Moral, Suatu Studi Teori dan Aplikasi Sosiologi Pendidikan*, PT. Erlangga, 1990, page 36

¹⁴Prof. F. Patty, MA., et al, *Pengantar Psikologi Umum*, PT. Usaha Nasional, Surabaya, 1982, page 193

¹⁵Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary, 1972, page 2121

period go on about from aged 13 to 16 or 17 years and the end adolescence from aged 16 or 17 years until age years, namely mature age lawly¹⁶. Still according to Elizabeth states that "adult people began at age 18 year to age 40 years about, when changes physics and psychology that follow less reproductive ability".¹⁷

Adolescent is a very important period in which people's personality develops. Those in such a period have many dreams and imaginations, including impossible ones. Such individuals always want to try anything or are curious about something new. Elizabeth states that "the adolescent needs to first insight exciting as result from performance interest attention, good attitude and happy, then social behavior with joint/coorporation, responsible, deep mind, happines together other peoples, wisdom and polite. He needs also willing to follow the rules, the personality influence good social such as honest, solidarity faithful, and not opportunis own self and extra-versi"¹⁸. Young people are capable of combinatorial logic and can deal with problems in which many factors operate at the some time.

Consequently the young people, particularly in social situations, see that alternatives making become problems to them. They also see and learn about adults directives which must be accepted without questions. As a result, they are ready to debate with the adults over the alternatives chosen by the former.

¹⁶Elizabeth B. Hurlock, *Psikologi Perkembangan*, Second Edition, PT. Erlangga, Jakarta, 1996, page 206

¹⁷*Ibid*, page 246

¹⁸*op.cit*, page 217

Furthermore, most of young people's rebellion against adult derives from their capacity to construct ideal situations. The young, moreover, tend to lack compassion for human failures both with respect to themselves and to others. Nevertheless, while they are down on adults for certain things in their lives, they blame themselves for personal shortcomings they have such as incapacities in social control, act as social blunders, having academic failures, etc. On the otherhand, such situation is something common in a society. Garrison states that "the normal adolescent, though idealistic in this attitudes, is a slave to group conformity.... This attitude of conformity stands and above almost everything else at this period of life"¹⁹. Cited by Winarno Surachmad.

Just the meaning of adult people is defined by Kartini Kartono who states that "adult people can be mean as :

"One responsibility enough toward own self, responsible on own destiny and forming own self. Responsibility can be mentioned as : to understand mean morality norms and ethic values, and attempt life according with norm those".²⁰

According to opinions Elizabeth B. Hurlock states that "... , adult people is individual has finished his growth and ready accept position in society together with other adult peoples".²¹ It is previously presented that no human being is entirely solitary, and so is the young. They need partners in their lives, namely adult people.

¹⁹Dr. Winarno Surachmad, *Psikologi Pemuda*, PT. Jemmars, Bandung, 1977, page 78

²⁰Kartini Kartono, *Psikologi Anak*, PT. Alumni, Bandung, 1986, page 240

²¹*op.cit.*, page 246

However, the attitudes of the adults should not be rejected and ignored since the young may learn something about themselves from the attitudes that other people have towards them. Although it is necessary for the adults to tell the young what to do, it is also necessary for the latter to know what adults think of them, particularly when they, the young, do not do what they are told to do.

The writer would like to put forward the idea that if such a situation keeps on going, there will be never ending problems between the adult and the young. They should do something to overcome the situations. They can among others, start building situation in which every member of each age group trust and pay respect to each other, as found in the novel. Thus, there will be a relationship based on the principle of equal rights between the adults and the young. The characteristics of the relationship which is based on the principle of equal rights are as follows :

1. There are attention and care both sides given to each other
2. There are emphatic feelings given to each other
3. There is commitment among all members to participate cooperatively in solving collective problem
4. There is commitment on the collective purposes.

Thus, mutual understanding among all members of each age group is extremely needed. They, the members of each age-group, should know and stick to their obligations, and pay respect to other's rights.

The writer thinks it is safe to put forward the case of showing mutual respects between the adults and the young. The former should show their respect towards the latter's right and vice versa. Furthermore, they should be willing to listen to each other and be ready to help each other.

Listening to others, in some cases, shows our respects to them. When the adult willingly listen to the young, the later will feel that they are being respected and trusted. As a result, they will give their trust to the adult, and vice versa.

We will grow up adult if we have this attitude and this is implementation of ourselves in relationship with other peoples.

Shostroom opinion's about impelementation of self is : (1) Honesty, (2) Always talk true, (3) Life according to someone or society value, (4) Self confidence, (5) Cooperative, (6)Fair along joining with other people. etc. (cited Susanto Prawirowardoyo).²²

Thus, we can infer that trust or confidences, between the young and the adult plays a very important role in establishing good and warm relation ship between the young and the adult.

In line with the role of trust, the writer would like to put forward the idea that trust comes up as a result of the relationship between, at least, two people. It is passed from one to another based on certain conditions. Writer have opinion that trust is a belief by one person in the integrity of another.

²² P. Susanto Prawiro Wardoyo, Pr. *Teknik Mendewasakan Diri*, PT. Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1985, page 134

Based on this idea, we can infer that one will give his/her trust or confidence to somebody if he sees the integrity possessed by the latter. In this case, the integrity refers to capability of maintaining the trust given.

In addition to that mentioned above, we can find further idea on trust in Webster's New Twentieth Century dictionary. It defines trust as "a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, ..., of another person ..."²³. Here we can see that there are a lot more to consider when we want to pass our trust or confidence to other person. Thus, it takes some long considerations to do it. And it happens as a result of a long interaction as well.

The question that may appear now is how to get or maintain the trust given to us. In answering the question, the writer has state that in order to get one's trust, we should be honest, reliable, and willing to admit our mistakes if we have ones.

Generally, if we want to get another's trust, we must be honest, either to ourselves or to the others. The honesty should come in our attitudes, either in physical, oral, or written form. Our willingness to admit our mistake is also a kind of honesty. We have determination to admit that we are wrong. By doing that, other's trust since our self integrity will drive somebody to pass his/her trust to someone else.

On the other hand, telling lies disposes the trust already passed to us. Usually, once we do it to somebody, who has faith in us, then he will lessen, or

²³ Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary, 1972, page 1963

even demolish, his faith/trust and if it happens over and over again, then no body will trust anymore.

Once such a situation occurs to us, then we will be in a very miserable condition since trust is the basic consideration for others before they make up their mind whether or not they will work with us, help us, and support us. Thus, if we lose someone's trust, then we will lose good and warm relationship with the others. And it will surely cause problems for us.

D. Religion and moral education

Belief is a natural disposition in people, and the only refuge to resort to in the time of adversity, and as such it deserves proper and close study based on conviction under the guidance of a liberal and inquisitive mind. Faith in the existence of God is a natural disposition in man, and a necessity he acquires through intellectual maturity. Everything in principle has a cause or maker. If a man contemplates the universe, surveying all that contains, he certainly will come to realize that it had not been exist by chance, it should have had a first cause, a creator.

The requisite belief of individuals in the creator originated before the appearance of any evidence of his existence. No matter how far a man travels back into his childhood, he cannot specify the time his belief in the creator first manifested itself mute at the beginning, but later on bearing a tremendous impact on his life.

The word “faith” is from Arabic language ايمان, يؤمنون, امن that means believe.²⁴ Commonly the word “faith” always related believe/ trust in connection with religion.

In the faith be found three elements that must to be compatible, it may not be unbalance between : confession of spoken, justification of heart and realization obviously in deed /performance.²⁵

Believer to God with true, he will do corectly and be good to other people and his environment as implementation of faith.

The people who have a good understanding of their religion can ensure have good moral. Moral in Islamic religion (Islam) is a part of ahlaq al-karimah (الاحلاق الكريمة) and ahlaq al-karimah is as a basis of relationship among people in a society.

That is why the message of prophets was to urge people to hold to refined morals. The Koran emphasizes the necessity for adhering to them, since it is these morals which secure the attainment of paradisal bliss to people.²⁶

God also recommends to be good extended to one’s companions, or those who share one a travel or one’s associates at school, at work, or elsewhere.

There are some moral education that relate to faith in the religion of (Islam) such as fearing God, justice, forgiveness, honesty with enemies, forbearance, features of honesty, etc.

²⁴ Drs. Kaelany HD, M.A. Islam, Imand dan Amal Shaleh. Rineka Cipta. Jakarta. Mei 200. page 58

²⁵ Ibid. page 58

For instance : argumentation fearing God in the Koran (Al-Baqarah : 177)

ليس البر ان تولوا وجوهكم قبل المشرق والمغرب ولكن البر من بالله واليوم الآخر والملتكة
والكتب والنبين ؑ واتي المال على حبه ذوالقربى واليتيمى والمسكين وابن السبيل^ل والسائلين
وفى لرقاب^ت. واقام الصلوة واتي الزكوة ؑ والموفون بعهدهم اذا عاهدوا^ت والصبرين
فى البأساء والضراء وحين البأس^ل اولئك الذين صدقوا واولئك هم المتقون

“It is not righteousness that ye turn your faces towards East or West, but righteous is he who believeth in God and the last Day, and the Angels, and the book, and the messengers, and spendeth of his sustenance, out of love for Him, for his kinsfolk, for orphans and the needy, and the way faver, and for those who ask, and for the ransom of slaves, and observeth proper worship, and practiseth regular charity, and fulfillleth the contracts which he hath made, and stayeth firm and patient in pain (or suffering) and adversity, and throughout all periods of panic. Such are the God fearing.”

Some moral of features of honesty is trust and keeping promises. Since, there is none that is able to guarantee social stability and confidence among people like honesty, it is considered such as one of the basic foundation on building have been society. The events it disappears, distrust, and lock of cooperation taking place in the hearts of people. Infact, honesty is as a social necessity that deserves enough concerned from the family and school. Through honesty, right is established, and people have confidence in one another. Thus God asks people to adopt honesty, saying: “O ye who believe! Fear God and be with those who are true (in word and deed)”, (IX: 119)²⁷

The prophet explained : “Be honest because honesty leads to goodness, and goodness leads to paradise. As long as a man is honest and clings to honesty. God will consider him among the Truthful. Beware of falsehood

²⁶ Afif A. Tabbarah. The spirit of Islam. Nn. Np. 1993. Page 220 (Translated into English by Hasan T. Shoucair)

²⁷ Afif A' Tabbarah. The spirit of Islam. Nn.Np. 1993. Page 234-234

because it leads to immorality, and immorality leads to Hell. As long as a man is false and clings to falsehood, God will consider him among the Deceptive.”²⁸

Trust is formed from honesty, and one of the noblest qualities in individual and groups. Trust leads us into goodness, and to this effect Islam considers it among the traits of true believers. God calls such people as “those who faithfully observe their trusts and their covenants” (XXIII : 8).²⁹

This is another type of honesty and a quality which people had better adopt. It is a basic reason of success in life, and today is considered a distinguished quality of truly civilized people who give a special care to the promises they make. The Koran urges people on adopting it, and God praises. His prophet Ismail, saying “Also mention in the Book (the story of) Ismail. He was (strictly) a true keeper of his promise, and he was an apostle (and) a prophet” (XIX :54)³⁰

The writer has an idea that religion and moral education connection with messages of novel text “Treasure Island” which based on evaluating for characters who has trust as well as honesty.

He applicates methods to cross check the books of religion that contain moral education or *ahlaq al-karimah* in order to add data analysis of the novel. Checking of Koran use is to search argumentation that connect with trust that had been talked over by the novel.

²⁸ Ibid. Page 235

²⁹ Ibid. Page 235

³⁰ Ibid. Page 235

CHAPTER III

THE ANALYSIS OF TREASURE ISLAND



A. A Summary of Treasure Island

The writer considers that it would be better if he presents the novel in brief so that the readers would have a clear picture about it. Here, he would not present the entire story, rather a sort of summary from the novel, and only certain events will be presented.

The story begins with the presence of Captain Flint with his sea-chest at the "Admiral Benbow" inn, the one belongs to the Hawkins. He stays there for months but never pays his rent to Jim's father. He likes drinking rum, and always asks Jim to accompany him drinking whenever there is no other guest or visitor. Sometimes, he asks the other people in the inn to drink together while he tells them his experience as a sea man. To certain extent, people like him quite much. Furthermore, he always asks Jim to look out for a seafaring man with one leg. In case Jim sees the man coming into the inn, then Jim must immediately tell the captain about the presence of the man. An after several months of stay, the Captain finally has a chance to meet doctor Livesey, the one who takes care of Jim's father.

One day, another sea man comes to the inn. He is, apparently, the captain's friend the captain calls him Black Dog. But it seems that there is problem between both of them since there is a bitter fight following the meeting. They both use their cutlasses, and both are wounded. Black Dog finally leaves the inn, but the Captain falls over. Not long after the former disappears, doctor Livesey comes. Actually, he is going to check Jim's father. Then, he helps the Captain and advises him not to

drink rum anymore since it may kill him. But the latter does not obey the doctor's advice, rather he keeps on drinking rum despite his stroke.

On one morning, a blind man comes to the inn. He was looking for the Captain. The latter is very surprised after the blind man gives him something he knows as the "black spot". After the blind man leaves the inn, the captain, then takes a close look to the thing on his right palm, and he starts to trembling. Suddenly, he falls over on the floor. The Captain has been struck dead by thundering apoplexy. That is the second death taking place in the inn after Jim's father passed away, not long before that time. After the death of the captain, Jim and his mother check the captain's sea-chest to get the money or payment he owes to the inn. In addition to the money, Jim also takes an oil-skin packet and a piece of paper.

Then, Jim with some other men who have helped him and his mother go to the city to drop him to doctor Livesey's house. There, they open the oil-skin packet and discuss the paper. At last, they learn that the paper is, apparently, a treasure map. Being excited, they then set up plans to have a voyage to find the treasure. They also prepare anything considered necessary for the voyage, such as hiring the best ship, sea-men, buying needs, and the most important thing, not to tell anybody else about it.

After the everything needed for the voyage is settled, it is in Bristol they prepare any of those things, then Jim and his friends are ready to sail with a ship called the *Hispaniola*. Before sailing, Jim meets a seafaring, one-legged man named Long John silver. He is a very friendly and nice cook. Everyone on board likes him, and he seems to be the most friendly person on the ship. Moreover, he

likes Jim very much and it seems that he likes being close to the latter. However, such a good condition does not last for long. Having slipped into an apple barrel, Jim overhears a talk between Long John and his friends. Jim finally learns that Long John is actually a leader to those men, and they are setting up a plan to take over the ship and the treasure. Jim is somewhat lucky because neither Long John nor his men know Jim's presence in the apple barrel beside them.

Jim, then, tells about the matter to his friends. They are very surprised and quite afraid as well since compared to Long John's men, they are out of number. Nevertheless, they try to be calm, they also make plans to abandon the ship and run to a nearby island. When the ship is reaching an island, a party consisting several persons including Silver and Jim is embarked to it. As the boat the party use is approaching the seashore, Jim jumps overboard and runs to the island though Long John calls him many times to come back. Since he knows that being close to Long John may endanger his life, Jim keeps on running into the island until he meets a man named Ben Gunn.

At first, Jim is very afraid that Ben will do something harmful to him. But, at last, they become good friends. And they start to exchange their stories. Ben says that he used to be a pirate, and he has lived on the island for a long time and never met any one. Jim also tells him about the things that happens to him and his friends. In the end, they can get along well, trust each other, and even Ben promises that he will help Jim help his friends.

After knowing that, Jim has escaped from the party to the island, his friends become more serious about their plan to escape. Then, they finally abandon the ship using the remaining boats they can find. Unfortunately, this turns out to be

a hard escape since Long John's men guarding the ship learn about the plan. The worse is, they start shooting the boats by the time the latter are approaching the island. Nevertheless, doctor Livesey and his friends can successfully land on the island, and there are no lives lost though some boats are hit by the cannon balls from the ship.

Afterwards they start to walk across the wood and find a stockade where they, later, stay. Suddenly, Long John's men who are already on the island attack those in the stockade. They are engaged in a bitter war. Nevertheless, there are no lives lost on doctor Livesey's side.

After the first attack does not succeed, Long John comes to the stockade with a flag of truce and tries to negotiate with doctor Livesey and his men. Long John's effort to negotiate with those in the stockade seem to fail because none of doctor Livesey's friends believes him anymore. Afterwards, Long John says that he will come back to the stockade to attack. And what he says turns to be true since, soon after that, he comes with more people and more weapons. And this time, more people are wounded on both sides.

Jim, who joins with his friends in the stockade after his first meeting with Ben Gunn and after Long John's first attack, is also engaged in the war. Fortunately, he is not wounded at all. After the attack, he stays in the stockade for several time until he is sure that Long John will not come back and have another attack. Once he is sure that the situation is safe enough, he slips, out of the stockade and no body knows about it. He has biscuits, bullets, and pistols in his pockets. He has a plan in his mind and is highly determined to carry out the plan. He is going to take over the Hispaniola from Long John's men by himself.

After walking through the thick wood and using a boat abandoned on the seashore to reach the ship, Jim climbs up onto it. He is very surprised when he meets Israel, one of Long John's the most cruel men, on board. Then, they start to fight, and it lasts for quite a long time. And finally, by the time the dirk thrown by Israel pin Jim's shoulder to the mast, the pistols in Jim's hands go off. And that ends the fight between them since the bullets from the pistols hit Israel to death. And with a choked cry, the latter falls overboard head first into the water.

What happens next is that the tides start to drift the Hispaniola to the island. At that time, Jim tries hard to pluck forth the dirk. Successfully doing so, he began to feel sick, faint, and terrified. The hot blood is running over his back and chest. Gradually, his mind comes back again, and he begins to see a danger to the ship being drifted. Then, he decides to abandon the ship. He jumps overboard. At last, he is off the sea and he starts to walk back to the stockade to tell his friends all about his achievements. Poor Jim, on his way to the stockade, he runs into Long John's men and they capture him and bring him to their camp.

There, he meets his "old friend" Long John Silver. Surprisingly, the latter is very happy to meet Jim again. He is still friendly and warm to Jim. Moreover, he does not let any of his men do any harm things on Jim. And this triggers a bitter argument between Long John and his men. They are even about to start a bitter fight. By then, there are two sides in the camp, namely Long John's and Tom Morgan's – the latter is one of Long John's men. After Long John says that he will do anything to protect Jim's life and always stand on Jim's side, then Jim realizes that Long John is really a good friend to him. Thus, Jim also gives his words that he will always stand on Long John's side, and will always protect him. Both Jim and

Long John understand well about the power of words, and they are fully aware that they must keep their words no matter what it takes. This is clearly pictured in the story by what Jim says to doctor Livesey when the doctor, suddenly, comes to the camp to have check on the wounded men. The doctor, worrying about Jim's life for being close to Long John, asks Jim to run away from the camp and join with his friends in a safe place. But Jim insists that he will stay with Long John because he has given his words to the latter, and he knows that he must keep his words. Furthermore, Silver also says to the doctor not to worry about Jim's life. He has given his words to Jim, and also to the doctor that he will always stands for Jim's life.

On the next day, Long John's group, including Jim, starts their search for the treasure using the map given by the doctor. After a long trip, they finally find the location mentioned on the map as the treasure spot. But after digging the ground, they find nothing but nuts. And this makes John Morgan and his friends mad. Again, Long John and his men argued about the treasure. Then, there is one man from John Morgan's side named Merry who tries to attack Long John. However, Long John shoots him dead before the latter touches Long John's body. Right after Merry falls down on the ground, doctor Livesey, Ben Gunn, and the others come up from the wood surrounding the place with their smoking muskets. And their presence causes John Morgan and his men to run away to any direction they can.

Again, Jim joins with his friends and afterwards, the doctor tells the story of his adventure to Jim and Long John. Apparently, Ben Gunn has discovered the treasure long time ago and has successfully removed it from the original location to

his cave. This means that the map the Silver has is of no use. And this answers Long John's question when he could not find the treasure. The doctor also tells Jim how he meets Ben Gunn, and that for the time being they are staying in Ben's cave. Afterwards, they go back to Ben's cave to take a rest, look after Captain Smollet who was wounded during Long John's second attack, and most of all, to see the treasure.

Unlike Jim and Doctor Livesey, everybody in the doctor's group blames Long John for being cruel to them. On the other hand, they are very grateful to Jim and are very happy to meet him again. There in Ben's cave, everybody finally sees the treasure. They, afterwards, start to sort and pack the treasure and bring it onto the Hispaniola. The treasure-chest contains various kinds of money, coins, jewelry, and other valuable things. Jim is very happy in sorting them. At that time, Long John is allowed his entire liberty, and he once more becomes a warm, and friendly mate for everyone. After stowing all the treasure, and necessities for sailing home, Jim's group start their voyage home.

Their first stop from the treasure island is a seaport in Spanish America. There, after taking a rest and enjoying the place for some time, they have some more men on board. Before they start their voyage, Ben Gunn tells Jim and his friends that Silver is gone. He leaves the ship since his presence will only endanger the life of everybody on board. But that is not all. He has not gone empty-handed. He has cut through a bulk-head unobserved, and has removed one of the sacks of coin worth three or four hundred guineas. Nevertheless, Everybody is all pleased to be so cheaply quit of him.

At last , the voyage ends in Bristol, the place where they started it . All of them are very happy to be home again. They also have an ample share of the treasure , the use of which is according to their nature. Since then, Jim has never heard anything about the formidable seafaring man with one leg, Long John Silver

B. The Internal Analysis of The Novel

No work of literature, including a novel as a work of prose fiction, has no wisdom or beauty of itself. Accordingly, in order to understand and enjoy the novel better, it is important for readers to analyze it by finding out its elements.

The process of analyzing the elements of a novel is carried out by examining them one by one . It is only a way of understanding and enjoying more easily. There is no intention of attempting to investigate it merely on the basis of its elements separately. That is why there is an interdependence of each element so that the novel can only be understood and enjoyed in its entire aspects.

Based on the previous discussion, the writer would like to analyze the novel by investigating the following aspects found in the novel, namely:1) Plot; 2) Character and Characterization; 3) Setting; and 5) Theme.

I. Plot

The word plot is , in fact, a technical term to say about a series of tied together events in a story. Different literary theorists propose different definitions or explanations of plot. Some say that it is a selection of events arranged in time and has causality. According to

Robert Stanton, :

the plot of story is its entire sequence of events. We usually limit the term, however, to include only causally linked events,

that is, events that, that is events that directly cause or result from others events, and cannot be omitted without breaking the line of action.¹

In Webster's plot is the plan or pattern of events or the main story of a literary work (as a novel, play, short story, or poem), comprising the gradual unfolding of causally connected series of motivated incidents.² Thus, plot may be also defined as the arrangement of events to show cause and reveal theme. Most stories do in fact contain causal connections, and may imply thematic connections as well. To conclude, a plot or the structure of story, is the arrangement of tied-together chronological events which have causal and thematic connections.

A plot must have a beginning, middle, and an end. In a beginning, the problem and the characters are exposed, or introduced, followed by a rising action and moves towards a climax, or a major crisis, then moves down in a falling action, and concludes in an end. The writer believe that a more detailed description of a plot can be achieved by using an eight-point analysis. Those points are protagonist (the chief character), prize (the protagonist's goals or objectives), obstacle (the opposing forces), point of attack (the introduction of the problem), complication (temporary hindrances), climax (the point of highest emotional intensity), resolution (the solving of the problem), and theme (the main point of the story).

¹ Robert Stanton, *An introduction to fiction*, By Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc, 1964, page. 14

² Webster's Third New International dictionary. Unabridged encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. 1981, page 1742.

In this case, the writer would like to highlight the prize, namely what the protagonists want or seek. Furthermore, he also consider that the point of attack in the novel is very obvious. Once the conflict has advanced through a series of complication, it reaches the point of the highest emotional intensity, i.e. the climax. At this point, tension is high, and the protagonist and the antagonist are in conflict.

On the basis on the previous discussion, the writer would like to present the plot of the novel in the following discussion. As previously mentioned, it is certainly true that every story must have a beginning. It introduces the reader with the situation in general: usually it introduces the characters, describes their background and places and time of events, and suggests the basic lines of the conflict.

With regard to *Treasure Island*, the beginning explores the characters, mostly main ones, their background and goals, the introduction to the cause of conflict, etc. Firstly, the novel presents Jim's life and his relationship with Captain Flint, how the captain dies, how Jim possess the Captain's oilskin-packet containing treasure map, and how he meets doctor Livesey's friends. Secondly, it presents the process of setting up the voyage by doctor Livesey and his friends, including Jim, the situation of the voyage, and the introduction of the conflict, namely when Jim learns that Long John and his men are planning to take over the ship and the treasure as well.

With regard to the middle parts of the novel, the writer would like to put forward the idea that those parts describe all the troubles in the conflict. There, the incidents of the action are dramatized into dramatically intense

parts. The conflicts in the novel are mostly the ones among the characters. The conflicts start, as mentioned previously, by the time Jim, hiding in an apple barrel, overhears the discussion between Long John and his men about their plans to take over the ship and the treasure. He then tells about the matter to his friends who immediately set up a plan to abandon the ship. The escape is successfully conducted though they are doing so under the attack from Long John's men. The situation is even getting worse when all the character in the story are involved in fights, or even war, such as that between Long John and John Morgan, Jim and Israel, Long John's men and doctor Livesey's ones, etc. Nevertheless, in the end of all those fights, we can see that the protagonists always turnout to be the winner. Up to this point, the story is coming to what so called complication, the situation in which the conflicts are getting more and more intense. The climax of the conflicts takes place when Long John and his men find that the treasure map leads them to the wrong placer, the result of which they cannot find the treasure. This drives Long John's men mad, and led by Merry, they are about to kill Long John and Jim as well. Fortunately, doctor Livesey and his friends come to the place just on the right time. Their presence apparently save Jim's life and Long John's as well since the cruel sea-men immediately run away.

And what happens next is the ending parts of the story. Everybody, including Long John, finally sees the treasure they have been looking for. Apparently, as the doctor says, Ben Gunn discovered the treasure long time ago, and has moved the entire treasure to his cave ever since. And that answers the question why Long John cannot find the treasure though they

follow all the direction on the map. Furthermore, the once more welcome Silver as a friend. And, they sail home together. Though on the way home from the island Jim and his friends learn that Long John Silver escapes from the ship, they are quite relieved since they understand that his escape is intended to preserve the life of the others on board. All characters, at last, get home safe, and they come home with their own shares of treasure.

2. Character and Characterization

Character is an imagined person who inhabits a story. However, a story may happen not only to people but also to elements of nature, such as wind, wave, grass, stone, or even animals which are treated as if they were human. In other words, we can also say that character is the person (or personified creatures) equipped with moral and qualities that are exposed in their words, deeds, and other things found in the writing.

An author may present his characters either directly or indirectly. In direct presentation, he tells the readers about the characters in a straight out way, by exposition or analysis, what his characters are like. This gives the readers advantages since the novel becomes clear and economical. In the indirect presentation, the author tells us about the characters with the action happening in the story; we infer the characters' characteristics based on the way they think or behave.

Though the direct method gives the readers explanation of the character directly and it seems to be very economical, it cannot be used alone in building a story. In order to emotionally convincing, it should be supported

by the indirect one. One should believe in the selfishness of a character and see him acting selfishly.

According to Robert Stanton The term :

Character is commonly used in two ways, it designates the individuals who appear in the story, as in "How many characters are there?", and it refers to the mixture of interests, desires, emotions, and moral principles that makes up each of these individuals, as in "How would you describe his character?" Most stories contain a central character, who is relevant to every event in the story, usually the events cause some change either in him or in our attitude toward him.³

While on the basis of importance, one can distinguish two types of characters, namely main or major and minor characters. Major characters are the most important ones in the story, while the minor ones are those of less important than the major. Nevertheless, they both are important since they make the story more convincing and lifelike.

The characterization, however, should be consistent. It means that it must no behave one way on one occasion, and a different way on another unless there are sufficient reasons for the changes. In other words, a character must be essentially stable or unchanged in his visions and traits from the beginning to the end of the story, and he can only change subject to extreme crisis or reasons happening to him.

Based on the previous discussion, the writer would like to group the characters in treasure Island based on their importance, namely major and

³ Robert Stanton. An introduction to fiction. By Holt, Rinehart and Winston, INC. 1965. page. 17

minor characters, and also introduce some of their characteristics, excluding the physical ones, with the pages containing them.

a. Major Characters

1) Jim Hawkins

He is the only son of his family. His parents are running an inn called Admiral Benbow. He loves his parents very much, and he is always friendly, even towards strangers coming to the inn. He cares everybody, no matter who they are. Besides that, he is brave (p. 28), attentive (60,61), honest (p. 74-76), and he never breaks his promise (p.115,117).

2). Long John Silver

He used to be a leader of a pirate group. As a matter of fact, he is willing to do anything to achieve his goals. Nevertheless, he is a man who always keeps his word. Though he meets Jim for the first time, he knows that Jim is a good person and then he likes and trusts him. In some occasion, he is friendly (p.50,58), cruel (p. 72), smart/cunning(p.52).

3). Doctor Livesey

He has known Jim for quite a long time since he always takes care of the latter's father. He knows that Jim is a good person so that he is willing to protect Jim's life. Furthermore, he trusts Jim more than he trusts any body else in the story. Besides that, he is brave (p.12), helpful (p. 53-55), and he believe in Jim a lot(p.67,78).

b. Minor Characters

1). Ben Gunn

He used to be a member of a pirate group. One day, his group landed on the island known as treasure island. Unfortunately, his friends abandoned him alone on the island. And he has never met anyone else ever since. Jim turns after some time, they become good friends. Basically he is friendly and kind (p. 75), and furthermore, he trusts in Jim (p. 75,115)

2). Mr. Trelawney

He is one of doctor Livesey's friends. He is somewhat excited when he learns that he is going to search for treasure. He is the one who looks for the seamen, and the one who hires Long John Silver as a ship-cook as well. Nevertheless, he is always in rush, (p.42), outspoken (p. 42-43), helpful (p.47,67), optimistic (p. 46).

c). Jim's mother

She loves Jim very much, and she is quite brave (p.29), and not greedy (p.29). After Captain Flint died, she takes the money from the captain's sea-chest, the amount of which equals to that he owes to the inn.

d). Captain Smollet

He is the captain of the Hispaniola. He is the one who dislikes the seamen on board and the goals of the voyage as well. He tells doctor Livesey and his friends about the possibility of conflicts or problems

caused by the seamen and the treasure. But the latter do not pay any attention to what the captain says. As a captain, he is honest and brave (p. 53), smart (p. 53-55).

Nevertheless, there are some other characters mentioned in the story. The writer doesn't put them into the above listing since they are considered minor and flat ones, e.g. Pew (p. 32,63), Bill (p. 15), Tom Redruth (p.47,72), etc.

3. Setting

According to Robert Stanton: the setting of a story is the environment of its events, the immediate world in which they occur, part of the setting is the visible background....⁴ In other words, we can say that setting refers to when and where action occurs, and the condition or total environment, physical, emotional, economic, political, social, and psychological, in which the characters live.

Thus, we can draw a conclusion that setting is basically the point of place and time in which a character's story occurs. It is conditioned by its surroundings and period time.

Certain authors may be very specific and detailed about the setting if he wants to show the effects of a particular period in history or certain conditions on the characters. Thus, when we want to make a story, we must be aware of the close relation between setting and the central idea of the

⁴ Robert Stanton, an introduction to Fiction, by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, INC. 1965, page. 18

story. The general setting may be insignificant; it may not have any special relation to the story other than to serve as background.

As in painting, the background must be in harmony or in conflict with the foreground, that is the character of the story. Beauty, like in music or painting can be achieved by harmony or disharmony. It means that, though there are some conflicts or disharmonies between the setting and the characters, they will still produce beauty in the novel as long as they are skillfully treated.

On the basis of the discussion above, the writer would like to introduce the setting of the novel. Since the story began in a January, most of which happened in the morning and the night, and the time when the story ended is not expressed in the novel, the writer would not like to explore more about the time.

However, there are some places mentioned in the story. And this time, the writer introduces them along with some numbers of page. These are the places in which most of the story takes place. They are:

- a. The "Admiral Benbow" Inn (p. 7,23);
- b. A hamlet near the inn (p. 22);
- c. Dr. Livesey's Hall (p. 44);
- d. Bristol (p.44-45), a dock (p. 48);
- e. A tavern called "Spy-Glass" (p.48);
- f. Hispaniola, the ship (p. 53, 57);
- g. Dr. Livesey's cabin (p.54,80);
- h. An island, know as treasure island (p. 41-44);

- i. The log house (p. 79);
- j. Ben Gunn's cave-house (p. 131-132);
- k. A harbor near Spanish America (p.137).

4. Theme

No matter what kind of a writing work is, it always has a basic idea commonly called a theme. The idea is the controlling one over the whole story. Thus, it functions as the soul of the story. To derive the theme of a story, one must ask what its control purpose is, what view of life it supports, and what aspects in life it reveals: In Webster dictionary Theme: a topic or subject discourse or of written dissertation.⁵

A theme is usually exposed through the interplay of character and plot. It is equivalent to the revelation of human character. Through its picture of specific persons in specific situations, a story will have something to say about the nature of all men or about the relationship of human beings to each other. Thus, the ability to pick the insight which explains the elements in a story and the ability to relate them to each other will enable one to state the theme of the story. Theme exists only when an author has seriously attempted to record life accurately or to reveal some truth about it.

With regard to fiction, the most effective one is that which interprets, honestly and intelligently, some aspects of the human condition. It means that the best fiction is the one which reflects truth about some aspects of man's existence. Thus, the writer would like to convey the idea that theme

⁵ Webster's Third New international dictionary. unabridged. encyclopaedia Britannica, INC.1981.page.2370

must be taken seriously since it is the core or the meaning of the whole story. Actually, the theme itself is the thing the author wants to say or convey to his readers. As previously mentioned, it is the meaning of the whole story. Thus, the readers' task is to find it or values in it. However, when they want to find the meaning of the story, or the theme, they cannot separate elements of the story into individual ones. The elements must be understood in one unity since theme is a kind of composite statement which requires one's comprehension of numerous elements.

Occasionally, the theme of a story is explicitly stated somewhere in the story, either by the author or by one of the characters. Mostly, however, it is stated implicitly.

With regard to the *Treasure Island*, and in line with the above discussion, the writer would like address the discussion on the theme of the novel. The writer considers it is safe to put forward the idea that the novel tells something about "trust" since the beginning to the end though it is implicitly stated.

Generally, the story reflects the human relationship and the situation of which trust can be addressed, built, and maintained among each other, in this case between the young and the adult. After reading the novel and exploring the story, the writer would like to introduce his findings, completed with some numbers of page on which they can be explored. They reflect how people treat/ interact each other and why they do such things. They are as follows :

- a. Some people dislike/ disbelieve others because they consider the latter as bad/ cruel ones (p.115).
- b. Some people are willing to work with others since the former have certain, sometimes hidden, objectives or intention (p. 116)
- c. Some people behave in such a way, a cunning one, in order to conceal their real intention or objectives (p. 116)
- d. Some people don not like those whose ideas are against theirs (p.35).
- e. People trust those who care about others or are helpful, friendly, and attentive (p.115).
- f. People trust those who keep their words and never break the faith/ trust given (p.116)

CHAPTER IV

THE PRESENTATION OF TRUST IN THE NOVEL

Human beings are social creatures. It means that they cannot live without others. They always need helps from the others since there is always interdependency among them. In real life, we can see that we have become dependent upon the others since we are born. And even when people die, they still need others to take care them. In other word, we can say that no human beings can be entirely solitary from birth and survive.

In that case, people must socialize or interact with others living around them. They should try hard to establish and develop harmonious relationships despite differences or contradictions existing in the society. One they succeed in establishing such conditions, then mutual trust will be acquired.

We may, then, come to questions such as, what mutual trust is, and why it is important in human's life. Actually, the word mutual trust has, more or less, the same meaning as the word trust itself. It refers to reliance or resting of one's mind on the integrity, justice, friendship, and other natures another person has. Furthermore, people consider trust as a very important thing in their life since, referring back to the discussion above, one always needs helps from the others. And he will, sometimes easily, get the helps if people trust him. The situation will be on the other way around if there is no trust people have on him. In that case, we can say that being trustless means being helpless. As a result, he lives a very miserable life.

On the basis of such consideration, one is likely willing to do anything so that the others will trust him. Generally, if we want to get trust from the others, we should trust them first since it will encourage them to trust us. And we should be cooperative and

supportive of the others as well. Those principles may come in any forms of behavior, for example, disclosing oneself to someone of interest, reducing threats to someone, giving signs or gestures that we accept and support someone, etc.

Nevertheless, there is an exception to those principles since trusting behavior may not be appropriate. It all depends on the context or situation, and it is only us can decide whether or not we should trust someone. Furthermore, we should not give our complete trust on others as a proverb says "don't put all your eggs in one basket". We never know what the others will do to us or what they will do with the trust given. This kind of situation, which the writer would like to describe, is explicitly pictured in the novel. Some characters trust in some others because the latter seem to be quite trustworthy. Unfortunately, in the end they find that they have trusted the wrong persons. After knowing the fact, there is no longer harmonious relationship among the characters. And the situation is getting worse when they are engaged in a bitter argument which, later, causes a bitter fight. Such a condition sometimes happens in the society as well. As a result, it suffers from social problems.

Furthermore, the process of trusting someone starts when we begin to have an expectancy that we can rely upon one's words, promises, or any of his verbal and written statement – this is also how the characters in *Treasure Island* get, develop, and maintain the trust from the others. Nevertheless, before we begin to trust someone else we must first understand the dynamics of a trusting relationship. Such a relationship works best in developing trust among the people. When others respond with genuine warmth and concern, an individual will usually invest increasingly greater efforts to communicate more accurately and, in turn, respond favorably to the communication of others. The effect of mutual trust on the communication process will be the growth of

mutual confidence and respect, as well as lessening of defensive behavior and suspicion towards the others.

On the basis of the previous discussion, the writer would like to put forward the presentation of trust in *Treasure Island*. The novel talks about how people interact each other, help each other, work with the others, trust each other, and even how they cope with and solve the problems coming up into their interaction. Generally speaking, it is about human relationship in general since we can find any kinds of human interaction in the novel, either explicitly or implicitly.

Among other aspects of human relationship, the writer found in the novel, trust seems to be the most outstanding one. The story explores it from the beginning up to the end of the story. The presentation of trust come in any kinds of forms, explicitly or implicitly, such as within dialogues between the characters, monologue, etc. The writer, then, would like to present several of them particularly those which have strong effects on the story and the characters.

The story begins when an old, rough-faced seaman comes to Jim's inn. His name is Captain Flint. Both Jim and the captain are completely stranger to each other. But at last, they could make a good relationship, and even the captain trusted Jim since the latter is always good to and takes cares of the captain despite his bad behavior to Jim and his Family.

Then, Jim meets several other men, to some of whom he is familiar. They build a good relationship and they trust in Jim a lot. During the relationship, Jim seems to be honest, he respects others' opinion, he always keeps his words. After that, they plan to find the treasure hidden somewhere in an island. They look for seamen to whom they can trust. One of the seaman is Long John Silver. Jim's friends believe in him

completely because he seems very friendly not only to Jim but also to the other seamen and Jim's friends. Up to this point, all the characters have built a good relationship which enables them to build trust to each other.

Unfortunately, there is something bad that takes place. Silver apparently has planned something cruel over the other seamen on the ship, not to mention his own men. Consequently, after Jim and his friends learn about such a plan, they do not trust Silver anymore. They realized that they have trusted the wrong person and, furthermore, they are very angry and upset.

The same situation also occurs in Silver's side. Some of his men apparently do not trust him anymore since he has turned into a very cruel person (e.g. he fights and kills his men). Consequently, in addition to not trusting Silver, his men do not obey the commands he gives, and even some others are trying to fight against him. Generally speaking, at this point, Long John Silver has already broken the trust the others once had in him.

Alone Jim flees to an island. And there he meets a stranger named Ben Gunn. The latter has been living on the island for a long time and never met anybody ever since. Their first meet is quite awkward since Jim is very afraid of him. But at last, they can make good friends. Furthermore, Ben trusts Jim because the latter has been honest and respectful to the former.

Next, Jim helps the other seamen in danger. And after they learn that Jim has endangered himself saving them and taking over the ship hijacked by Silver's men, they trust Jim more.

Unfortunately, when Jim is on his own and not being aware of the situation, Silver's men capture him and bring him to Silver's place. Surprisingly, Silver turns out

to be a good man since he still likes Jim and he does not let any of his men do any harm things to Jim. Furthermore, when a bitter argument comes up between Silver and his men, Jim says that he is on Silver and his men, Jim says that he is on Silver's side and even Silver says that he will save Jim in case anything bad occurs. Both of them give their own promise to save each other's life. Since then, Jim trusts Silver again.

Unlike Jim, his friends still find it difficult to once again trust Silver for what he has done to them even though, he says that he will try hard to be a good friend for every one. At last, Jim's friends are willing to welcome Silver as a friend and they trust him. At the ending parts of the novel we can find that they sail home together on the same ship. They do not put Silver in a cage, as a prisoner, rather they free and treat him like a friend. They finally know that Silver is a man who always keeps his promise, and he has promised to be a good friend. Moreover, he really tries hard to make up his mistakes by making good friends with other seamen.

Based on the aforementioned discussion and with regard to the title of this thesis, the writer would like to put forward that the trust presented in the novel is mainly that between a young man, in this case Jim Hawkins, and several adults, namely doctor Livesey, Long John Silver, Captain Smollet, etc. In other words, we can say that in fact, the novel is about trust between the young and the adult.

Then, how do they get, maintain, and develop the trust among each other? Referring back to the discussion at the beginning of this chapter, and based on the novel itself, we can see that trust is given if there is interaction between, at least, two persons. Furthermore, the nature of the interaction plays a very important role when somebody is trying to decide whether or not he can / will trust someone else. Thus, in order to get one's trust, we must create a certain situation, the ways of which are already discussed

previously, which, in turn, will encourage him com to a consideration that we are trustworthy person.

Having finished exploring the novel for several times, the writer finds some kinds of relationship which enables somebody to get, maintain, and develop the others' trust. The writer would like to start with the situation he finds at the beginning of the novel. On pages 36-45 and 54-58, those picturing discussions among all the characters on several matter in which every character has the right to speak and propose his ideas, he finds a situation in which everybody bases his thought on a notion of equality. Every body believes that they have equal rights to define the relationship. They believe that they are free to exercise control, and the options available to one are also available to the others. In such a relationship, the differences between all characters are minimized.

Nevertheless, such a relationship, in which everything or every matter related to the member's sake is to negotiated with all members of the group, is often very unstable. In the case one member of the group takes an action without negotiating the action with the other members, then the conflicts are likely to occur. In such kind of situation, communication plays a very important role since it is used to maintain equality strictly.

Another kind of situation mostly found in the ending parts of the novel is the one in which all characters allow each other to have some areas of control. In such a situation, each person sometimes becomes the dominant one, and at another times, he becomes a submissive one. On certain kinds of situation/decisions, the characters can agree to equality and concede that each person has the right to control, suggest, and direct. Furthermore, each person is not required to be totally flexible. He can have his own limits of what is tolerable, on the condition that he does it in a way that does not

threaten the others. Similar situation is shown in the story when Jim, without telling or negotiating his plans to his friends previously, flees away to an island in order to save his own life despite the danger he might encounter. However, all members of the group can still agree that they must be symmetrical when they must decide major decisions, e.g. planning escapes from the hijacked ship, fighting Silver and his men, etc.

With regard to the situations discussed earlier, the writer finds that there are crucial elements of trust existing in the novel. They are openness and sharing among each other which are, later, followed by acceptance, support, and cooperative intentions. Openness is the sharing of information, ideas, thoughts, feelings, and reactions to the issue of the group pursuing. In the story, this is explored several times, for example, when Jim and his friends discuss about the treasure and their plans on it, when Jim tells his friends about Silver's plan to hijack the ship and the treasure, and also when Captain Smollet says his opinion about Silver and his men to Jim's friends. Sharing is the offering of your materials and resources to others in order to help them move the group toward goal accomplishment. This happens, for example, when Jim gives a treasure map to his friends, and when Ben Gunn gives his boat to Jim. Acceptance is the communication of high regard for another person and his contribution to the group's work. The picture of such a situation is that when Jim's friends welcome Silver as their friend, and when Ben Gunn welcomes Jim as his friend though they have never met before. Support is the communication to another person that we recognize his strength and believe that she has the capabilities he needs to manage productively the situation he is in. It happens when Jim and Silver exchange promise that they will keep their words and help each other, and when doctor Livesey comes to Jim after Jim's father passed away. Cooperative intentions are the expectations that we

are going to behave cooperatively and that every group member will also cooperate in achieving the group's goals. We can find such situations when Jim and his friends discuss about the search on the treasure. At that time, everybody agrees to do their jobs. And also when they are talking a plan to abandon the ship hijacked by Silver

Generally speaking, cooperative group activities require openness and sharing which are supported by the expression of acceptance, support, and cooperative intentions in the group. Nevertheless, accepting and supporting the contributions of other group members do not mean that we agree with everything the others say. We can express acceptance and support to the others to show that we have, as previously mentioned, openness and sharing, and at the same time express different ideas and opposing our points of view. However, one should be mature enough to be engaged in such a situation. Moreover, one should be aware that actually each member of the group has equal rights, even for having different ideas or points of view. This is an important point in getting, building, and maintaining trust from the others. Moreover, those mentioned above are the things Jim Hawkins and his friends, and even Long John Silver, carry out in order to get the other's trust.

CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

Chapter V contains conclusions and suggestions of the study. There are a number of conclusions as well as suggestions for the readers dealing with the study. Generally speaking, the former presents all the things previously discussed in the thesis, such as, literature, human relation, trust, etc. While the latter are provided by the writer based upon the discussion of the thesis.

A. Conclusions

On the basis of the entire discussion or analysis on the previous chapters, the writer formulates the following conclusions.

A novel is one form of literary works which can help readers see a description of the others' life. It describes human's life as if it were real. The pictures described in the novel are certainly not different from the reality. Treasure Island provides the readers with pictures of human relationship which are easily found in our daily life. Thus, when we read the novel, it seems that we are looking at some other people interacting each other since the novel clearly presents the aspects of human relationship and interaction.

Apparently, there are many problems and things to handle when we interact with the others. From the novel we can see that, usually, differences take place in the society. Such things can cause problems and conflicts as well if they are not carefully handled or worked out. Furthermore, when people successfully work out the differences they have, they will live together harmoniously. Such situation is presented several times in the novel, for example, Jim and doctor

Livesey successfully handle their differences in any aspects of their life, though they are of different age, so that they can live and work together.

The novel also shows that no human beings can be entirely solitary in their lives. Everyone needs the others in whatever situation they are. Thus, people should help each other in order to achieve a decent life, and they should pay respect to the others as well. We can also say that people should not put their power over the others since doing so will only ruin the relationship and lead to conflicts. In this case, self-adjustment to the society plays a very important role in building a harmonious life.

Among the aspects of life found in the novel, the writer considers that trust plays the biggest portion in the novel, or, he would rather say, in human relationship. Trust should be present within any kinds of relationship among people if they wish to have a harmonious life with the others. And this applies to that between the young and the adult as well. The keys to a good relationship between the young and the adult are, as the novel presents, being respectful towards the others, have others' trust, willingness to help and not interfere others' life. The novel also presents a notion of equal right and mutual understanding between the young and the adult.

Moreover, the novel presents that trust will easily grow in a relationship in which each member has warm and friendly communication to each other, acknowledges equal rights, respects the others, and if each member trusts the others as well. In other words, we should treat the others the way we want them to treat us, or in this case, we should trust the others the way we want them to trust us.

Nevertheless, trusting somebody is not as simple as saying it since doing so takes a deep consideration.

Trust is very important in our life. When we have the others' trust, then we can have their helps as well. On the other hand, if no body trusts us, then we will become helpless. Trust becomes a very important thing in our life by the time we realize that we always need helps, or even the presence of the others in any situation what so ever. As the novel puts forward, the characters get the trust from the others by being honest to the others, keeping their words or promises no matter the consequences are, helping those in need, being friendly, etc. We can see Jim Hawkins, for example . H is an honest, friendly boy , and he always helps anybody in need. And, the most important thing of all, he never breaks his promise he gives to anybody though its consequences may endanger his life. As a result, everybody, young and adult, like him, and even put their trust in him. As for Jim, having the others' trust means that he must preserve it. He realizes that he should not do anything which, in turn, will make the others turn their back on him and not trust him anymore.

Writer have criticism to trust in the novel. As believer to God, trust is part of religion and moral education. In other word, trust is part of sign of God fearing. God fearing will materialized in *ihsan* (احسان) mean to beautify or treat well (deed, attitude and behavior)

In connection with "trust" in the novel *Treasure Island*, those are kindness of trust who concrete of Characters such as Jim Hawkins, Long John Silver, Doctor Livesey, etc.

As a believer, trust is a form of honesty, and one of the noblest qualities in individuals and groups. Trust leads to goodness, and to this effect Islam considers it among the traits of true believers.

Writer has opinion that truth or Rightness will be win, like God call in the Koran Al-Isra': 8

وقل جاء الحق وزهق الباطل ان الباطل كان زهوقا

“Say the truth comes and the wrong destroyed. Really the wrong will be destroyed”.

B. Suggestions

This study proves that reading a novel is beneficial. It is not only conducted to have fun but also to get some lessons about life as well. Several things the writer suggests the readers to do before reading a novel are as follows.

Before reading a novel, try to look for its theme. It is the way to see whether or not the novel is interesting and worth reading.

As the messages of a novel are mostly hidden and integrated with the plot, often the readers are not aware of the former's presence. Therefore, the readers should think critically to find out the messages of the novel. Thinking critically enables the readers to get double benefits of reading a novel. First, they can have fun, and the second they can see the messages.

After having the messages of the story, the readers should learn them, and try to apply them in the readers' life. For example, after reading Treasure Island, the readers should be aware of the do's and don'ts in human relationship, particularly those related to getting, and maintaining the trust from the others.

Since we cannot be solitary, or in other words, we always need the others, we must make a good relationship with everybody. Differences may appear, but we should try to work them out. Otherwise, they will trigger serious problems and conflicts. There are many ways presented in the novel how to be in a good term with everybody around us, one of which is not to put the power we have over the others, or not to control the others' life.

Trust is a very important thing in our life. People are willing to do anything to have the others' trust. But the best ways of getting the trust from the others are, as the novel proposes, by being honest, helpful, friendly, keeping our promises and trusting the others as well. Once we have the others' trust, we should try hard to preserve it, and not do anything which, in turn, will make the others consider us untrustworthy.

Furthermore, we should show to those whom we wish to have trust in us that we accept and support them. In addition to that, we must be cooperative and supportive of them as well. Above all, as Jim Hawkins always does, do not break the promises we have made or given to the others, no matter the consequences we will face.

Moral education such as trust, honesty, and soon, is the part of belief of God. Believers who has fearing God, he will to do good as well as Ahlaq al-karimah. As implementation of fearing God is such as argumentation of Koran, al-baqarah : 177.

Also God command to do good, such as argumentation of Koran (II : 195)

واحسنوا ۚ ان الله يحب المحسنين

“.....to do good, because in truth God loves peoples who to do good”

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