

Chapter III

Jim Hawkins and David Balfour's Success in Overcoming Their Obstacles

Both main characters, Jim Hawkins and David Balfour, are always kept in their own world of innocence. Jim is a six-year-old boy and the only child in the family. His parents always keep on protecting him and caring for him. Due to his young age, he never leaves his birthplace and never gets to know the outer world. David, on the other hand, is not **as** young **as** Jim is. He is a seventeen-year-old boy but he, too, lacks of experience in life. Similar to Jim, David never leaves his birthplace and is the only child in the family. **As** soon **as** these two boys jump down into a new society, they have to face many obstacles and adversaries that threaten their lives. Therefore, it is a **surprise** that, in the end of their escapades, both of them manage to overcome their obstacles and adversaries.

The writer of this thesis divides this chapter into two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter deals mainly with recognizing Jim and David's character traits. The purpose of this subchapter is to emphasize the fact that both Jim and David, young as they may seem, have their **own** characteristics that will determine their actions in dealing with their obstacles and adversaries. The next sub-chapter is the analysis of Jim and David's ways of dealing with their obstacles and adversaries. In this subchapter, the writer of this thesis conducts the study on how Jim and David finally meet the accomplishment of their goals, despite their lack of experience in dealing with difficult things. In conclusion, the first sub-chapter then becomes the basis of the next sub-chapter since by showing the main characters' characteristics, the problem on how they are able to deal with their obstacles can be clearly seen and understood.

3.1 Jim and David's Characteristics

As it has been mentioned before, Jim and David are both left almost alone in the world. Though, literally Jim still has his mother, his mother does not seem to play a bigger role in the novel, Treasure Island. Alone in the world and being offered a journey of a life-time, both of them welcome the first offer to escape from their secluded world. Yet, although both characters have experienced the same things, they also have different personalities. What Jim considers **as** a good decision may differ from David. Each of them has their **own** personalities and characteristics. Therefore, it is unlikely to consider them to have the same characteristics, although in some ways, they have the same characteristics. To study their characteristics is very important since by knowing their

character traits well, the writer of this thesis can easily understand their motives for taking certain actions.

The writer of this thesis divides this sub-chapter into three sections. The first section deals with the analysis of Jim's characteristics, whereas the next section deals with David's characteristics. The final section talks about the comparison between Jim and David's characteristics and not forget to mention, the compared analysis regarding both the main characters' characteristics. In this section, the writer of this thesis uses her main theory namely the literary theory, especially the theory of characterization. In certain occasions, the writer of this thesis also uses the supporting theory from Carl Rogers.

3.1.1 Jim Hawkins's Characteristics

According to the critic, "Jim Hawkins as the first personal point of view contributes immediacy to the improbable of adventure of an honorable young Scott involved with Caribbean buccaneers" (Shapira 75). From that critic's opinion, it may be concluded that since Jim is the first personal point of view in the story or the narrator, it is easier to understand Jim's character traits, motives and reasons for taking certain actions. Moreover, according to the theory of characterization, as the major character in the story, Jim has "more complex personalities and is characterized in more subtle ways, and develops during the course of a novel" (Martin 19-20). Therefore, using the method of revealing the characterization, the characteristics of Jim may prove to be beneficial in acknowledging his inexperience in life.

Jim may be young when he starts his adventure, yet even in that age, Jim does not fail to show his aptitude in dealing with problems. He is a smart and decisive boy. He can

make good decision without having to have a prolonged doubt. For one occasion, Jim and his mother return to their inn, after the death of Billy Bones with not one neighbor to accompany them. Jim's mother is too absorbed in her greediness counting the money that they find in Billy Bones's chest that she is not aware that the buccaneers are coming near them. Jim, however, is aware of the danger that is lurking behind them hurriedly warns his mother to be quick with her doings. Fortunately, in the crucial moments, Jim decides to get out of the house: "Mother, take the whole and let's be going; for I was sure the bolted door must have seemed suspicious...." and leaves the buccaneers to ransack an empty house (24). Jim's decision probably is the only thing that saves them both from the cruelty of the buccaneers since soon after the event is over, "the house is in such a state of smash" (33). Therefore, from this incident, it is obvious that the only thing that saves Jim and his mother from the buccaneers is Jim's decision. Without Jim's order, they may still be inside the house and found by the buccaneers. Apparently, Jim who agrees to return to the inn with his mother, has little knowledge of how cruel the buccaneers could be. Fortunately, Jim is a smart boy since he dares to make such a quick decision, which later saves him and his mother.

Treasure Island is a novel with a simple pattern developed in his later work, which is "morality". It is about the good men who put down the bad men (Cooper 36).

Therefore, the moment Jim is stooped inside the apple barrel, where he hears the plan of **Long** John Silver to proclaim mutiny and seize the treasure, is the moment Jim realizes that this is the war between the good and the bad. Surprisingly, Jim gives little doubt about what his action should be. Without hesitation, he straightly goes to Dr. Livesey to tell him about Silver's plan.

So much I was, almost a dream, for I had not yet recovered from the horrid fear of a minute or two before...; but as soon as I was near enough to speak and not be overheard, I broke out immediately: "Doctor, let me speak Get the captain and the squire down to the cabin and them make some pretence to send for me. I have terrible news." (73-5).

Jim's decision to tell the doctor and the rest of the men is inevitably wise. He does not go straightly and says out loud about Silver's plan. He does not wait long enough for Silver to manage to get his plan well done. Instead, Jim has thought about what action he should take to announce Silver's treachery without alarming the person. Here, the writer of this thesis sees vividly how Jim has proven his aptitude and his ability in making good decision of his action.

Jim is a courageous **boy**, despite his young age, which is quite a surprise since he has never experienced a life-threatening experience before. Again, not once does he show his hesitation in fighting against his enemy. From beginning, the writer of this thesis **has** seen his courage, even before he starts his journey to the island. In dealing with Billy Bones, who has successfully frightened the whole neighborhood, Jim shows little fear and he is more afraid of his imagination of the Blind Pew than Billy Bones in the flesh himself. Jim also shows little fear when he and his mother return to the inn to collect their belongings, which probably due to his ignorance of the buccaneers' malicious nature. Moreover, when Jim is offered to go to the island, Jim without hesitation at all agrees **to** go **and** even gets excited with the prospect of going to a ship and get the treasure.

Jim's courage is clearly seen after he hears the plan of mutiny in the apple barrel. He, of course, is afraid with the prospect of having almost more than half of the ship crew

against the captain, the doctor and the squire. Yet, he manages to overcome his fear and thinks clearly on what he should do. Like what a critics once says, Jim Hawkins in Treasure Island is also be considered **as** “a reasonable, brave person” (Shapira 35). Jim has proved his bravery when in the next occasion, he and his friends must face the attack of the buccaneers. Jim has never experienced a real battle before, yet what he shows during the battle proves to be unusual since he does not hesitate at all to fight back, even though he does not how to use the weapon. The prospect of dying has never occurred to his head and instead of crying helplessly in the corner of the round house, he has courageously offered to give immediate hand. Moreover, when they cannot hold any longer and the enemy are getting very near, Jim does not afraid to fight the enemy using the weapon. He is as courageous as the others when it comes to fighting the enemies.

However, although Jim is an aptitude and decisive boy, also courageous, he is not a good judge of characters. In his birthplace, he uses to meet ordinary people, people without complexities and who possesses no meaningful ambition in their life, people like his father and mother. As a result, Jim thinks that the people he meets also have the typical characteristics. He is too trustful and has no single clue on how to see a man's personality. Jim **has** little idea that he is now facing different kinds of people, people who are in the least similar to the ones he usually knows. One of the incidents that proves Jim's little knowledge of a person's character is when Jim meets for the first time Long John Silver and Captain Smollett.

After receiving a letter to meet the squire and the doctor in Bristol, Jim learns that the squire **has** already provided them a ship, a captain, ship-crew, and even the cook. However, Jim then knows that Captain Smollett, the captain that has been assigned to lead

the ship, does not agree to the squire's choice. He believes that Long John Silver and the crews cannot be trusted. Captain Smollett expresses his disagreement by saying, "...I believe even at the risk of offence. I [do] not like this cruise; I [do] not like the men; and I [do] not like my officers. That's short and sweet" (54). Jim himself thinks that the captain is mistaken. He believes that Long John Silver, whom the captain does not agree to, is not a bad person. Jim describes Long John Silver as a man who seems to be in "the most cheerful spirits, whistling **as** he [moves] about among the tables, with a merry word..." (48). Not once, Jim connects Long John Silver as the man who is feared by Billy Bones because all he can see in Long John Silver is his merry face instead of a cruel and sly one. Jim is only aware that Long John Silver is an ex-seaman, who in his spare time manages his tavern, and he expresses his judgment by saying, "But one look at the man [is] before me [is] enough. I [have] seen the captain, and Black Dog, and the blind man Pew, and I [think] I [know] what [is] like- a very different creature, from this clean and pleasant tempered landlord (49). Whereas, later **on**, Jim realizes that Long John Silver is the leader of the mutiny in the ship. Therefore, the writer of this thesis deduces that Jim is a not a good judge of a person character. Like judging a book, he sees a person's personality only by the cover. He sees Long John Silver's merry face and directly assumed that he is a kind man, whereas, on the contrary, having heard Captain Smollett's curt judgment, he assumes right away that the captain is arrogant and nothing else but kind. It is for this reason, the writer of this thesis concludes that in dealing with other people, Jim **has** shown his lack of experiences in judging their characters.

Even though he lives on the shore, Jim for example, **has** never seen real ship and met working seamen:

Though I had lived by the shore all my life, I seemed never to have been near the sea till then. The smell of **tar** and salt was something new. I saw the most wonderful figure-heads, that had all been far over the ocean. I saw, besides, many old sailors, with rings in their ears, and whiskers curled in ringlets, and tarry pigtails, and their swaggering, clumsy sea-walk; and if I have seen **as** many kings or archbishop I could not have been more delighted... I set off, overjoyed at this opportunity to see some more of the ships and seamen. (46-9).

That Jim is delighted and enthusiastic in seeing the seamen and the ships is obviously shown in this passage. From Jim's enthusiasm, the writer of this thesis concludes that Jim is ignorant about the subject that is actually very close to him. As the son of an inn-keeper for the seamen, the notion that Jim **has** never **known** ships and seamen is a bit outrageous. The fact that he **has** little knowledge of seamen and their lives, though he lives near them all **his** life is quite difficult to understand. **As a** result, the writer of this thesis concludes that seeing the seaman and the ship is Jim's first experience in the 'outer world'. The offer from the squire to take Jim to the Treasure Island becomes Jim's first stride to leave his birthplace and Jim, without essential knowledge, prepares himself to **see** more of this 'outer world'.

Due to living in a solitude society, Jim is barely able to learn new things. In going through his life, Jim always meets the same people and does the same things. Jim has never, not even once, left his birthplace to go to different places. His inability to go to different places **makes** him oblivious to the other places in the world. Therefore, it comes **as** no surprise when the moment Jim steps on the island, he “[**feels**] for the first time the joy of exploration” (85). His joy of exploration is, of course, quite understandable since

Jim has never been to any different place for his whole life. From this, it can be understood that Jim is an ignorant boy. Yet, his ignorance can also be attributable to his young age and lack of knowledge about other things in life.

Finally, though Jim is a courageous boy who gives no hesitation at all in doing his actions, the writer of this thesis assumes that Jim is a naive boy. For such a young boy with no knowledge whatsoever about the outer world, agrees to go to a strange island, Jim is certainly too naive. He is equipped with no understanding at all about the place he is going to visit, such people whom he is never acquainted before and the problems he **has** to face. Seeing his journey to the island from a boy's perspective, he welcomes this with childish excitement and leaves the adults to deal with the matters. He has no idea how dangerous the journey could be. All he can **think** of is the realization that “[he] [is] going to sea [him]self; to sea in a schooner, with a piping boatswain, and pigtailed singing men; to sea bound for unknown island, and to seek for buried treasure. (47).

Jim is **too** naive to understand such evil nature a man *can* possess. Silver, he **sees** him **as** a nice and merry man, not knowing that he is the most wicked among the lot. Jim is also too naive to understand that the place he is going is not like the place he lives before. He lacks of knowledge of the new place and the people. He is always kept in his **own** world of comfort without the least notion on the outer world. He has never left his birthplace and been somewhere else. He has never met other people except the people from his origin. Therefore, Jim does not know what other people or what other surrounding be like. However, Jim has proved that, despite his ignorance and naivety, he is a boy with good character traits. He is able to make a quick and smart decision during crucial moment. He is aware of what he is supposed to do. Moreover, in facing the life

and death situation, Jim has also proved to be a courageous boy by joining the fight against the buccaneers.

3.1.2 David Balfour's Characteristics

In Kidnapped, David Balfour plays a great role since the story uses David's personal point of view and he as the narrator of the story. Another character, besides David, who also plays another important role, is Alan Breck. Yet, in the story, Alan Breck is only functioned as a supporting character. Therefore, as the major character, David Balfour, according to the critic, is a "complex, completely rounded and fully individualized character" (Hannah 47). To understand more about David's characteristics, the writer of this thesis uses the method of characterization in order to study David's character traits with the intention to get a deeper comprehension.

David Balfour, being an orphan, **has** no idea of what he is going to do for his future. Seventeen years old and no experiences whatsoever, he has never gone to another place and never known other place that will welcome **him** like his birthplace, Essendean. Responding to the question of the minister of Essendean on what David will do for his future after the death of his parents, David says, "...Essendean is a good place indeed and I have been very happy there; but then I have never been anywhere else. My father and mother, since they are both dead, I shall be no nearer to in Essendean... ;and ,to speak the truth, if I thought I had a chance to better myself where I was going I would go with a good will" (13). From David's answer, the writer of this thesis concludes that however little experience David has, the fact that he should go to different place does not deter him at all. It is true that David is a boy with little knowledge of the 'outer world'. He **has**

never left his birthplace, not even once. As a result, when he has to leave Essendean, he has no idea of where to go, not until Mr. Campbell, the minister tells him exactly where he should go.

Therefore, since David has never been anywhere else besides his birthplace, it is not a surprise to know that David lacks of knowledge about other places. David rejoices at the sight of “all the country fall away before [him] down to the **sea**; ..the city of Edinburgh smoking like a kiln.” (17). Seventeen years and not has not even once seen the city of Edinburgh makes David ignorant. The fact that he has never been to Edinburgh and to other places besides that convinces the writer of **this** thesis that David is indeed ignorant. Yet, despite his not knowing of other places, David welcomes the idea of leaving Essendean and goes to somewhere else. He is not afraid of loosing his ways or getting himself in trouble like what the Minister fears of. Therefore, the writer of **this** thesis concludes that David, despite his ignorance is a brave boy. To welcome the idea to go to strange places alone, without companion, whereas actually he **has** never been anywhere else in his whole life shows a strand of courage.

However, his ignorance about other places proves to be **a** great obstacle since when one occasion he is shipwrecked and cast in **a** small island called **Earraid**, he **has** no idea on what to do to get himself out of the island. For days, he is suffering in the island with no shelter and no food, except shellfish. If only David knows that he does not need to **go** through such painful experiences since the small island actually is not far from the main island and he can just cross it soon after the tide is out:

At that I [turn] tail upon their boat (where my adviser [has] once more begun to tee-hee with laughter), [leap] back the way I [have] come, from one stone **to**

another, and set off running across the isle **as** I [have] never run before. In about half hour I [come] out upon the shores of the creek; and sure enough, it [is] shrunk into a little trickle of water, through which I [dash], not above my knees, and [land] with a shout on the main island. (103).

Therefore, from this incident, the writer of this thesis concludes that David, who always lives on the land which **is** barely surrounded **with** water, has never **known** about the tide and such things like that. A sea-bred boy will not have stayed a day on Earraid, which is only what they call a tidal islet **(103)**. David's lack of knowledge **has** certainly caused him into trouble, yet this foolishness of David **can** be perfectly understood since David has never taught about things that do not exist in **his** birthplace. Therefore, it is not a surprise that David does not know how to solve his problems.

David, due **to** his good upbringing, possesses a good manner in **him**. He is also well educated. The fact that he is always surrounded by good people, like his parents and the minister, Mr. Campbell, also adds to his good manner. From these good people, David is taught to be nice and show respect to everybody. Like what Mr. Campbell says to David before his journey, "Be soople, Davie, in things immaterial...show yourself as nice, as circumspect, **as** quick at the conception, and slow of speech as any. As for the laird-remember he is the laird; honour to whom honour". Responding to Mr. Campbell's advice, David promises that he will "try to make it so" (15). From this statement, it is obvious that David **has** a good education and **good** upbringing. Therefore, on his journey, David carries this good upbringing with him. Hence, he assumes that other people are also like Mr. Campbell, good and sincere. Little does he know that not all people are like **Mr. Campbell**. There are also treacherous, wicked and egoistic people.

Since David is brought up by good people and taught good deeds, David is also taught to respect himself highly, in other words to possess a sense of pride in him. “It [will] in the first place perhaps be better to call it self-respect” is what Donald Hannah says in his criticism (49). David shows his strong sense of pride explicitly when he encounters the man who lives in the House of Sham, who turns out to be his uncle. Uncle Ebenezer is suspicious at David’s coming and suspects that David is asking for his favors. Yet, being a boy with full of dignity, David refuses such notion and says, “...I [do] indulge the hope that they [may] help me in my life. But I am no beggar; I look for no favors at your hands, and I want none that *are* not freely given....”(24). Then again, when uncle Ebenezer shows his distrust to David and fears **that** David will steal some money, David firmly states that, “...I do not value your favor at a boddle’s purchase. I [am] brought up to have a good conceit of myself, and if you [are] all the uncle, and all the family, I [have] in the world ten times over, I [won’t] buy your liking at such prices” (29). Therefore, from his statements, the writer of this thesis concludes that in his relationship with others, David holds his self-respect highly and is easily offended by any kind of remark that offended his circumstances.

Yet, though David shows himself as a self-respect boy with good upbringing, David is a naive **boy** who does not understand the diabolic side of a man. He has no idea on how to deal with such wickedness that his uncle **has**. Having considered his uncle **as** his only relative, David forgets the previous impression he gets about the House of **Shaws**. His first strong will to prove, that what other people think about the House of Shaws are wrong, has faded **as** soon **as** he stepped into the house. He just forgets the carter’s warning about the House of Shaws, which says “...it’s nane of my affairs; but ye seem a

decent-spoken lad and if ye'll take a word from me, ye'll keep clear of the Shaws" (19). David also forgets the strange woman's remark, which says, "Blood built it; blood stooped the building of it; blood shall bring it down.black, black be their fall!" (19-20). All David can think of was the fact that he has an uncle whom he has never met for his whole life. Therefore, when uncle Ebenezer tells David that he is his "bornuncle" and David is his "born nephew", David is moved and he forgets all the things that he has heard before. In this sentimental moment, David thinks, "If I [have]been some years younger, what with shame, weariness and disappointment, I believe I [have] burst into tears" (24). At this moment, David **has** completely forgotten the warning of the carter and the ugly remark said by the strange woman. Therefore, the writer of **this** thesis then concludes that David's happiness in finally meeting his uncle has blinded his mind about the previous warning about his uncle's real nature. Having considered the man he meets **as** blood relative, David never gives a thought that his uncle may not be the kind of man he imagines before. David **has** given up the warningremarks to the gentleness in **his** heart. Having **grown** up in gentle surrounding, David's previous idea of **his** uncle is completely removed.

Though he **has** never experienced a battle before and using real weapon before, David has proved that he is a courageous boy.He helps AlanBreck, a rescued Highlands who stays in the Covenant Brigs, to fight for the Seamen who aim for Alan's gold. With Alan's assistance, David learns the **art** of battle short in time. Alan plans the whole defense and David only follows them. David, equipped with little knowledge or experience of how to **fight** with weapon has done the fighting surprisingly courageous:

I [have] never fired with a pistol in my life, and not often with a gun; far less against a fellow-creature. But it [is] now or never; and just as they [swing] the yard, I cried out, "Take that!" and shot through the midst..I [have] not time to think if I [am] frightened; but now, when all [is] still again, my mind [runs] upon nothing else. (71-2)

That David is scared is without a doubt, who would not be, facing the whole eager buccaneers with only a person to protect you. Yet, here David has proved his courage despite his earlier fear of getting killed in the fight. Therefore, the writer of this thesis concludes that David is a courageous boy though at first, he has no experiences at all on how to fight the buccaneers and only equipped with quick order from Alan.

Although David is a seventeen-year-old boy and is well educated, he is a naive boy. For one thing, David is equipped with little knowledge about other people and other places, which makes him **look** naive compares to the experience that he **has** to endure. David also trusts people easily, which always gets him into trouble. He trusts his uncle and considers him, romantically **as** a long lost relative that will save him. Unfortunately, it does not happen that **way**. In fact, his uncle behaves **as** if he does not want to acknowledge David **as** his relative. He is suspicious of him and he fears that David may come to him only to ask for money. The realization that his uncle is a wicked man, unfortunately, comes too late. By the time David realizes that, he is on his way of being murdered. He is told by his uncle to get a chest full of money from the second floor. It turns out that the second **floor** of the house is vulnerable and dangerous to be ascended. Only then does David realize that his uncle means to kill him by letting him ascend the vulnerable stairs with a hope that he will fall miserably and is found dead in the morning:

The stairs [have] been carried no higher: to set a stranger mounting it in the darkness [is] to send him straight to his death; and the mere thought of the peril in which I might have stood, and the dreadful height I might have fallen from, [brings] out sweat upon my body and [relaxes] my joints. (35).

From that moment, David realizes what his uncle will dare to do the vicious act just to get rid of him: -- there [is] no doubt about my uncle's enmity; there [is] no doubt I carried my life in my hand, and he [will] leave no stone unturned that he [may] compass my destruction" (38). Yet, due to his lack of experience and his naivety, David cannot predict that his uncle will **try** for the second attempt after the first attempt has failed.

He is taken to "some place of shipping" and is mesmerized by the sight of the ships. By then, David forgets about his determination to be more careful with his uncle. Therefore, when his uncle tells David to get a closer look at the ships, David complies and leaves **his** uncle with his mischief:

For though I [have] promised myself not to let my kinsman out of sight, I [is] both **so** impatient for a nearer look of the **sea**, and **so** sickened by the closeness of the room, that when he [tell] me to 'run downstairs and play myself awhile', I [is] fool enough to take him at his word". (45).

Because of his unknowing of man's evil nature and his naivety, he is kidnapped and is about to be sold **as** a slave. Consequently, the writer of this thesis concludes that David, being raised in a good society, never knows that there is such wickedness inside a man's heart. David is too naive to believe that his uncle will protect and welcome him. The people he meets on his way to the House of Shaws, has given David many indications about his uncle's wickedness, yet he forgets their warnings. He **has** also realized that his

uncle attempts to murder him. Again, because of his naivety for such wickedness, not to mention his negligence, he has put his life in danger by letting himself be kidnapped and taken to be sold as a slave.

3.1.3 A Comparison of Jim and David's Characteristics

To find the comparison of Jim and David's characteristics is to find the similarity and differences of both characteristics. As major characters, Jim and David are both indulged to experience great journeys. Interestingly, both of them in facing their adventure are equipped with little knowledge about the other places and the people. As a result, their ignorance of other places and people sometimes becomes their big obstacles. Jim and David are both ignorant of the outer world. Jim has never been to other places except his inn and his neighborhood. David, on the other hand, has lived in lowlands for all his life, still, he has never, not even once, seen the city of Edinburgh, let alone admiring the blue sea. David even does not know the important knowledge about the sea and the island since he is raised in the lowlands.

In trying to accommodate the new societies, Jim and David both find some difficulties. Therefore, when Jim and David have the chance to leave their birthplace, Jim and David see things that they have hardly ever seen before. The idea of leaving their birthplace and heading to another place delighted them. David, on the other hand, **has** lived in lowlands for all his life, still, he **has** never, not even once, seen the city of Edinburgh, let alone admiring the blue sea. David even does not know the important knowledge about the sea and the island since he is raised in the lowlands. Therefore, it can be concluded that leaving their birthplace is their first chance of really seeing another

world and both boys welcome the feeling of exhilaration in taking their first step to the completely different world, which is shown explicitly in their enthusiasm and joy. Setting out to another world and with little experience in life, make both boys vulnerable, especially when dealing with other people. Jim and David have never met new acquaintance, except their parents and neighbors. Therefore, on their journey to the 'outer world', they meet for the first time different kinds of people. They consider every person they meet on their way to their destination is the same as the people they used to know. Both Jim and David are too trustful to other people. Jim believes only in what he sees. He sees that Long John Silver is a merry man; hence, he never questions his real characteristics. David is moved when he sees his uncle for the first time and then completely forgets the previous warning about his uncle's character. Therefore, it can be concluded that both characters are indeed naive when it comes to their relationship with other people.

Both Jim and David have shown that they are courageous boy. Although they do not know a single thing about fighting and using weapons, they dare to do so to defend their lives. Jim has shown his courage ever since from his meeting with Billy Bones. He shows no fear at all at the seaman who in fact has frightened the whole neighborhood. Moreover, he shows his great courage when he and his friends defend their roundhouse from the buccaneers. He does not show any hesitation at all to fight the enemy. David too has shown his courage when he is asked by Alan to help him fight against the greedy seamen. David has never used a weapon before and he is really afraid to fight the enemy, but in the end, he too has shown his great courage for daring to fight the enemy. Therefore, it can be concluded that both boys are courageous boys.

Regarding their difference which is mainly focused on their upbringing. David has a more successful schooling than Jim has. David is taught well by the minister of the village. He is taught to behave himself and respect others. From his parents, he is taught to hold his pride high since his pride is the only possession he ever has. As a result, David is a boy with good manners and a strong sense of pride. Therefore, when it comes to manner and education, David is more superior than Jim since David, obviously is taught well. Another factor that makes David more superior to Jim that is when it comes to manner and education is the age. Jim, since he is a lot younger than David, may not yet be taught about manner and others, whereas, David is old enough to understand to use appropriate manner in the society.

Consequently, the writer of **this** thesis concludes that both Jim and David are indeed naive. They have never been in other societies and they have no idea on how to deal with other people **as** well. Since they have never endured difficult situations, Jim and David more or less do not know what to do. Still, both boys have their **own** characteristics, which differed from one another.

3.2 Jim and David's Success in Overcoming Their Obstacles

Jim and David have to endure many difficulties before they finally get their goals. Jim, for example, has to fight against the mutineers led by Long John Silver. In fighting against the buccaneers, he has to deal with many other obstacles. David, also has to face many problems that get in the way of **his** goal. Yet, no matter how difficult their problems are, they finally manage to get their goals. In **this** Subchapter, before the writer of this thesis analyzes Jim and David's success in attaining their goals, firstly the writer

of this thesis would like to acknowledge the main characters' obstacles and adversaries. After that, the writer of this thesis, using all the theories, analyzes how Jim and David deal with their obstacles. Moreover, the writer of this thesis also tries to see the reason behind the success of the main characters despite their naivety.

In the previous subchapter, the writer of this thesis has already analyzed the main characters' characteristics whose purpose is to get a better understanding of the main characters themselves. In this sub-chapter, based on the previous one, the writer of this thesis analyzes the main characters' ways of dealing the obstacles that are getting in their ways of success. To analyze the particular matter, the writer of this thesis **uses** the theory of conflict. Since this subchapter discusses the main characters' obstacles and their ways of handling these obstacles; therefore, the theory of conflict *can* be applied for analyzing the problems. Likewise, the writer of this thesis also uses the supporting theory, i.e. the theory of psychology of Carl Rogers **to** get **a** deeper understanding in the analysis. Both theories can be used to get a deeper analysis.

On their adventures, both Jim and David have to endure many incidents, of which they have never encountered before. His one difficulty is then followed by another, when he finds out that he and his friends have to face the mutiny of the cruel buccaneers. In order to survive the threat of murder from the buccaneers led by Long John Silver, Jim has to be able to defeat the **greedy** buccaneers who want to get hold of their hands on the treasure. On the other hand, David, whom at first has no idea that he is an heir to a great estate, has to face the murder attempt by his uncle and when this attempt is not successful, he is kidnapped. By then, David realizes that in order to survive himself; he has to return to his uncle and claim the inheritance that rightly belongs to him. Yet,

during the long hard journey, David has encountered his first great adventure. Like Jim, David also has never experienced such an adventure; let alone dealing with the problems that he has to face during his journey. Therefore, in this subchapter, the writer of this thesis analyzes how Jim and David manage to overcome their obstacles despite their little experience in dealing with such difficulties.

3.2.1 Jim's Success in Overcoming His Obstacles

During his adventure to get the treasure, Jim **has** to face unexpected obstacles and adversaries. These obstacles and adversaries **are** usually the causes of conflict. In this **case**, the conflicts that Jim has to endure are mostly physical and social conflict. Principally, in reaching his goal, Jim only meets one obstacle, i.e. the mutiny of the buccaneers led by Long John Silver. However, in **this** one big obstacle, Jim and his friends have to meet other smaller obstacles that prevent them from getting the treasure. Jim's lack of experience and naivety in dealing with the problems also become one of the obstacles that he has to deal with. Since both sides, Jim's and the buccaneers', are so much opposed to each other and, not forget to mention, are after the same treasure. Hence, the conflict between these two sides are getting sharper and sharper each minutes. Jim, who has no idea on how to deal with the new society with its various kinds of people, also has to overcome this conflict.

As having been mentioned before, the main obstacle that Jim and his friends have to face is the mutiny of the buccaneers. Jim has accidentally heard the plan of the ship crew led by Long John Silver to seize the map to the Treasure Island and to kill the rest of the people in the ship. His acknowledgement of the buccaneers' plan soon becomes the

reality that he and his friends have to face by then, Jim and his friends realize that the mutiny of the buccaneers soon will become their obstacle. For Jim personally, the journey to the Treasure Island to get the treasure is part of his right since he is the one who finds the map and he is the one to whom Billy Bones, the map owner, promises to share the treasure with: "... I'll share with you my equals, upon my honor" (17).

Therefore, since Jim is more or less the right owner of the map, the fact that the buccaneers also want to get the map becomes Jim's obstacle too. Jim, whom at first, is the son of a plain inn-owner, realizes that he has the map to the treasure. He becomes more convinced on what he wants to achieve, "to seek for buried treasure". (47).

Moreover, according to Carl Rogers that, "people determined their **own** fate" (McMahon 502). Jim, who has always lived in a secluded world and does the same routine every **day**, is excited with the idea that he will go to find buried treasure. Jim may be young, but it does not deter him to find **a** more meaningful life than just to stay with his mother. Therefore, implicitly or not, this time Jim decides what his 'fate' is, i.e. to seek for the buried treasure.

Jim's idea of his 'fate' or success is the treasure. He feels that he has the right to **own** the treasure since the map is indeed promised to Jim and not to the others. However, to reach the success or the goal, first Jim has to eradicate the mutiny that hangs over them. In dealing with the mutiny, Jim and his friends first have to fight the battle between them and the buccaneers. Jim, who **has** no experience at all in fighting a battle before has no idea of what to do. The only thing that he **can** do is to obey the command given by the captain, which is to watch their loopholes. In addition, Jim, who has never fired a *gun* before is given a duty to "load and bear a hand (128). At first, the battle goes slowly

since the buccaneers do not attack instantly but progressively. Since they are six against nineteen people, seven if Jim is included, the idea of winning the battle is quite impossible. As Jim has never experienced a battle before, the only thing that Jim can do is to obey the order given by the captain. Therefore, when the stockade, flooded with enemy, now is not a safe place to hide anymore, Jim follows the captain's order which says, "Out lads, out, and fight 'em in the open! Cutlasses!" and "snatched a cutlass from a pile...and dashed out of the door into the clear sunlight" (131).

This action of Jim is quite perplexing since earlier, before the battle begins, Jim has never touched cutlass or *guns*, except to load them. However, in an instant, Jim grabs a cutlass and intends to fight the buccaneers without any hesitation at all. Responding to this social conflict, the writer of **this** thesis tries to understand the matter using the theory of Carl Rogers. Jim may act unconsciously, not knowing how courageous his action is. Yet, Rogers once says that, "the basic potential for development is already there, but the person must become aware of it" (qtd in McMahon 502). Jim may innately **has his** courage but he also feels that his life is in danger and the only thing that he can do is to fight back. Therefore, to defend his life and his friends, Jim fights back using all his potential to do so, his bravery.

Another obstacle that Jim and his friends have to face is the loss of the ship. Since Jim and his friends are only a few people, they are forced to stick together. **As** a result, they leave the ship unguarded from the buccaneers. The ship is the only way to escape **from** the island full of buccaneers; therefore, the value of the ship increases. The buccaneers want it, and so do Jim and his friends. Dr. Livesey hears that Long John Silver has managed to take hold of the ship and he comments that incident, saying, "if we

are not all shot down first, they'll be glad to be packing in the schooner. It's always a ship and they can get to buccaneering again, I suppose" (119). The captain is also sad for loosing the ship since that is his first that he ever lost (119). Therefore, it can be concluded that the ship also holds an important role in Jim and his friends' goal. However, without the ship, they will not be able to do anything; and must wait for the buccaneers to defeat them.

Jim, responding to the lost of the ship, then decides to get the ship for them. There could be two possibilities of Jim's reasons for taking such an action. The first reason is that Jim is so disgusted "of the place that was almost as strong as fear" (136). There are many dead bodies and injured people everywhere in the stockade and "this disgust and envy grew stronger and stronger" until at last, Jim take the first step towards his escapade (136). The other reason is that Jim sees Dr. Livesey's departure. Jim knows that the doctor is going to see Ben Gunn, an ex-seaman who is marooned by Captain Flint. After seeing the doctor's leave, Jim "[begins] to envy the doctor" since the doctor is in the open field and breath pleasant smell of the air. The writer of this thesis assumes that Jim **also** wants to have his own 'mission'. Jim's recognition of his mission is the thought that if he can get on board, he might return the vessel to the captain (150). In fact, later on after Jim manages to return the vessel to the captain, Jim is ready to "boast of [his] achievements" to his friends (170). This action of Jim's **has** convinced the writer of this thesis to draw a conclusion that Jim's reasons for doing his 'mission' is firstly due to the sickening place in the stockade. The other is due to Jim's desire to get an acknowledgement from his friends about his ability. Hence, the writer of this thesis assumes that the only reason for Jim to take this action is to show that he too can be off a lot use like Dr. Livesey who

goes on his mission. According to the theory of Carl Rogers, Maddi also mentions that “the development of the self-concept and self-actualization is secondary needs (assumed likely to be learned in childhood): the “need for positive regard from others” and “the need for positive self-regard, (qtd. In the <http://wynja.com/personality/rogersff.html>). In addition to that, Henry James also says in his criticism that “Treasure Island is about tracing the development of the moral consciousness of a child” (qtd. in Shapira 64).

Jim is striving to get his self-regards. He is surrounded by the people like Dr. Livesey, the captain and the squire. Each of the man he knows is capable of doing things. The idea that he too can do something for his adult friends and be acknowledged **as** a capable person may occur to his mind. The writer of this thesis sees that after Jim manages to return the ship to them and hides her somewhere safe, Jim cannot help feeling satisfied with himself and is ready to “boast of [his] achievements” to his friends (170). The realization from his adult friends that he too can be a lot of use like them is the positive regards from others. Therefore, the writer of this thesis assumes that the only motive for Jim to take such an action is due **to** his longing of positive regards from others. Yet, in doing so, Jim **has** also proved his naivety. His action may seem courageous but it is also naive since he does not even realize the danger that he has to face, **as** he has never been to the island and has no idea of how to sail a ship before.

On his way to get the ship, Jim has to face the only obstacle, which is the coracle. This idea of seizing back the ship and sailing the boat is quite bizarre since Jim has never sailed a boat before, let alone a ship. The boat, or to be more precise the coracle, belongs to Ben Gunn, the marooned man who carves it using his own hands. Since Jim never sails a coracle before, he is confused **as** “she (the coracle) turns in every direction but the one

[he] [is] bound to go” (141). **A** while later, Jim decides to take hold of the paddling. **As** Jim never paddles before, he does not know that even a small change in the wheel can cause the coracle to take a big turn:

I [begin] after a little to grow very bold, and [sit] up to try my skill at paddling. But even a small change in the disposition of the weight [produces] violent changes in the behavior of the coracle. ...I [am] drenched and terrified, **and** [fall] instantly back into my old position, whereupon the coracle [seems] to find her head again, and [leads] me as softly as before among the billows. (147).

Jim has no idea on how to run this thing. Then, in the midst of his fear, Jim realizes that he has to lie where he is and tries not to disturb the coracle. At the same time, Jim realizes that how **to** control the coracle by “[putting] the paddle over the side” and “[giving] her **a** shove or two towards the land” (148). After “a very tiring and slow work”, Jim manages to get near the ship **(148)**.

The coracle may be Jim’s first elemental conflict since in this time he **has to** deal with the sea, a force of power he has never dealt with. In addition, Jim’s lack of experience of the sea and the schooner also adds Jim’s encumbrance in getting near the ships. Yet, Jim is a smart boy. He knows after some time trying to sail the coracle that it is impossible to do so. Jim is full of **fear** and not knowing what to do. However, in his midst of fear, Jim’s decision to lie down and watch the coracle’s movement for a while attests to be a good one. Jim finally manages to get hold of the coracle and takes a step nearer to the ship. Therefore, judging from his action, the writer of this thesis concludes that in dealing with his conflict with the nature, Jim uses his smartness. He sees the way the coracle moves and figures how to control the coracle.

On the ship, Jim **has** to face another obstacle, which is from the buccaneers who are left to guard the ship. However, Jim realizes that these two watchmen on board have tried to kill each other in their drunken wrath and there is **only** one survivor, i.e. Israel Hands. With Hands backs to life, Jim has no other choice but to strike a bargain with him to help him “sail the ship in North Inlet and beach her quietly there” (155). Unfortunately, Hands are not willing to repay Jim’s help, instead he is forming a wicked plan to kill Jim. Being aware of Hands’s intention to **kill** him, Jim accepts this matter calmly and even convinces that Hands’s will not **kill** him after they have anchored the ship in a safer place:

... it [is] plain that I [mean] to be the victim.. .Yet I [feel] sure that I [can] trust him in one point, since in that our interest [jump]together, and that [is] in the disposition of the schooner. We both [desire] to have her stranded safe enough, in a sheltered place,... until that [is] done I [consider] my life [will] certainly be spared. (160).

Again, Jim is ignorant about the people’s characters. Hands may be as willing as Jim to get the ship back but Hands also a cruel man. He dares to kill his own friends over a simple thing, yet Jim trusts him. Jim’s confidence of Hands’s candor can be his obstacle since Hands **has** no intention of keeping his promises.

True to his ‘promise’, **Hands** does not wait to get rid of Jim since before they have the chance to anchor the ship, Hands have already taken his action and attacked Jim:

Perhaps I had heard a creak, or seen his shadow moving with the tail of my eye; perhaps it was an instinct like a cat’s; but sure enough, when I looked around, there was Hands, already half-way towards me, with the dirk in his right hand..Something sang like an arrow through the air; I felt a blow and heard a

pang, and there I **was** pinned by the shoulder to the mast. In the horrid pain and surprise of the moment – I scarce can say it was by my **own** volition, and I am sure it was without conscious aim – both my pistols went off, and both escaped out off my hands. They did not fall alone; with a choked cry, the coxswain loosed his grasp upon the shrouds and plunged head first into the water. **(165-6)**.

During their struggle, Jim kills **Hands**. This passage shows that Jim, due to his naivety and lack of experience when it comes to dealing with people like Hands, must face the attack from Hands. Fortunately, Jim accidentally manages to kill Hands. His success in fighting Hands may be due to a good luck, however, the writer of this thesis gets the impression that even if Jim does not accidentally shoot **his** pistol off, Jim would have tried hard to defend **his** life. Naturally, Jim is a **courageous** boy and he, of course, will defend his life no matter how hard it is.

After the death of **Hands**, Jim's next problem is how to anchor the ship. The writer of **this** thesis realizes that Jim **has** never tried **to** sail a ship before; in fact, he even had problems in dealing with the small coracle. Not to mention the fact that he is hurt by Hands' dirk. In addition to Hands' death, the ship has no one to steer the ship's wheel. This time, Jim has to rely on himself to deal with these problems:

I [begin] to see a danger to the ship.. At last, I [get] my knife and cut the halyards. The peak [drops] instantly. For the rest, the Hispaniola must trust to luck, like myself. By this time the whole anchorage [has] fallen into shadows.... It [begins] to chill; the tide [is] rapidly fleeing seaward, the schooner settling more and more on her beam-ends. **(169)**.

Although **Jim** has no knowledge at all on how to navigate the ship, he is aware of one thing that in order to navigate the ship, he must cut the peak and let her sail by herself. Jim's action to cut the peak and let the ship take her own way to the land turns out to be a good action since surprisingly without the peak, the ship manages to get near to the shore.

Due to his lack of knowledge of how to sail a ship, Jim **can** only use his logic. He believes that the sail will get him far away from land, **as** a result, he decides to cut the **peak** of the sail and let the ship go nearer to the land. The writer of this thesis then assumes that Jim manages to solve his problem regarding the ship is due to **his** quick wit and decision. His decision to cut the peak leads him to the safe land and soon after he overboard, he walks back to return to his friends and prepares to boast of his achievement. Therefore, the writer of this thesis concludes that Jim's ability in dealing with the ship may be due to luck like Jim says before, but it also due to his decision and smartness.

After having solved one obstacle, which is the taking over of the ship, Jim still has to face another obstacle. This time, in his return to the stockade, Jim find out that the stockade is no longer his friends'shelter, but it is his foes' shelter. As a result, Jim is taken **as** a hostage and kept there. The capture of Jim then becomes another obstacle that Jim and his friends have yet to overcome. Since his friends cannot possibly ignore Jim's state of condition, hurt and taken **as** hostage. Jim is also aware that his being taken **as** a hostage postpones their chance to get away **from** the island.

In addition, being among the enemy, Jim is painfully aware of "the threat of death that [overhangs] [him]" (176). Under the threat of death from Long John Silver, Jim angrily confesses that all the miseries which happen to Long John Silver and his crews

are due to him and he ends his long outburst, saying, “I’ve had the top of this business from the first; I no more fear you than I fear a fly. Kill me, if you please, or spare me” (177). Jim’s action for saying **so** is because he is instantly aware that this may be his last obstacle that he cannot win since he is under the hand of the cruel Long John Silver. Therefore, Jim is taken a great surprise when Silver proposes a bargain that he is on Jim’s side now and that he will protect Jim from the other buccaneers. Jim, who is always too trustful to others, rightly agrees with Silver’s request, believing that Silver is truly sorry for what he does. The writer of this thesis then concludes that not until Jim and his friends manage to defeat the buccaneers, they still have to face more obstacles from the buccaneers that prevent them from getting the treasure. This time Jim is taken **as** a hostage. Being taken **as** a hostage, Jim can do nothing but to succumb to **this** condition.

The next event that happens later on is the coming of the doctor. The doctor, who is worried of Jim’s safety, suggests that Jim runs away with him and leaves the buccaneers. Jim however, replies, “No, you know right well you wouldn’t do the thing yourself; neither you, nor squire, nor captain, and no more will I.” (195). Jim’s refusal means that he knows what the doctor, the squire or the captain will do under the same circumstances; therefore, he knows the right thing to do and refuses to do it another way, though it is suggested by the doctor. This decision of Jim proves that Jim knows what action he will take since he has imagined what the others will do if they **happen** to be in the same situation like him. It also proves that Jim is a **boy** of his words. He has promised Silver to stay behind and be their hostage, hence he will not betray his own word. Therefore, in dealing with his being taken **as a** hostage, the writer of this thesis assumes that Jim **has** proved himself to be a courageous boy. Moreover, Jim’s refusal to ~~run~~ away also shows

his determination to do the right thing, the thing that he believes the doctor or the captain and the others will do.

The search of the treasure by the buccaneers then became the last obstacle that Jim and his friends have to face. Taken **as** a hostage, with **Long** John Silver in his side, Jim is forced to follow the other buccaneers to find the treasure. However, before the buccaneers manage to get the treasure, the doctor and the others come to rescue Jim and this time, the doctor orders Jim and Long John Silver to **run** away and to follow them to the safer place. The writer of this thesis then concludes that in this crucial situation, with Long John Silver shooting the other buccaneers, Jim is at a loss as what to do. It is true that he is given “a double-barrelled pistol”, but all the time, Silver is the one who manages to get the attention of the other buccaneers to himself and kills them one by one and Jim is left to witness the end of the buccaneers. Fortunately, in the crucial moments, Jim’s friends have arrived and tell them to **run** forward.

The fall of the buccaneers is definitely Jim’s last obstacle that is getting in the way to the treasure. Jim may not take **a** big part in dealing with the last obstacle since Silver is the one who takes control of everything, yet, he has proved that he is a courageous boy. With **his** life in threat, Jim does not show fear at all. Jim does not **run** away and leave Silver to deal with the rest of the buccaneers nor he gets scared for seeing Silver killing the rest of the buccaneers. Ultimately, after having to face those obstacles, Jim and his friends are finally able to leave the island with the treasure on the ships and leave the other buccaneers on the island.

Consequently, the writer of this thesis concludes that Jim’s goal is to get the treasure, yet in finding the treasure, he also finds other things beside the treasure. He

finally manages to realize his potential. Jim, young **as** he is, needs to get the positive regards from others. Jim's longing for positive self-regard motivates him to do some action that he thinks necessary. Therefore, the writer of this thesis concludes that Jim's goal is not only to get the treasure, but unconsciously he also wants to get the acknowledgment from others that he is also capable of doing things that the others can do. Using his mind and courage, Jim manages to deal any obstacles that are getting in his ways.

3.2.2 David's Success in Overcoming Their Obstacles

David is equipped with little knowledge about the places and the people. He does not even know a single thing about the relative that he is going to visit. David goes to a journey to meet his uncle and **has** to face the fact that his uncle turns out to be the biggest obstacle that he **has** to overcome. His uncle proves to be one biggest obstacle that David has to face. Having failed to murder David, his uncle then tries another trick, which is to get him kidnapped. Soon after he is on the way to be sold as a slave, David begins to face great adventures and experiences different kinds of problems that are getting in his way of success.

David's idea of success is to get the avowal that he is the true heir of Balfour's estate. **As** Carl Rogers mentions before that, "people determined their own fate" (McMahon 502). David, whom at first not knowing what to do after his parents' death, has the inclination to go somewhere else and leaves Essendean. From the moment David decides that he will leave his birth-place is the moment he decides his **own** fate. At first, David does not know that he is the sole heir to a great estate and thinks that he is under

his uncle's mercy, whereas actually he is the sole heir. The idea that he is actually the heir determines him to get the avowal of his state. Unfortunately, the way to get the acknowledgment of his status is not an easy one, especially with his uncle's attempt to get rid of him. Fortunately, for David, he does not have to overcome his obstacles alone, **as** he meets Alan Breck, a man who is completely different from him, more mature and more experienced. Together with Alan Breck, David overcomes his many obstacles and attain his status **as** the rightful heir. David has to undergo his adventure to deal with many obstacles, such **as** "his struggle for his inheritance", "the siege in the round house", "his cast way in an island" and "the murder of Collin Campbell" (Booth xvi-ii).

However, David's uncle is the source of all troubles that David has to endure in the end. He fails to deal with his uncle's wickedness since he is at a loss **as** what to do. After he knows that his uncle wants him to die by letting him ascend the fragile staircase, David promises himself **to** deal with this matter rightly. **As** having been mentioned before in a criticism, that the story of Kidnapped is mostly about "the problems that David Balfour had to face, and the number of false starts he makes before finally perceives the direction in which he must run" (Booth xviii). As a result, knowing his uncle's intention, David is "full of righteous anger", but he also "[feels] some pity for a man that [looks] so sick" (37). His uncle's attempt to murder him is his first difficulty in the 'outer world'. Therefore, since David **has** no experience on how to deal with these critical situations, David makes careless decisions. Firstly, he agrees to put aside the matter, the attempt of murder, since his uncle, "so weak [is] he that [David] could do nothing but consent" (37). This decision is proved to be unwise **as** in the following morning, **his** uncle has no chance to explain his reason for wanting David's death due to the coming of a messenger, which

later on is the result of David's being kidnapped. Secondly, David is too naive to realize that he should never let his desire take control of his ratio. Since David has no chance of questioning his uncle, David decides to come with his uncle to the dock and **guards** him. Unfortunately, David does not guard his uncle but he is fulfilling his desire to see "a nearer view of the sea and ships". (41). Due to this particular action, David has unconsciously given his uncle the chance to create another scenario to get rid of him, **as** he asks the captain of the ship to kidnap him and then, sell him as a slave.

Though previously, David is able to escape the murder attempt, he fails to solve the problem and this failure causes him to be kidnapped. David believes that if he follows his uncle to the deck, he will be able "to force a visit to the lawyer" (41). Moreover, when David meets the captain for the first time, he never sees any man "look[s] cooler or more studios and self-possessed, than this ship-captain" (44). Therefore, when his uncle suggests that he goes to 'look around', David right away jumps at the offer since he thinks: "But it chance that this fancy of the captain's [has] a great share in my misfortunes". David's decision is mostly because he believes that his uncle genuinely will be engrossed and having some business matter with the 'self-possessed' ship-captain. Little does he know that when he is offered to look around inside the ship, he is taken under his knowledge. By kidnapping David, his uncle **has** again successfully completed his attempt and David **has** once again met his failure to overcome his obstacle. Therefore, **as** a conclusion, David who is too naive to know that his uncle really means to get rid of him, let himself be swayed by the idea of the sea and the ships. David is also too trustful **to** his uncle, who has, the previous night, attempted to lull him. Instead of following his own desire to get a nearer look at the sea and the ships, David should hold his desire and

watch out his uncle's action. His inability to deal his first obstacle then results in a series of obstacles.

However, his uncle's evil conduct may be based on the reality that David is actually the righteous heir of the vast estate. David realizes the truth about his inheritance when he is told by a man about the real history of the **Shaws**. David, realizing the fact that he is the legal heir, cannot believe his good fortune:

... and I [sit] stunned with my good fortune, and [can] scarce grow to believe that the same poor lad who [has] trudged in the dust from Ettrick Forest not two days ago, [is] now one of the rich of the earth, and [has] a house and a broad land **and** might mount **his** horse tomorrow. (47).

Responding to the passage, the writer of this thesis concludes that David, realizing the truth of the story, then forms his dream about the idea of him **as** the owner of the great estate.

The writer of this thesis then also relates this passage with the theory as proposed by Carl Rogers, which says, "from beginning, each of us **has** the tendency or the potential to reach a meaningful destiny". David may live penniless or even adequate in Essendean, but the idea of him having his own great estate stirs him. He, as having been mentioned earlier is a boy with a **great** pride. He is hopeless and easily offended when his uncle mocks his poverty, not because he is ashamed of being poor but because of his great pride. Now, after he knows that he is the rightful heir, he has stated his 'destiny' as the owner of the great estate (McMahon 502). However, since he is kidnapped and cannot claim his right, he is at loss at what to do. Mr. Riach **has** already promised David that he will help him anyway he can and David is glad with the prospect that he somehow is not

going to be as hopeless as he imagines before. However, David's hope that Mr. Riach will help him vanishes **as** soon as he and the other seamen are more attracted to rob "the man with the belt of gold, Alan Breck. (61).

Due to his sense of justice, David turns his favor to Alan and chooses to help Alan in fighting the seamen who tries to **kill** him and get the gold. To be on this stranger side means to oppose the seamen. Therefore, a battle is unavoidable. David has never experienced a battle before; **as** a result, he feels how fear **has** gone under his skin. Paired with the stranger, David cannot help but admiring the man whom he **has** never known before. Alan Breck is proved to have a lot of experience in dealing with such a battle, in which David has **known** very little. David does not know how to fire a gun before; he may never even touch one before. What David **sees** in **Alan** is the ideal fighter, brave **and** spirited. The fact that David and Alan come from different backgrounds also comes **as** a matter to David. Therefore, the writer of this thesis assumes that David's decision to help Alan is not only due to his disagreement of the greedy **seaman** but also due to the need of David to get the acknowledgement from **Alan**, especially the positive regard. Since Rogers uses to say about the "need for positive regard from others" and "the need for positive self-regard" (qtd. in the <http://wynja.com/personality/rogersff.html>).

Since David is a man of good upbringing, David says honestly that he "[is] no great shot". (69). In the first minute of the battle, David does not know what to do, not until he "[looks] back over [his] shoulder, and [sees] Mr. Shuan in the doorway crossing blades with Alan Breck" (71). By then, David knows what he should do, especially after **Alan** Breck's order **to** "look to his windows" (71). At first, David is scared by the prospect of the battle, but after he sees how easily Alan Breck defeats the enemy, David is

encouraged to do the same thing. On his first shot, David think, “I [have] never fired with a pistol in my life, and not so often with a gun; far less against a fellow-creature. But it [is] now or never; and just as they [swing] the yard, I [shoot] in the midst...” (71).

Therefore, from this incident, it can be concluded that David may never fire a gun before and he may be scared to death of facing the fight. However, the writer of **this** thesis assumes that David’s success in fighting the seamen is due to his courage. He is a dignified boy who has never had the chance to prove himself, yet Alan whom he first meets, shows no hesitation at all concerning David’s ability. He does not even feel *sorry* when he hears for the first time that David has never shot a gun before. Alan’s **trust** also builds David’s confidence that he is also able to do the same things **as** Alan does. Moreover, David’s initial fear that he may not be able to fight back vanishes instantly by the time he has to fire the pistol. The idea of defending his **own** life also triggers his ability. Therefore, regarding David’s success in dealing with his **first** battle, the writer of this thesis concludes that David is driven by his fear, courage, and obligation; all mix into one, which is his fearless action.

It is not long after the battle that David is bound to another difficulty. **As** David and **Alan** have promised to continue their journey together, David agrees to be set ashore in the same island like Alan. Unfortunately, David and **Alan** have **to** separate since “there [follows] a sea **so** huge that it [lifts] the brig right up and [cants] her over on her beam” (93). This event causes David and Alan to be separated for a time while David is “cast clean over the bulwarks into the sea” (ibid). Being shipwrecked, David **has** to deal with another problem, which is between **him** and nature, David “[has] no **skill** of swimming” since “Essen-Water being small in the neighborhood” (94). Therefore, using all his

strength, David [tries] to swim close to the bay. It turns out that the land is “so desert and desolate” and David realizes that he has begun “the most unhappy part of his adventure” (95).

This time, David has to realize that he **has** no place for shelter and no food and no one to help him. He has to overcome this obstacle alone. David, alone in the island, tied to find a way out, however he does not seem to be able to find the way to go to the other island and give up soon. David then realizes his foolishness since actually there is a way to the main island after the tide is out:

... [leaps] back the way I [have] come, **from** one stone to another, and set off running across the isle **as** I [have] never run before. In about half hour I [come] out upon the shores of the creek; and sure enough, it [is] **shrunk** into a little trickle of water, through which I [dash], not above my knees, and [lands] with a shout on the main island. (103).

From this passage, the writer of this thesis concludes that David who always lives in a land barely surrounded with little water, has never known about the tide and such things like that. A sea-bred boy will not have stayed a day on Earraid, which is only what they call a tidal islet (131). David, horrified with the idea that he will never be able to come out of the island, begins to lose hope. He has never experienced the same thing; therefore, David’s loss of hope is quite understandable. He does not know anything about sea or tidal or island, **as** a result, it is not a surprise when David cannot get out of the island for days.

After he manages to come out of the small island, David then continues his journey to meet Alan. In fact, he is sitting one day, and thinking about his situation whether **to**

join Alan or not, when suddenly he is involved in the murder of Colin Campbell, The Red Fox. The involvement of the murder is due to the fact that the people believe that David is the murderer's accomplice:

“Ten pounds if ye take that lad!” cried the lawyer. “He’s an accomplice. He was posted here to hold us talk.” ...my heart came in my mouth with quite a new kind of terror. Indeed, it is one thing to stand the danger of your life, and quite another to run the peril of both life and character. (123).

Now David **as** the murder's accomplice finds it harder to go to the lawyer to claim his right. Since by then, he **has** to escape the pursuer from the soldiers. Fortunately, Alan rescues David and brings him to a safer place. Even then, there is a conflict between Alan and David since David accuses Alan **as** the real murder, remembering how Alan despises the Red Fox. However, this argument between Alan and David does not last long. Moreover, Alan agrees to accompany David on **his** runaway. Consequently, being accused as a murder's accomplice definitely ruins David's plan to go to the lawyer. Since all the soldiers are looking for him now and no one will believe him otherwise, David is left with Alan together. David definitely cannot do the runaway alone since he is not familiar with the places or the perfect hidings. Therefore, Alan's offer to help him becomes David's biggest aid since who else knows about the areas except Alan, who has **a** lot of experience when it comes to hidings.

In order to escape from the pursuers, Alan proposes a plan and suggests them to come to the lowlands. David is glad with that idea since then, he can meet his lawyer and convey about his uncle's conduct. However, this time, David and Alan still have to endure many difficulties. For one thing, they have to struggle to beat the harsh climate.

This time, both David and Alan must face against the nature instead of their pursuers.

During their hiding in the rocks, David and Alan have to stay there for a while in order to avoid the soldiers:

It [is] now highday, cloudless and very hot, about half a mile up the water [is] a camp of redcoats.... We [take] turn about to lie on the naked rock... The tediousness and pain of these hours upon the rocks [grow] only the greater as the day [goes] on; the rock getting still the hotter and the sun fiercer. There [are] giddiness and sickness and sharp pangs like rheumatism, to be supported. (143-5).

Alan may have some experiences in hiding from the authorities. However, David definitely does not have the same experiences. The escape from the authority has proved to be a difficult experience for David and Alan since they definitely experience the suffering of hidings in odd places, literally. The writer of this thesis assumes that the only thing that keeps David and Alan holding out and facing the harsh climate is due to the idea of getting caught. Both of them definitely do not want to get caught, especially David who still has some important thing to do. As Carl Rogers mentions before, the actualization tends to encompass all motivations, tension, need, or drive reductions; and creative as well as pleasure-seeking tendencies (qtd. in the <http://wynja.com/personality/rogersff.html>). David's goal is to claim his right, as a result he is more motivated to bear the difficulties that he has to face.

The other difficulty that they have to face during their escape from the pursuers' chase was David's illness. Alan, realizing that they cannot go further due to David's

illness, takes him to his friend's house, named Cluny. There, David is mostly unconscious and does not aware of what has happened:

....Sometimes I [am] broad awake and [understand] what [has] passed; sometimes I only [hear] voices, or men snoring, like the voice of silly **river**. The barber-gilie, who [is] a doctor too, [is] called in to prescribe for me; but as he [speaks] in Gaelic, I [understand] not a word of **his** opinion, and [am] too sick even to ask for a translation. I [know] well enough I [am] ill, and that [is] all I care about. **(166-7)**.

Fortunately, the days of his illness are soon over. David of course cannot beat his illness. The only thing that he should do is to rest and let the others take care of him. Alan, **as** his friend, brings him to his friend's house **so** that David will get a proper aid.

Since the next days after that, David and Alan are back on their flight. As if one obstacle is not enough for David and **Alan**, this time, they have to face another obstacle, which is the argument between themselves. The small argument is getting bigger and bigger. Finally, in the peak of their furious argument, David and Alan draw their sword and are about to fight each other. **In** this critical situation, it is Alan who realizes what they are about to do and stop their fight by saying his regret to David. Here, **Alan** shows his maturity, which comes **as** to no surprise since Alan is indeed a whole lot older than David. David, of **course**, after Alan is saying his regret also feels the same **way** and he also regrets his action. Therefore, the writer of this thesis concludes that David who is naturally a good boy yet strong headed needs someone more mature to control him. He considers Alan as his good friend, still it does not stop him from being outraged at him.

David's naivety and high sense of pride has almost brought him to the breaking of their friendship.

David is very close to his goal when they finally manage to arrive in Lowlands. This time David decides to meet Mr. Rankeillor, the lawyer and leaves Alan in the hiding. David's decision to meet the lawyer is in order to resolve the matter regarding his uncle and the inheritance. From the lawyer, David **knows** that according to the law, David's father is the right heir of the estate, which makes David **as** the next heir. Therefore, with that notion, together with Alan, David and the lawyer set **a** trap for his uncle, David's biggest obstacle. According to the plan, Alan becomes the man who tries to **ask** for a ransom for David and to dig some confession out of David's uncle. The plan works out well, since David's uncle, without even realizing it, confesses everything to Alan with the lawyer hearing it: "... and the solemn God's truth is this, that I gave him twenty pound. But I'll be perfec'ly honest with ye: forby that, he was to have the selling of the lad in Caroliny, whilk would be asmuckle mair, but not from my pocket, ye see" (2 16). With his uncle's confession, David then **has** the right to claim his inheritance, which binds his uncle to pay two clear thirds of the yearly income of Sham (2 18).

With the resolution of David's achievement of his goal, David finally manages his "own fate". Since the moment he knows that he is the sole heir of the great estate, he has made his fate or destiny. He strives hard to get his right, his fate. Although in getting his goals, he has met great difficulties he determines that he should get his right. He; therefore, is Willing to go through such intricacies to reach **his** goal and he has succeeded. Consequently, with the acknowledgement as the heir, David also comes to the end of his actualization. He is finally able to "reach a meaningful destiny" (McMahon 502). He

realizes that now since he is not the son of a poor dominion, he will be able to do everything he wants to:

So the beggar in the ballad [has] come home; and when I lay down that night on the kitchen chests, I [am] a man of means and [have] a name in the country... for me, who [have] lain out under heaven and upon dirt and stones so many days and nights, and often with empty belly, **and** in fear of death, this good change in my case unmans me, more than any of the former evil ones; and I lay till dawn, looking at the fire on the roof and planning for the future. (218).

Hence, with the acknowledgement of his inheritance, David also realizes that now he **has** a chance to plan his **own** future. He will be enabled to do things that he cannot do before and he is ready with what the future could hold.

Therefore, the writer of this thesis concludes that David, on **his** first step to the outer world, may **has set** his own fate since getting himself out of Essendean is his **own** choice. However, at that time he may not yet realize what he wants to get in life. In his not knowing anything, he is forced to face his uncle. Only then does he realize that his own uncle is his biggest obstacle. Yet, the idea that he is the real heir of the estate brings his faith that he should be able to overcome all tribulations. He dares himself to accompany Alan to fight the seamen, although he himself **has** never done **so** before. He endures the suffering of hidings in odd places and faces the harsh climate **so** that he will not get caught. **In** addition, due to the help of Alan, David finally manages to get to the end of his journey and claim his inheritance. Alan **as** his older friend understands the way of life better than David and he is genuinely willing to help David until the end of his adventure.

3.2.3 The Comparison of Jim and David's Success in Overcoming Their Obstacles

Basically, between Jim and David's obstacles, there is one similarity. Both boys have to endure their main obstacle. For Jim's case, he and his friends have to face the mutiny of the buccaneers. As for David, he has to face his biggest problem, i.e. his uncle. Though Jim and David have to face their main obstacles, they also have to overcome other smaller yet significant obstacles and adversaries. Jim, in dealing with the buccaneers, has to face the problem of losing the ship and the problem of being taken as a hostage. David, has more various obstacles and adversaries. He has to fight the seamen, the shipwreck, accusation of being the murderer's accomplice and the escape from the pursuers. Yet, eventually Jim and David manage to overcome those obstacles.

Jim and David have some differences in dealing with their obstacles. Jim mostly uses his courageous and his marvelous ideas that often get himself out of trouble. His decision about everything are mostly good ones. He manages to deal with his obstacles and adversaries. David is also as courageous as Jim, yet in some point he is not as decisive as Jim. His ideas or his way of thinking gets him into trouble than out of it. Yet, David's good manner and upbringing win himself in front of anyone, like Mr. Riach, Alan and the lawyer. People are impressed with David's good manner and believe **him** to be a good boy. Alan, who is always proud for being a Highlander, even takes a liking to David, due to his true nature and honesty. Therefore, because of his good manner and his high sense of pride, Alan makes him a good friend and is willing to help him during their journey.

Both Jim and David do not come to their adventure for nothing. They have their own goals. Jim wants to get the treasure and Alan wants to get his inheritance. Each of

them strives to get the goals. Yet, in the end of their adventure, Jim's goal is somewhat different from Alan's. Jim, not **only** wanting to get the treasure, but he also wants to get his friends' acknowledgment of his ability. He tries to prove to his friend that he is **also** capable of doing important things despite his young age. David, on the other hand, at first does not realize his real goal but after he knows that he is supposed to be the rightful heir, he sets himself to attain his right. Therefore, the writer of this thesis then concludes that Jim and David are indeed able to attain their goals, and at the same time, they also manage to find something else, which is their "fate".