

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

In introduction chapter, the researcher describe some explanations compiled from the sub-chapter related to the process of conducting research. These explanations consist of the findings of researcher in the form of data and knowledge by researcher regarding the phenomenon of data that has been found, research questions, research objectives, the significance of research and some of previous rstudy or research that has relevance in the discussion with research that will be discussed in this research.

1.1 Background

The development of literary works is inseparable from the birth of the writers with a variety of their work. One of the works of writers who helped enliven the world of literature is a novel. Novels in the literary world are also called fiction which is a fictional or imaginary story from the writer to provide entertainment or a lesson to the reader which is filled with fantasy and imagination by the writer to bring the story to life.

Novel is fictional stories that have differences between other literary works. That is because, the novel cannot be finished in one sitting, that is, a reader needs more time to finish reading the novel. Through the means of fiction, the reader can indirectly learn, feel, and live through various life problems that are deliberately offered by the author. That is because the fiction can encourage readers to take part in contemplating life and life problems. Therefore, stories, fiction or literature in general are often considered to be able to make people more wise in life. In other words, literary works can influence readers in solving life problems. In this case, the reader can capture the message that the author wants to convey so as to enrich the inner life of the reader. The novel is a social product and form of society that is related to the pattern of the structure of functions and activities and socio-cultural conditions as a background and community life created by the author (Sayuti, 1996: 7).

Through psychology, we can understand human nature through the characters and characterizations contained in the novel in depth. In addition, when compared to other fiction, the novel gives a broad and detailed impression. A novel can be said to be successful if the reader is able to understand, appreciate (carry into the story), and contain aesthetic elements in it. The aesthetic element in question is that the work is not merely a work of imagination, but it requires awareness and responsibility in terms of creativity as a work of art. To produce success, of course it requires involvement in that is the involvement between the writer and the characters about what the character will do, what is thought, how the characters feel, and why the characters act in such a way as to cause problems or also called conflict (Tarigan, 1984: 122).

Conflict presented by an author is not immune from the fact that his existence is part of human life. As social beings who live side by side, conflicts often arise. The emergence of a conflict can be triggered by a variety of motives. One motive that triggers a conflict is inner conflict. (Ratna, 2011: 342). Furthermore, the environment is also one of the main causes of psychological disorders in humans. This can be seen in urban areas where the majority of people tend to be individualistic and lack communication. Such depictions of life can often lead to various conflicts, such as differences in thought, the unpleasant nature of which leads to misunderstanding between one another. This form of problem is what the author wants to present as a reflection and entertainment through his work to the readers.

One novel that has a lot of conflict in the story is *Robinson Crusoe* novel. This is a novel written by an English writer named Daniel Defoe. Daniel Defoe focuses on how Crusoe as the main character can survive all the problems that arise in the novel. It could be an obstacle to get his ambition. The main character of the novel Crusoe is a young man aged 18 years. The strong desire to show his existence drove him on his way from one island to another. Crusoe was the son of a wealthy merchant who was forbidden by his father to sail because sailing would make Crusoe find various kinds of risks in his life. According to his father, Crusoe was

better in the middle of his life, not above or as a workforce, but Crusoe did not think about it. He wants to succeed by making a voyage, namely in his own way. Therefore, he wants to achieve his own desires without the intervention of his parents for his success later. His father would not give blessings and God would not do that too if Crusoe sailed but Crusoe's ambition to sail at sea was higher than his obedience to his father. Then he ran away from his home to sail to Africa. However, the words of parents are prayers for their children. In sailing, Crusoe met with many obstacles. In fact, inner turmoil occurs in itself. He felt guilty and made the wrong decision but finally with all the power he had, he tried to get up and continue his journey. Unexpectedly, the journey that led him to various problems led him to formulate his true identity and meaning of life as humans.

Robinson Crusoe novel is one of the drawings from literary works that really inspire readers with all the struggles experienced in Crusoe's life. With the entire description of his journey written in the novel, *Robinson Crusoe* novel provides an overview of the process of discovering the identity, meaning of life and even how to resolve inner conflicts that occur.

The reason for choosing *Robinson Crusoe* novel by Daniel Defoe is the consideration that *Robinson Crusoe* novel is a literary work that has a psychological aspect experienced by the main character in the novel. Psychological aspects experienced by the main character in *Robinson Crusoe* novel are reflected in the many problems experienced by the main character that cause inner conflict. The number of conflicts in the main character in *Robinson Crusoe* novel supports the main objective in this study. Three main issues that will be discussed from the object of this research are the forms of inner conflict experienced by the main character in *Robinson Crusoe* novel because of the many problems of the main characters that are very complex in the form of inner conflict, namely the conflict between choices that are not in accordance with the wishes, uncertainty in handling problems, and expectations do not match reality. Then the factors that play an important role in some inner disturbances, as well as the inner conflicts of the main characters can be resolved through several stages of resolution or also referred to as a form of conflict resolution.

This research is focused on the inner conflict experienced by the main character in *Robinson Crusoe* novel. Of the several conflicts experienced by the main character in *Robinson Crusoe* novel, the author found several things that caused the main character's soul to be shaken because of inner conflict, so he made every effort in the form of attitudes and actions as a form of self-protection from his life. From this case, the psychoanalytic approach focuses on Sigmund Freud's theory. The approach was chosen with the focus of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory because of the consideration that the approach is suitable for studying inner conflicts experienced by the main character. In 1923, in a journal in Germany, he explained the meaning of psychoanalysis. First, the term is used to denote research methods for psychological processes (such as dreams) that have so far been scientifically unreachable. Second, psychoanalysis is also used as a method to cure psychological disorders caused by neurosis patients. Third, this term is used to indicate all psychological knowledge obtained through methods and techniques that have been done. Psychoanalysis focuses its attention on one concept, namely the subconscious (Susanto, 2012: 55-57).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Inner conflicts experienced by the main character in the *Robinson Crusoe* novel is due to the many problems of the main character that is very complex, this form of inner conflict that is the conflict between choices not in accordance with desires, hesitation in facing problems, and expectations not in accordance with reality. From the constraints of the problem that has been described, a number of problem formulas can be chosen. The formulation of the problem in this study is as follows:

1. What are the forms of inner conflicts experienced by the main character in Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* novel ?
2. What are the factors causing the inner conflicts the main character in Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* novel ?
3. How is the resolution of the inner conflicts of the main character in Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* novel ?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the formulation of the problem that has been determined, the purpose of this study is:

1. To find out the form of the inner conflicts of the main character in the *Robinson Crusoe* novel.
2. To find out the factors underlying the character's inner conflicts main in the *Robinson Crusoe* novel.
3. To find out the resolution of the inner conflicts of the main character in the *Robinson Crusoe* novel.

1.4 Research Significances

The development of literary works in each era is becoming increasingly popular and interesting to be analyzed. Literary works are considered to have an important role in influencing people's lives from various factors. Literary works as a reflection of people's lives in real life or as a means of educating people about the social conditions found in society. These diverse roles need to be reviewed deeper and more carefully. Because, this can be considered as an important factor to influence the culture and way of thinking of the people.

This research is expected to give the reader a lot of new knowledge and vision to increase understanding of an inner conflict and its solution, how word elements can provide good meaning when read or seen, so that they can make good works.

Theoretically, this research is expected to help analyze how inner conflicts experienced by characters in a novel. Also to find out how words can provide another understanding through inner conflict and the way to resolve the conflict. This research is expected to have broad reach to help researchers analyze literature.

Practically, this study will add a literary reference analysis for students of English Literature at the Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung.

1.5 Previous Studies

To simplify the research process, the author also presents several previous studies from several sources. These sources are in the form of several theses and journals that discuss the application of theory and ideology. Some of these sources were prioritized by the authors and sought several research sources that discussed the same research object as the novel in this study.

Research related to inner conflict was carried out by Nova Yanti, a 2010 undergraduate student of the Russian study program at the University of Indonesia in 2010 with a literary psychology approach entitled *Inner Conflict of Yuriy Figures in Novel Доктор Живаго / Doctor Živago / Doctor Zivago by Boris Pasternak*. Broadly speaking, it can be said that the figure of Yuriy has a personality that is less assertive in making decisions. This was seen when Yuriy promised his wife Tonia not to meet Lara again, but that was only a promise. His role as a husband who likes other women becomes a conflict that is felt by Yuriy. From the results of the study, the lesson that can be drawn is that as a human being it is not always possible to realize what becomes desires in life. Therefore, human beings must be able to resist excessive appetite because if they cannot hold their appetite they will not live peacefully. This is due to big dreams that cannot be realized so as to cause inner conflicts such as those experienced by the character Yuriy. Many things must be seen in fulfilling human desires when viewed from psychological aspects and sociological aspects.

Other relevant research related to that is research conducted by Wiwik Rahayu, undergraduate students of Indonesian Language and Literature, Faculty of Language and Art, Yogyakarta State University in 2015 with a literary psychology approach entitled *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Detik Terakhir by Alberthiene Endah*. The study describes the social and psychological phenomena that occur in life in the community in the face of conflict, both in the family and social environment. After observing the results of the study, the manifestation of inner conflict experienced by the main character includes the contradiction between choices that are not in accordance with the wishes, doubts in facing problems, and expectations are not in accordance with reality. From the results of the study, it

shows that the overall problem experienced by the main character is dominated by the id rather than the ego. The existence of id domination over the ego is what causes the main character to experience inner conflict, while the most dominant form of inner conflict in the main character is in the variance of doubt in dealing with problems. Based on research on the factors underlying the inner conflict in the main character in the *Detik Terakhir* novel by Alberthiene Endah, it can be concluded that the factors behind the inner conflict in the main character are external factors, especially in the relationship between the main character and poor parents.

Other relevant research related to the object, research conducted by Thoriq Hidayat from Dian Nuswantoro University in 2014 entitled *Leadership Reflected by Robinson Crusoe In Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe*. In this study provides an outline of what Robinson Crusoe's character looks like. He is described as an ambitious, lucky and creative leader in many ways. His ambition arose when he wanted to go to the sea. His tendency led him to strongly oppose his father's will and orders and also the friend who asked him to return home. Luck came to his side and never left him because wherever he went, he was always lucky because he always found everything that made him survive even when he sank on his own desert island where his creativity supported him to survive. Crusoe is also described as a hard worker and has the goodness of religion. He struggled to the limit when doing everything and never left God because in every breath he always remembered God. Robinson Crusoe belongs to a round and dynamic character because he has a complex of personalities and has changed at the end of the story. At first he was a boy who studied law then became a sailor who left his family. As the main character, Crusoe is also able to analyze himself from good and bad things. In addition, Crusoe also experienced internal conflicts which made him afraid of the footprints of a man on the island. Robinson Crusoe also experienced external conflicts against Pirates, and Cannibals. Robinson Crusoe's leadership in this novel explains that Crusoe leadership is a mental and physical reaction, consistency with its establishment, has a great influence on doing its work, prepares everything it needs as a leader, and also has a good social interaction.

The fourth research found and related to the object, research conducted by Satria Nova Agesta from the University of North Sumatra in 2008, entitled *An Analysis of Realism Found in Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe*. The result of the study shows that Crusoe has a strong desire to sail but the desire is never approved by his father. In fact, he and God will not bless him if he continues to go sailing. His father wants Crusoe stay at home and does not take action that will make him fall into the lower level of life (poverty) or reach the top position (riches). His father and many people assume that living in the middle position is their dream because living in this position gives peacefulness.

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

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

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

Besides those stages of life, in the analysis, Crusoe is described as the middle and first child in his family. He is ambitious, unconventional, frugal, take it or leave it attitude, experimenter and flexible in socializing character. He also has achiever and respecter character owned by the first child. God has given Crusoe some potential such as heart, mind, body and nature around him. He has those personality, knowledge, will, faith and ability to think. Finally, Crusoe is able to use those potentials and exploit natural resources which is in that island and create a civilization therein. So, the journey which he naturally experience becomes one of the unique characteristics in Crusoe's individual. He does not forget to always thank to God for all that he has been achieved. The more his faith in God increases, the more he feels happy. In fact, it makes his life seems more qualified and able to actualize himself in social life. Crusoe has become a master the worthy life consists of the following components: happiness, achievement, relationship, religion, altruism and self-acceptance. However, Crusoe has experienced the whole of them. His life now is happier to drive life as God command. Moreover, he has achieved his success, does not forget to help the others and respects the differences. So, his act makes him good in a relationship and accepted in society.

The fifth study found and related to the object, research conducted by Umar Wirahadi from Malang State Islamic University in 2008 entitled *The Existentialism Studies On Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe's Freedom of Life*. The results of this study indicate that researchers conducted an analysis of the freedom of life of Robinson Crusoe using the Existentialism philosophical approach. Existentialism

is the kind of philosophy that expresses human existence. It is said that man must create for himself the essence of himself, it means that man is free or rather man is freedom.

Robinson Crusoe novel, written by Daniel Defoe, has a strong problem in Existentialism studies. The main character, Robinson Crusoe, is a reflection of true existentialism. Author Daniel Defoe describes Robinson Crusoe as a unique and brave character. Robinson Crusoe is the type of man who has the desire to be free and look for his own existence. At least, this case can be seen to be three symptoms of his character. First, it can be seen in every type of action. As explained in the novel, Crusoe's actions are very brave, irrational, and do anything without the strength of others. . That means he always does anything without intervention from others, because he knows what he will do and be in the future. Secondly, the values of Existentialism are a reflection in each of Crusoe's conversation rooms with other characters in the novel. In every dialogue he does, Robinson Crusoe as the main character does not want to be dictated by others, in short he always says and does everything he wants. The third, a reflection of an existentialist reflected in every decision he took in his life. The decision itself comes from his own thinking, even it must be rational, objective and visible. How to make decisions like this also happens to Robinson Crusoe. In short, according to these symptoms and indications, it is indicated that Robinson Crusoe, the main character in Robinson Crusoe's novel, is a true existentialist. Furthermore, in the study of Existentialism he also felt and was characterized by anxiety, felt nothingness, hopelessness and anxiety that vibrated in his life.

There are two objectives of research conducted, the first is to provide a detailed explanation of how the character maintains its existence. And the second is to describe the relationship between existence and freedom of choice in Robinson Crusoe's way of life. To answer these two objectives, researchers used Kierkegaard's Existentialism which was thought to find the answer.

First, to provide a detailed explanation of how the main character maintains its existence, researchers use the phenomenon of general existentialism. Existence Precedes Essence, it is true that what is most important for humans is its existence.

However, its existence is not final. It is always in the process of becoming something, because humans always move from possibility to reality. For Robinson Crusoe, this process is possible because he has his own freedom. Therefore, human existence is in human freedom, and this freedom is in human action. He also said that having existence means having the courage to determine and decide on his own life. Secondly, Alienation or Alienation, at that time, when man has felt alienation and alienation from God, nature and other human beings, he will not be able to give faith in everything: to God, to others, and even to self. Robinson Crusoe in this condition is encouraged to be empty, helpless, and faceless. Third, Fear and Vibration Anxiety, anxiety refers to despair, because inner contradictions in humans are considered unable to solve problems, so human existence is always on the edge of absurdity. In this third characteristic Robinson Crusoe is always depressed by anxiety. The fourth, Encounter with Nothingness, a sense of absence is a feeling of hopelessness and pessimism. His absence would make him think that he had lived without anything, that he had no reason to live. Specifically, it was related a lot to the situation faced by Robinson Crusoe, he met with nothingness. Fifth, Freedom, because humans have freedom, this movement towards development is possible and is based on itself and is in its freedom. Thus, freedom can be identified as human existence. Robinson Crusoe is said to be authentic when the individual is free to choose who and who he will become. These five points of existentialism are applied to find the answer. In short, Robinson Crusoe as the object of this study has the symptoms of Existentialism in his own life, especially to maintain his own existence.

Secondly, to illustrate the relationship between existence and freedom of choice Robinson Crusoe, there is a conclusion, in fact, freedom is very important for humans. This includes freedom of choice, that every human being is free to choose what will be in his own life. On the other hand, humans are existence itself, because only humans exist. Therefore, the relationship between existence and freedom of choice Robinson applied and replied that freedom leads man to find his existence. Indeed, existence precedes essence. In fact, by the desire for existentialism, Robinson Crusoe then tried to find his own life with freedom of choice.

The sixth research found and related to the object, research conducted by Agung Wiranata Kusuma from the State Islamic University of Malang in 2007 entitled *Marxism Analysis On Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe*. The results of this study indicate that the researcher conducted an analysis of socio-economic phenomena and took two main forms, namely forms of socio-economic phenomena which confirmed the Marxist theory and opposed it to the Marxist theory. Data in each form, the phenomenon that confirms Marxist theory and counter-Marxist theory, is also divided into two parts, namely social phenomena and economic phenomena. The socioeconomic phenomenon which confirms Marxist theory includes forms of class struggle, class consciousness, and human nature. Just like the separation of the previous phenomena, the data counter for Marxist ideas is also divided into two parts, namely social phenomena and economic phenomena. This socio-economic phenomenon includes class division, slavery, exploitation, alienation, and means of production.

The first part deals with social phenomena which confirm the Marxist notion of class consciousness. This social phenomenon was revealed when Crusoe challenged his father's pretensions. Another of Crusoe's class consciousness as he struggled to escape the slavery of the Moors. Crusoe was aware of his potential and capacity to act on his logical interests and measured himself to the extent he was aware of his historical task. He does not want to produce like a capitalist cash cow who takes advantage of his labor and a drop of sweat. He realized that every human being has his own free will to fulfill all his desires. He believed that ideology, which existed in his society, was only a big capitalist scenario to maintain their status to control this world using their rules. They claim that their rules, which govern many world problems such as class division, racism, and slavery, fully apply to be applied anytime, anywhere and for any circumstances.

Another social phenomenon that can be found in this novel is the class consciousness of Crusoe's father. This can be seen from the way he described the reality of life. He explained to Crusoe about life classes. Crusoe's father assumed that his social level was the best position to expand his historical task. Crusoe's father's class consciousness was gained through longevity experience.

Class consciousness can cause class struggle for everyone who has it. This can be seen in Crusoe's class struggle to go sailing. Even though his father had forbidden him, he still insisted to go. In this section, Crusoe tries to violate the rules of class division in his society, which divides people into classes.

Crusoe's class struggle also shows that there are many choices of ways of life, and that there are always ways to survive independently rather than only depending on the shoulders of capitalists who always try systematically to get more surplus from labor. Another class consciousness found in the novel is Crusoe's escape from the Moors. At this point, Crusoe continued to demonstrate his class struggle. He does not allow the capitalist - this is to say his master - to exploit his workforce and benefit from his work in return for his survival. He continued to struggle for two years before finally being able to escape from the violent oppression and alienation of his master.

The second part of this analysis deals with economic phenomena which corroborate Marxist theory. The first economic phenomenon is related to Crusoe's efforts to fulfill his tendencies, impulses, essential strengths and instincts. This phenomenon also includes actions to meet needs. Crusoe's needs are not only limited to sexual, food, water, clothing, but also, developing into a wide and diverse pursuit and even personal development. In this economic phenomenon, Crusoe shows his main tendency and drive is money.

In this economic phenomenon, Crusoe constantly urges himself to find out the most profitable job for whatever capital he can command. He often pushed the barrier of himself and society to get more profit. Indeed, Crusoe often experimented with finding the most suitable and profitable job for himself. This can be seen when he tries to become a seaman as the first job he thinks is suitable. However, this work is still not suitable and provides more benefits for him. He, then, moved to the second and third jobs, namely farmers and traders, although, to some extent, he had to ignore the freedom and rights of others.

The next economic phenomenon is the fulfillment of human needs. The economic phenomenon in this novel is also clear when Crusoe asserts that he, as a human being, has the need and drive to meet his basic needs for survival on a remote

desert island. He planned the most suitable place for his residence that would support his survival. He planned well all the possibilities that would happen. He learned everything that would help him survive on this remote island, such as planting corn, pottery, raising goats, hunting, and fishing.

In fact, socioeconomic phenomena that are contrary to Marxism are also presented in two parts. Social phenomena include class division, slavery, exploitation, and alienation. The first phenomenon is class division. This phenomenon is found in the explanation of Crusoe's father. He explained it to Crusoe to prevent him from going sailing. He explained that there are three main social classes namely the upper life class, the middle life class and the low life class. These classes are divided based on the fun and difficulties of their lives. The first class is the upper part of life. He described this class of life as a station of life, full of joy in life. This is a place for people who have high aspirations to conquer the sea, have a superior life, and are full of luxury. However, on the other hand, this part of life is also embraced with many changes and ambitions, and jealousy at the top of humanity. The next social class is a part of middle life. This part of life, he considers as the best place for humans. The part of life that he calls the upper part of low life has many advantages over other parts of life. He explained that this part of life was calculated for all kinds of virtues and all kinds of pleasures. This part of life is full of peace and a lot of medium wealth, that simplicity, solitude, health, society, are blessings that are present at the station of middle life. This part of life is not exposed to misery and hardship, work and suffering, the part of life that is low and is not ashamed of the pride, luxury, ambition, and jealousy of the upper part of humanity. Finally, the last social class is the lower part of life, this part of life he describes as the worst station of life. People who live in this part of life are full of misery, hardships, suffering labor, inadequate eating patterns, and anxiety from the body or mind.

The next social phenomenon is alienation and exploitation. Crusoe experienced this phenomenon at the same time that the Moors enslaved it. When the Moors enslaved him, he was exiled from his human rights which had freedom and rights as free human beings. His employer exploited him to do boring work. He also works

in inhuman work situations. He had to work even though he was very weak and hungry.

The next social phenomenon is racism. The phenomenon of racism found in this novel is categorized into racial prejudice. White people consider the skin color of others, especially blacks, who are not white, to be converted to their property and use it for their well-being and well-being. Xury, Friday and several Negroes also experienced this social phenomenon. Xury was a colored person who had been saved by Crusoe while running away from the Moors. However, eventually he was sold to the Portuguese. Negro trade occurred in Spain and Portugal where the kingdom legalized this kind of trade. Crusoe used and bought slaves to advance his plantations in Brazil. The form of racism experienced on Friday is almost the same. Crusoe's goal to save him was to make him his servant who could help him survive and escape from the island.

Counter to Marxists in economic phenomena is in the form of means of production. The production facilities in this novel are trade and feudalism. This phenomenon uses slave labor as a means of production to produce greater profits from plantation trade. Raw material sources still rely on natural resource supplies.

From the above analysis, there are two opposing socio-economic phenomena found in this novel. On the one hand the main character practices Marxist theory but on the other hand he also practices actions against Marxism. However, there is a relationship between these two contradictory phenomena. It seems Defoe is trying to present a true European model of conquest. He gave the example that a true European ruler would sacrifice and save the people who were lost in their lives, like what Jesus had done with his clan.

The above explanation has conclusively proved the analysis of socioeconomic phenomena from a Marxist perspective in Daniel Defoe Robinson Crusoe found several socio-economic phenomena namely class struggle, class consciousness, class struggle, alienation, exploitation, theories of human nature, and the means of production. More importantly, He also emphasized human free will and the power of the spirit of struggle to achieve our destiny and survive in our lives.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To suppress misinterpretation between researcher and reader, this study provides several specific definitions of the main terms:

1. Psychology: the study of the thoughts and behavior of humans and animals.
2. Psychoanalysis: One of the literary criticisms that uses several techniques of psychoanalysis. This theory means to focus on the relationship between the writer and the literary work, the fictional character characteristics, or the literacy of the literary work towards the audience.
3. Inner conflict: is a conflict that occurs in the heart, soul of a character (or: characters) story. So, he is a conflict experienced by humans with himself, he is more an internal feeling of a human being
4. Id: Human instincts that suppress to meet basic needs, such as eating, sexuality, and reject emotional pain. It works as a pleasure seeker.
5. Ego: It maintains between id and superego based on the principle of reality. The ego has a role to give consideration, problem solving, and reasoning.
6. Superego: This controls human beliefs about right and wrong things or behaviors. He has a role to give consideration based on moral principles.