

**ARCHETYPAL IMAGES IN "TREASURE ISLAND"
NOVEL BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON:
A MYTH CRITICISM**

THESIS



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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
YEAR 2018**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

ARCHETYPAL IMAGES IN "TREASURE ISLAND" NOVEL BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON: A MYTH CRITICISM

Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 10th August 2018

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Sarjana Sastra**

The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 10th August 2018

**Ambalegin, S.Pd., M.Pd.
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ABSTRAK

*Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi simbol-simbol, untuk menganalisa makna, dan untuk menemukan efek dari gambaran yang diwakili oleh simbol-simbol di dalam novel *Treasure Island* yang ditulis oleh Robert Louis Stevenson. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Arketipe Gambaran dari Kritik Arketipe yang dikemukakan oleh Carl Gustav Jung untuk mendukung Kritik Mitos ini. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode dokumentasi dan teknik mencatat dalam proses pengumpulan data. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menerapkan metode analisis isi dengan teknik penafsiran. Temuan dari penelitian ini adalah ada lima arketipe Gambaran yang ditemukan dalam novel. Mereka adalah arketipe air, warna, nomor, ular, dan perempuan. Arketipe air yang dilambangkan oleh laut mewakili gambaran ketidaksadaran. Arketipe warna dilambangkan oleh warna biru, hitam, merah, dan hijau. Biru mewakili gambaran keamanan, hitam mewakili gambaran kekacauan dan kematian, merah mewakili gambaran nafsu kekerasan, dan hijau mewakili gambaran kematian. Arketipe angka yang dilambangkan oleh angka 3 mewakili gambaran kesatuan. Arketipe ular dilambangkan oleh ular mewakili gambaran ketidaksadaran. Arketipe wanita yang dilambangkan oleh ibu yang baik mewakili gambaran prinsip hidup. Gambaran-gambaran tersebut mempengaruhi cerita secara intrinsik seperti plot dan karakternya. Arketipe air, warna biru, warna hitam, warna hijau, nomor 3, dan Arketipe wanita mengungkapkan plotnya. Arketipe warna merah dan ular mengungkapkan karakterisasi.*

Kata kunci: Kritik Mitos, Kritik Arketipe, Arketipe Gambar.

ABSTRACT

The main purposes of this study are to identify the symbols, to analyze the meaning, and to find the effect of the archetypal images existence represented by symbols in the novel *Treasure Island* written by Robert Louis Stevenson. This research uses the archetypal Image theory from archetypal Criticism purposed by Carl Gustav Jung to support the Myth Criticism. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. This research uses documentation method and noting technique in the process of collecting the data. The analysis of the data is done by applying the content analysis method with interpreting technique. The finding of the research is five images appeared in the novel. They are water, color, number, serpent, and woman archetype. Water archetype symbolized by sea represents the image of the unknown. Color archetype symbolized by blue, black, red, and green. Blue represents the image of the security, black represents the image of the chaos and death, red represents the image of the violent passion, and green represents the image of the death. Number archetype symbolized by number 3 represents the image of the unity. Serpent archetype symbolized by snake represents the image of the unconsciousness. Woman archetype symbolized by the good mother represents the image of the life principal. The images affect the story intrinsically. Water archetype, blue color, black color, green color, number 3, and woman archetypes reveal the plot. The red color and serpent archetypes reveal the characterization.

Key words: Archetypal Criticism, Archetypal Image, Myth Criticism

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

If you can't do anything for the other, don't bother it, better to not do anything.

DEDICATION

This thesis proudly presented to me, my beloved parents and all my precious friends.

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All praise to God the lord is merciful and compassionate researcher who has been in completing this thesis entitled “Archetypal Images in "Treasure Island" Novel by Robert Louis Stevenson: A Myth Criticism”. The researcher would like to say thanks to the beloved father and mother for the love inspiring and blessing given endlessly to researcher in taking this undergraduate program. The researcher wishes to express gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Ambalegin, S.Pd., M.Pd. as an advisor who has contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

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Batam, 10th August 2018

Hensinto Effendi

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Humans can manipulate their thought into something inexpressible. People tend to do that because of several reasons. People attempt to relieve the pain from the reality by building up their ideas beyond the imagination. An extravagant imagination encourages the person to express it into several ways. When the imagination is expressed into a form of words, phrases, and sentences in a piece of blank paper, it means that the person is writing a literature.

Literature itself simply means an output from a writing process that tells the stories or expresses ideas usually in form of books. Novel as one of the books is the most popular around the society. The popularity comes from many aspects. It can be from its story, its characters, its complexity, or its meaning. Stories told in the novel focuses on what genre it carries. One of the genres is adventure in which the story is focusing on the journey of the main character.

One of the most well-known adventure novel written by Robert Louis Stevenson is entitled Treasure Island. The main view of the novel is all about a tale of "buccaneers and buried gold". The story tells about the life and also adventure of a young boy named Jim Hawkins who was trying to find a treasure hidden in an Island. The influence from this novel is enormous on popular perceptions of pirates, including such elements as treasure maps marked with an

"X", schooners, the Black Spot, tropical islands, and one-legged seamen bearing parrots on their shoulders.

Treasure Island does not only present a great adventure story, but it also presents some meaningful symbols. Those symbols presented in different kind of things around the story. One of the functions is to present the readers a piece of prediction of what will happen to certain character in the story. Some of the symbols also can describe how the personality of certain character in the story. Understanding all the images in the symbols presented by author in the novel is not as easy as understanding the story.

The thing that researcher wanted to emphasize is the objective of the research. This research was constructed and then conducted by researcher because of the unknown of all the images and symbols found in the novel. Researcher managed to find some of the images but failed to understand them. To know and understand the images may not be the main objective in the novel, but understanding the images can make the story and the process of reading become more interesting. In order to enhance the successful of this research, researcher must apply the literary criticism especially in myth criticism.

The myth criticism brings out all the symbols and images in the novel which then can be analyzed with Carl Jung's images archetype. Image archetype is one of the theories that can be used to interpret the deep meaning of symbols mentioned in novels. There are fourteen symbols in the theory that can be applied. They are water image, sun image, color, circle, number, woman archetype, wise old man, trickster, serpent, demon lover, garden, tree, mountain, and desert. These

examples represent some of the common archetypal images that the reader is likely to encounter in literature. Each categories represent different kind of myth.

Using the theory helps researcher interpret the intrinsic meaning of symbols represented images found in the novel *Treasure Island*. For example, the color archetype in the novel can be seen in the following quotation:

‘Thunder!’ he cried. ‘A week! I can’t do that; they’d have the **black** spot on me by then. The lubbers is going about to get the wind of me this blessed moment; lubbers as couldn’t keep what they got, and want to nail what is another’s. Is that seamanly behaviour, now, I want to know? But I’m a saving soul. I never wasted good money of mine, nor lost it neither; and I’ll trick ‘em again. I’m not afraid on ‘em. I’ll shake out another reef, matey, and daddle ‘em again’ (Stevenson, 1998, p. 27).

It was after a doctor named Livesey informed an old sailor man about how long the old sailor man would live with the worst disease he had. The old sailor man mentioned that he had no enough time to do his last task. Not long after that event, he got the black spot which can be seen in the following quotation:

It was some time before either I or the captain seemed to gather our senses, but at length, and about at the same moment, I released his wrist, which I was still holding, and he drew in his hand and looked sharply into the palm. **‘Ten o’clock!’ he cried. ‘Six hours. We’ll do them yet,’** and he sprang to his feet. (Stevenson, 1882, p. 33)

Received the black spot form his former shipmate made the old sailor man panic as he mentioned to Jim that he only had six hours left. He died not long after that. The color black shown in the quotation above represents the image of death.

This research is important to be conducted because the difficulty to interpret the implicit meaning of the images or symbols put in the novel. As been discussed, the images or symbols found in the novel are not easy to understand. For example, the author adds a small detail that constantly appears around the

character. People who do not understand the images archetypes will ignore the small detail. In contrary, the person who has the knowledge of images archetypes will think in different perspective as they understand the small detail might hide an implicit meaning. Understanding the message implied by those images can help the readers understand about the character. The knowledge also helps reader to recognize the sightseeing of how the story will proceed. The main focus of this research is to reveal the image archetype in literary work thus reading this research can help readers understand how to interpret certain symbols or images that the author into the literary work.

In order to prove the originality of this research, researcher presents one of the researches that are similar to this research. The research was conducted by Wei Wei Qu (Qu, 2016) with title, “An Archetypal Analysis of the Imagery in the English Patient.” The main objective of the research was to apply the archetypal theories to analyze the dominant archetypal images in the novel entitled *The English Patient* including fire, desert, garden and the Good Mother. This research is also focusing on the images archetype however the data source used (the novel) is different therefore the data and the result of the research are different.

From the explanation above the researcher is interested in analyzing the images archetype which is reflected in the novel entitled *Treasure Island* written by Robert Louis Stevenson. In addition, researcher is also personally interested in this novel because it contains many quotes regarding life, spirit, friend, family, and trustworthy. *Treasure Island* was also produced with good formed story, interesting character, and lovely relationship. The story of this novel is so

wonderful that it became an inspiration for Walt Disney Feature Animation to make an Animated Movie entitled Treasure Planet. With all the inspiration and admiration, the researcher conducts this research entitled, Archetypal Images in “Treasure Island” by Robert Louis Stevenson: A Myth Criticism.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

By noticing the background of research, these are some problems found in the research:

1. The significance of the influence from novel Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson in the perceptions of pirates in real world.
2. The problem found while interpreting images or symbols in novel Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson.
3. Hero journey of Jim Hawkins in novel Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson.
4. Archetypal images found in novel Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson.
5. The effect of the archetypal images existence to the story in novel Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Due to the lack of time, energy, and capability, researcher has rights to limit whether the subject or the object of the research. In this research, researcher decided to limit the objects of research found in the background.

1. Archetypal images found in novel Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson.

2. The effect of the archetypal images existence to the story in novel Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation above, researcher formed the problems into two research questions, they are:

1. What are the archetypal images found in novel Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson?
2. How did the archetypal images existence affect the story in novel Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the research above, the objective of the research can be drawn as below:

1. To find out the kind of the archetypal images in Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson.
2. To find out the effect of archetypal images existence to the story in novel Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

This research provides information regarding archetypal images which can enrich the readers' knowledge about it.

2. Practical Significance

This research is used to inspire those who would like to do the same research, especially those who also conduct research regarding image

archetype in fiction or the same literary work which is *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson. This research was done with several theories from experts and the knowledge from the previous researches can be extra information for those who needed it.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

In order to understand the discussion in this research, researcher put some of the key terms that will help readers understand about what is discussed in this research.

Archetypal Criticism : is a type of critical theory that interprets a text by focusing on the recurring myth and archetypes in the narrative, symbols, images, and character types in the literary work. (Kharbe, 2009, p. 327)

Archetypal Images : are often just labeled as examples of symbolism, but they are able to symbolize because of their archetypal origin. (Kharbe, 2009, p. 331)

Myth Criticism : is usually concerned to demonstrate that literary works draw upon a common reservoir of archetypes or recurrent images, or that their narrative patterns repeat those of ancient myths or religious rituals, as in quest for sacred object, or cycles of death and rebirth. (Birch, 2009)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Approach Used

In analyzing a literary works, there are various approaches that can be implied. The use of the approaches depends on the object of the research. This research focuses on the images and symbols appeared in the novel *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson, and the objective is to interpret all the images and symbols found. One of the approaches which discusses about Images and Symbols is the myth criticism. The explanation of the myth criticism is discussed on the next section.

2.2 Myth Criticism

Myth criticism discusses about images and symbols which represent implicit meaning shown in the novel. According to Birch (2009) myth criticism is usually concerned to demonstrate that literary works draw upon a common reservoir of archetypes or recurrent images that their narrative patterns repeat those of ancient myths or religious rituals, as in quest for sacred object, or cycles of death and rebirth. Myth criticism looks for archetypes, characters and symbols with traits seen throughout literature regardless of time or place.

Myth which commonly tells about something and happens in the future refers to the old stories told by the ancestors. The myth usually tells about something that people must obey or disobey. In analyzing myth, this research can

depend on many kinds of myth that exist around the world, remembering that every ethnic around the world has its own myth. For example, the myths or beliefs that exist in Indonesia as if a black cat leaps on a dead corpse, it will be resurrected. The symbols used to represent images are connected with the myths. The images are not bounded with myths appeared in the novel only, but also in the real life. Nowadays some people still believe in the myth.

This research depends on one of the theory that has been used for several decades which is the image archetype. The archetype and myth are two things that connected, thus the application of archetypal image theory in this research is acceptable.

2.3 Archetypal Image

Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 331) explained that archetypal images are often just labeled as examples of symbolism, but they are able to symbolize because of their archetypal origin. Archetypal images and story patterns encourage readers (including viewers of films and advertisements) to participate ritualistically in basic beliefs, fears, and anxieties of their age. These archetypal features not only constitute the intelligibility of the text but also tap into a level of desires and anxieties of humankind. Certain images that recur in myths and other genres of literature often have a common meaning or tend to elicit comparable psychological responses and to serve similar cultural functions.

2.3.1 Water

Water archetype is the first image mentioned in Jung's book. Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 331) mentioned that water represents the mystery

of creation, birth-death-resurrection, purification and redemption, fertility and growth. Water is also the commonest symbol for the unconscious. There are some examples of water archetypes that commonly found in novel.

a. The sea

Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 331) mentioned that the sea image usually represents the mother of all life, spiritual mystery and infinity, death and rebirth, timelessness and eternity, the unconscious, and the unknown. One of the example of water as it meaning is unknown. In movie Finding Nemo, Martin (a male clown fish) was desperately finding his lost Nemo son who got caught by a fisherman. The feeling of desperate in which he doesn't know where to find and what to do presents the unknown meaning of the sea.

b. Rivers

Rivers are usually pictured as a place with beautiful scenery. In Jung's archetypal images (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 331) river represents death and rebirth (baptism). It also represents the flowing of time into eternity as it always flows and never stops. River flows from one point into the other which is presented as a transitional phases of the life cycle. There are many stories of monsters and gods mentioned rivers as a place where they come from. The symbol or river represents the image of incarnations of deities.

2.3.2 Sun

Sun is an image refers to the ball of gas the people know most as the center of the planetary. Jung's archetypal image draws the sun in different perspective. According to Jung (as cited in Abuzahra, 2017, p. 53) the sun represents a creative energy. It shines the earth and almost the entire creature within which shows that it is law in nature. It also represents consciousness (thinking, enlightenment, wisdom, spiritual vision), father principle (moon and earth tend to be associated with female or mother principle), and passage of time and life. The example of sun as one of the images is:

a. Rising Sun

Rising sun represents birth or rebirth literally or pragmatically. One of the very famous examples can be seen in a movie entitled Lion King. When Mufasa and his wife Sarabi gave birth to a future king, the male cub named Simba at the time when the sun rose. Sun in the story was interpreted as birth. Rising sun also represents creation, and enlightenment.

b. Setting sun

Setting sun represents death. One of the examples that can be seen clearly is in novel Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe. In the scene when Aslan surrendered himself to be sacrifice so Edmund could be alive, Aslan was killed right after the sun down. Setting sun in the story then was interpreted as death.

2.3.3 Colors

There are many colors in the world that can interpret things in image archetypes. Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 331) selected some colors that commonly used by author in implicating. They are red, green, blue, black, and white.

a. Red

Red in Jung image archetypes (as cited in Kharbe, p. 2009: 331) is represented by blood. When characters sacrifice themselves, they died and spilt their blood. Red also represents violent behavior. In movie *Inside Out* for example, there are five types of human behavior and one of them is anger or the urge of being violent. The anger was represented as a red character. In the movie, the color red represents violent behavior. Other than that, red also represents disorder.

b. Green

The green color in Jung's image archetype commonly represents a positive aspect such as hope and fertility (Li, 2017, p. 339). Plant such as trees and grasses are often used to represent this color. Green also represents negative aspects such as death and decay. One of the examples is *Snow White*. The princess got poisoned by witch after eating the green apple given by the witch. Green there represents death as it was a poison apple.

c. Blue

This color usually brings positive aspect. According to Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 331) blue is associated with religious feeling, truth, spiritual purity and security. In Cinderella movie, the fairy godmother who helped Cinderella and protected her wore blue clothes. The blue wore by the fairy godmother represents either holiness or security.

d. Black (Darkness)

The color black according to Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 331) mostly brings the negative aspect such as evil and death. There are many examples taken are the Maleficent in movie Maleficent, Hades in movie Hercules, Te Kā in movie Moana. Not only death and evil, black also represent chaos, mystery the unknown, primal wisdom, the unconsciousness, and melancholic.

e. White

Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 331) described that the color white commonly brings positive aspects such as light, purity, innocence. The Snow White for example was a girl who was going to be killed by her own step mother because of being too beautiful. The color white is not only represents how white her skin is, but also represents how innocence she is. White also represents negative aspects such as death, terror, the supernatural, the blinding truth of an inscrutable cosmic mystery.

2.3.4 Circle (Sphere)

A Circle which has no edge basically is one of the shapes. Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 331) stated that it is represented by ball, ring, hole, etc. which usually represent wholeness and unity. In movie *Pirates of Caribbean; The Curse of The Black Pearl*, there were coins needed to be collected by the pirates in order to break the curse. Coin is a circle thus in the movie circle could be interpreted as wholeness in which they had to collect all of the missing coins in order to break the curse. Circle described by Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 331) is classified into four kinds.

a. Mandala

Jung (2014, p. 389) stated that mandala represents the desire for spiritual unity and psychic integration. Note that in its classic Asian forms the mandala juxtaposes the triangle, the square, and the circle with their numerical equivalents of three, four, and seven.

b. Egg (Oval)

Egg or oval shape in Jung's image archetype (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 332) represents the mystery of life and the forces of generation.

c. Yang-Yin

Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 332) described yang-yin as a Chinese symbol of circle with half white and black represents the union of the opposite forces of the yang (masculine principle, light, activity, and the conscious mind) and the yin (feminine principle, darkness, passivity, and unconscious mind).

d. Ouroboros

The ancient symbol of the snake biting its own tail signified the eternal cycle of life, primordial unconsciousness, the unity of opposing forces. According to Jung (as cited in Barnaby, 2017, p. 12) Ouroboros also represents the transformation process.

2.3.5 Serpent (Snake and Worm)

Serpent in general is represented as slither reptile such as snake. In image archetype, Jung (as cited in Skinner, 2012, p. 1) explained that serpent could represent energy and pure force evil, libido, corruption, sensuality, destruction, mystery, wisdom, and the unconsciousness. One of the examples is seen in the movie *The Jungle Book*. Kaa is a giant snake who deceives Mowgli because it wants to devour Mowgli. Kaa as a snake represents evil as it wants to kill Mowgli. Not only snake, serpent also represented by worms or other slither reptiles.

2.3.6 Number

Number is also used in image archetype. There are lots of numbers but not all of them represent implicit meaning. Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 332) mentioned three numbers that have implicit meaning which are 3, 4, and 7.

a. 3 (Three)

Based on society belief, three is usually connected with the holy trinity. Three then represents light and spiritual awareness. Three in Jung's image archetype (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 332) also could

represent unity and the male principle. One of the examples can be seen in movie Harry Potter, there were three items that a person had to be possessed in order to be the greatest wizard, the elder wand, resurrection stone, and cloak of invisibility. Number three in the movie represents unity.

b. 4 (Four)

Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 332) stated that this number is usually associated with the circle, life cycle, and four seasons. This number also represents female principle, earth, nature and the elements (earth, air, fire, water).

c. 7 (Seven)

Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 332) stated that this is a unique number because it signifies the union of three and four, the completion of a cycle, and perfect order.

2.3.7 The Archetypal Woman

The Archetypal Woman is the image that is represented through female character in the story. This archetype generally represents female principle which is associated with the moon. In archetypal woman, there are three kinds of woman archetypes that are commonly found in the novel according to Jung.

a. The Good Mother

Jung (as cited in Qu, 2016, p. 368) stated that the good mother is associated with the life principle, birth, warmth, nourishment,

protector, fertility, growth, and abundance. This image is usually represented by a loving mother character for example, in movie Tarzan, the mother gorilla named Kala is shown as a protective person especially to Tarzan. Even though Tarzan was not her biological child, she was willing to sacrifice herself for Tarzan. Kala in the movie represented The Good Mother in which as a protector.

b. The Terrible Mother

This terrible mother is usually represented with witch, sorceress, siren, whore, lamia, femme fatale. This image is associated with sensuality, sexual orgies, fear, danger, darkness, dismemberment, emasculatory death; the unconscious in its terrifying aspects. One of the examples is a character named Bellatrix Lestrange in movie Harry Potter. Lestrange in the movie was a dangerous sorceress who liked to torture her victim to death. Her image represents either danger, or darkness.

c. The Soul Mate

Soul mate image is usually represented by the princess or "beautiful lady". It represents incarnation of inspiration and spiritual fulfillment.

2.3.8 The Demon Lover (The Male Counterpart of the Terrible Mother)

This image is the counter part of the terrible mother in term of the gender. It is usually represented by the devil, Satan. According to Jung (as cited in Walker, 2013, p. 98) the Demon Lover represents the power of man

as well as the powerless of woman. Bram Stoker's *Dracula* for example, the main antagonist, the Dracula is the most appropriate example for this image.

2.3.9 The Wise Old Man (Savior, Redeemer, and Guru)

The wise old man is described by Jung (as cited in Hopcke, 2013, p. 113) as a personification of the spiritual principle which represents knowledge, reflection, insight, wisdom, cleverness, and intuition on the one hand, and on the other, moral qualities such as goodwill and readiness to help the character makes his 'spiritual' character sufficiently plain. Apart from his cleverness, wisdom, and insight, the old man is also notable for his moral qualities. What is more, he even tests the moral qualities of others and makes gifts dependent on this test. The old man always appears when the hero is in a hopeless and desperate situation from which only profound reflection or a lucky idea can extricate him. Some of the examples are Dumbledore from *Harry Potter*, Aslan from *Narnia*, and Gandalf from *Lord of the Ring*.

2.3.10 The Trickster

Jung's explanation about the trickster (as cited in Hopcke, 2013, p. 122) appears to be the opposite of the wise old man because of his close affinity with the shadow archetype. However, Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 329) also mentioned that trickster has a positive side and may even serve a healing function through his transformative influence. The Trickster is a forerunner of the savior and, like him, God, man, and animal at once. Trickster is both subhuman and superhuman, a bestial and divine being.

2.3.11 The Garden

Garden literally means a field decorated with some plants such as flowers, trees, and any other kind of plants. Jung (as cited in Abuzahra, 2017, p. 53) mentioned that garden usually represents paradise, e.g. Eden garden. Not only paradise, garden also represents innocence, unspoiled beauty and fertility.

2.3.12 Tree

In its most general sense, the symbolism of the tree denotes life of the cosmos. According to Jung (as cited in Kharbe, 2009, p. 331) tree image also represents of the immortality, consistence, growth, proliferation, generative and regenerative processes. It stands for inexhaustible life, and is therefore equivalent to a symbol of immortality.

2.3.13 Desert

The desert is the land of sand, the geographic in a place such as Middle East and Nevada. According to Jung (as cited in Qu, 2016, p. 336) desert represents spiritual aridity, death, nihilism, hopelessness.

2.3.14 Mountain

A mountain is a large landform that stretches above the surrounding land in a limited area, usually in the form of a peak. Jung (as cited in Davis, 2015, p. 105) mentioned that it represents aspiration and inspiration, meditation and spiritual elevation. The mountain also stands for the goal of the pilgrimage and ascent. It often has the psychological meaning of the self.

2.4 Previous Study

The research about literary criticism is often conducted. In order to prove that this research is genuinely conducted and has not been conducted by others, this section presents four similar researches that recently conducted. Some of these researches have similar object of research, some of them used the same theory, and some of them used the same source of the data. This research described the basic information about the research conducted by each researcher and also the result of the research.

Yan-yan (2017) conducted a research entitled *On the Moral Ambiguity in R. L. Stevenson's Treasure Island*. The objective of the research was to discuss the moral ambiguity in Stevenson's characterization and plot-designing in *Treasure Island*. She also tried to discover the reason for why the author preferred this indirect way of moral concerning. Yan-yan (2017) mentioned the result of the research at the conclusion which was man was neither wholly good nor wholly wrong; that in an age when religious belief had been eroded and the grey area of moral ambivalence greatly widened, there could be no simplistic solution to these problems.

Taghizadeh (2015) conducted a research entitled *Penetrating into the Dark: An Archetypal Approach to Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness*. The objective of the research was to provide an archetypal analysis of Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* which in turn got its most effective impetus from Carl Yung's theory of "collective unconscious". The result of the research was the view of how these images mirror the human nature after analyzing the construction and interrelations

of these archetypes. The novel turned out to be correlated with the real world. Conrad's novel made the reader directly connected with the story.

Li (2017) also conducted a related research entitled *Archetypal Interpretation of the Hero in The Great Gatsby*. The research focused on the combination image of heroes in ancient myths and legends with Gatsby's story, since religious rituals and archetypes permeated the whole book. The paper took Gatsby's double pursuit of American Dream in the movie as the main line by using archetypal criticism to analyze the inextricable relationship between Gatsby and the heroes in ancient Greek myths and biblical stories. The result shown by the research was quite satisfying. Some of Gatsby's story was correlated with the ancient Greek myths such as Hercules, Odysseus, Achilles and Jason.

The last researcher, Abuzahra (2017) also conducted a similar research. The aim of the study is to analyze the archetypal approach of a famous American novel written by Francis Scott Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby*. The researchers' goal is to find out the archetypes of images, patterns, characters, colors and analyze them. To begin with, the archetypes were planned in how they were used in the novel to represent something else that was analyzed. This study also addressed several colors used in the novel, for instance, the colors green, white, yellow, grey, blue, silver and golden which give insight into the characters and their lives. Colors are used to symbolize a person's inner thoughts or feelings. Colors, such as green, white are used to find one's true feelings; while others use colors to hide their true persona.

Every researcher mentioned above conducted similar researches which the purpose was to analyze the archetypal image. The main difference of the research conducted by those researchers and this research lies in the data source. The novel used in this research is written by Robert Louis Stevenson entitled *Treasure Island*. The data source used is crucial in determining the result of the research. The other differences are this research focused on the archetypal images theory by Carl Jung while some of the researchers mentioned above used all of the archetype theory. The use of theory in this research specifies the objective of the research. This research used archetypal images theory, thus the objective highlighted is to analyze the images appeared in the symbols implied in the novel.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework is a simple explanation of the research design. Basically those shapes and lines below explain how the research is conducted. The top of the graphic is myth criticism because this research focuses on the myth represented by images in the symbols. Images and symbols is based on Carl Jung's theory, image archetype as the base and foundation of the research. There are fourteen symbols represent the images. This research concludes all fourteen of them to make this research more concrete and plausible. Finally at the bottom of the figure is the data source of this research. All symbols appeared in the novel *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis are identified. The symbols represent the meaning of the images in the novel to show the signs of good or bad experiences in the future.

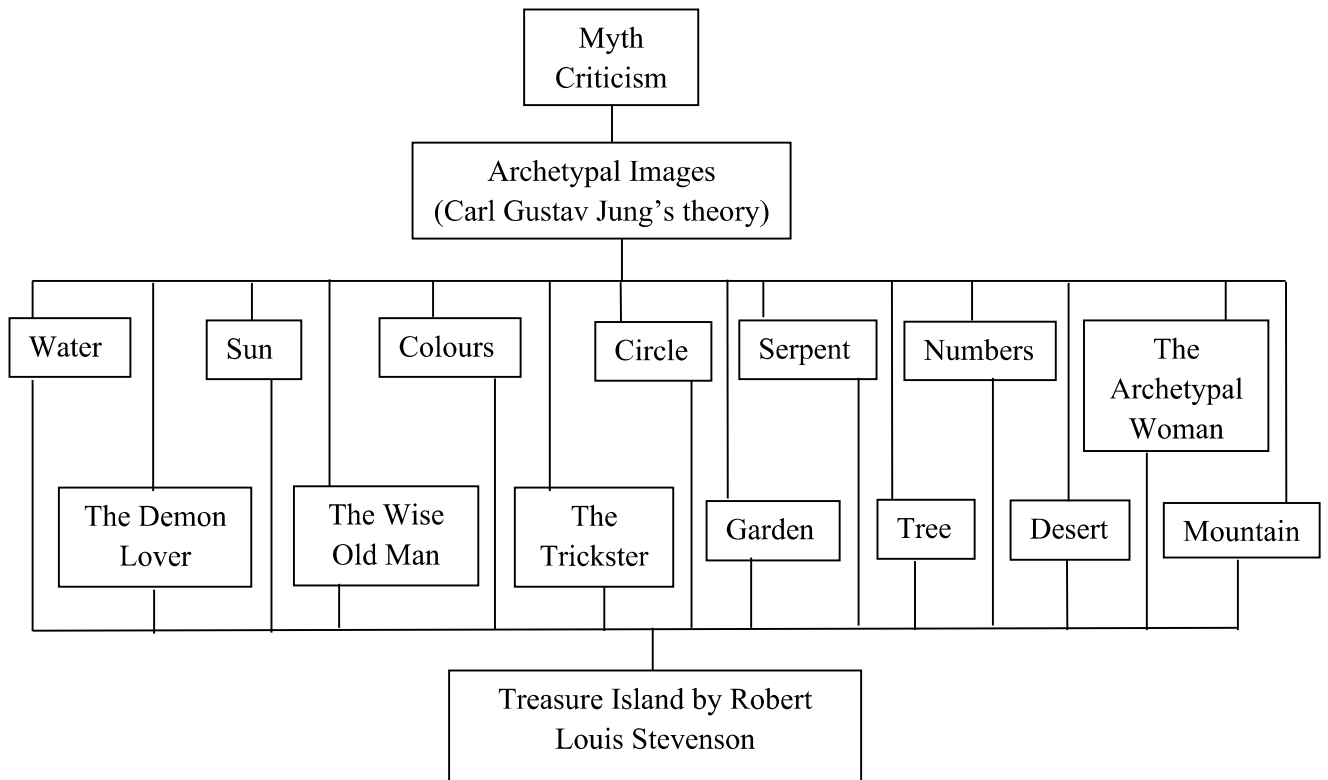


Figure 2.5 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Ragin (as cited in Flick, 2009, p. 128) stated that research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing evidence made it possible for the investigator to answer whatever questions he or she has posed. The most appropriate research method employed in this research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Bogdan and Biklen's explanation (as cited in Sugiono, 2012, p. 13) in descriptive qualitative, researcher collects all the data in form of words and pictures rather than numbers. The research focuses to analyze the images appeared from the novel based on the Jung's Archetypal Image. The method of collecting the data is documentation with noting technique. Content analysis method is used to interpret the data correctly. The result of the research is presented in formal method where there are only text describing the analysis.

3.2 Object of the Research

The Object of this research is the images and symbols found in the novel entitled *Treasure Island* written by Robert Louis Stevenson. There are fourteen images that are applied in the novel based on the Jung's theory. In analyzing the images, the intrinsic element is needed to be discussed because the intrinsic and the extrinsic element cannot be separated.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

This research uses documentation method. Bogdan (as cited in Sugiono, 2012, p. 240) stated that in most tradition of qualitative research, the phrase personal document is used broadly to refer to any first person narrative produced by an individual which describes his or her own actions, experience and belief. It is concluded that this research is not involved in the process of data creating instead it is taken from the existing sources which is a novel entitled *Treasure Island*. This research uses noting technique in order to understand the novel deeply. The data were noted to be analyzed. In this research, the procedures of collecting data are shown as follow:

1. Researcher reads the novel several times in order to deeply understand the story and the content.
2. Researcher selects all the compatible data based on the extrinsic element of this research which is the archetypal images by Carl Jung.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Susan Steinbeck (as cited in Sugiono, 2012, p. 244) stated that data analysis is critical to the qualitative research process. It is to recognition, study, and understanding of interrelationship and concept in the data that hypotheses and assertions can be developed and evaluated. This Research uses content analysis method toward intrinsic aspect and extrinsic aspect by reading the data deeply. The data are interpreted in order to expand the meaning of the data explicitly (Ratna, 2013, p. 48). Because the data source of this research is a novel, therefore

there are 2 things had to analyze which according to Petersen (2008, p. 30) are the intrinsic or the extrinsic element.

Intrinsic element of fiction is elements that build the literary work itself (Nurgiyantoro, 2015, p. 30). Intrinsic aspect consists of five elements. They are character, plot, theme, setting, and point of view. In contrary, extrinsic element of fiction is elements that are outside the literary text, but indirectly affect the structure or system of literary texts (Nurgiyantoro, 2015, p. 30). This research uses the archetypal images theory proposed by Jung as the extrinsic element. The theory is focused on the images or symbols that appear in the literary works which have implicit meaning. In this research, the procedures of analyzing data are shown as follow:

1. Researcher analyzed the intrinsic elements throughout the story based on the theory prepared in order to understand all the detail of the novel in several aspects.
2. After understanding all the aspect of the novel including the story, researcher interpreted all the compatible data based on the extrinsic element which is the image archetype.
3. The result of the analysis of the extrinsic element directly supported this research in deciding the influence of the images and symbols to the story.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

Having analyzed the data, the finding was found out to draw the conclusion. The research result presented used the informal method purposed by Sudaryanto

(as cited in Yusri & Ritmi, 2013). This research presented the research result descriptively. This research result is presented in form of words, sentences, and paragraphs without using numbers, tables, charts, or graphics.