

ATILIM UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
ENGLISH CULTURE AND LITERATURE MASTER'S PROGRAMME

**THE PLEASURE PRINCIPLE AS A MOTIVATION TO GET THE DESIRED
OBJECT AS REFLECTED IN ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S *TREASURE
ISLAND, KIDNAPPED, AND THE BLACK ARROW***

Master's Thesis

Adyar Saadi Balani

Ankara -2018

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Ankara-2018

ACCEPTION AND APPROVAL

This is to certify that this thesis titled “*The Pleasure Principle as a Motivation to Get the Desired object as Reflected in Robert Louis Stevenson’s Treasure Island, Kidnapped, and The Black Arrow*” and prepared by Adyar Saadi Balani meets with the committee's approval unanimously as Master's Thesis in the field of English Language and Literature following the successful defense of the thesis conducted on 16 November 2018.

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ETHICS DECLARATION

I hereby declare that;

- I prepared this thesis in accordance with Atilim University Graduate School of Social Sciences thesis Writing Directive,
- I prepared this thesis within the framework of academic and ethics rules,
- I presented all information, documents, evaluations and findings in accordance with scientific ethical and moral principles,
- I cited all sources to which I made reference in my thesis,
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16/11/2018

Adyar Saadi Balani

ÖZ

Adyar Saadi Balani. Robert Louis Stevenson'un *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped* ve *The Black Arrow* Eserlerinde Arzu Duyulan Nesneye Ulaşmada Haz İlkesi Temsili. Yüksek Lisans Tezi. Amkara, 2018

Bu tezin amacı, *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped* ve *The Black Arrow*'daki karakterlerin haz ve arzuları aracılığıyla, haz ilkesi kavramını analiz etmek ve karakterlerin elde etmek istedikleri nesnenin ne olduğunu incelemektir. Teorik bölüm haz ilkesi kavramını ve bireyin arzularına ulaşma isteğini nasıl tetiklediğini tartışmaktadır. Gerçek dünyadaki bazı arzular kabul edilirken, bazıları ahlak kurallarına uymazlar, dolayısıyla toplum tarafından kabul edilmezler. *Treasure Island*, esas olarak Jim Hawkins'in hayatını ve gömülü bir hazine bulmak için bir grup denizciyle çıktığı yolculuğu anlatmaktadır. Adı geçen eser, bencil karakterler olarak sunulan denizcilerin isteklerine odaklanmaktadır. Stevenson, hazineyi almak için karakterleri motive eden haz ilkesine ve karakterlerin hırslarına odaklanmaktadır. *Kidnapped* adlı eserde, Davie ile amcası Ebenezer arasında Davie'nin babası ve amcası tarafından bırakılmış bir miras mücadelesi anlatılmaktadır. Ebenezer, mülkünü kaybetmemek için Davie'den çeşitli şekillerde kurtulmaya çalışır. *The Black Arrow*'da ise, Richard Shelton, Joanna Sedley'i sever ve onunla evlenmek ister ancak Sir Daniel adında bir rakibi bulunmaktadır. Richard bir şövalye olur ve Joanna uğruna Sir Daniel ile dövüşür. Ancak, çok istediği Joanna ile evlenmeye çalışırken, Shelton'ın yoluna birçok engel çıkar. Bu nedenle, Joanna daha değerli olur ve farklı taraflarca istenildiği için arzu edilen bir nesneye dönüşür. Sonuç bölümünde adı geçen üç roman

karşılaştırılacak ve karakterlerin haz ilkesi kavramı açısından farklılıkları, benzerlikleri ve arzularının arzulanan cisimleri elde etmek için onları nasıl tetiklediğini ortaya koyacaktır. Ayrıca karakterlerin barışçıl kişilerden vahşi kişilere nasıl dönüştükleri incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Stevenson; Haz İlkesi; Motivasyon; Arzu nesnesi.

ABSTRACT

Adyar Saadi Balani. The Pleasure Principle as a Motivation to get the desire object as Reflected in Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped* and *The Black Arrow*. Master's Thesis. Ankara, 2018

The aim of this thesis is to analyse the concept of the pleasure principle of the main characters in *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped* and *The Black Arrow*, and to investigate different kinds of the desired objects that they intend to obtain. The theoretical chapter discusses the concept of pleasure principle and how it triggers people to follow the desires. While some desires in the real world are accepted, some others do not follow the moral principles or they are not accepted by society. In this light, the desires are discussed in order to explore the objectives that make people venture and seek different ways to get them. *Treasure Island* is mainly about the life of Jim Hawkins when he voyages with a group of ambitious sailors in order to find a buried treasure. The novel centres on the pleasure and ambition of Jim and the other characters for getting the treasure. The thesis focuses on the desires of these sailors who are selfish characters. In *Kidnapped*, there is a struggle between David and Ebenezer, David's uncle, on the inheritance which is left by David's father and Ebenezer. David ventures his life and travels many miles so as to have his share in the inheritance. Ebenezer tries to get rid of David using different ways so that he may not lose the property. While in *The Black Arrow*, Richard Shelton loves Joanna Sedley and wants to get married to her, but he has a rival named Sir Daniel who imprisons Joanna; therefore, Richard becomes a knight and fights Sir Daniel for the sake of Joanna. There are many difficulties that

come to the way of Richard while he tries to get married to his desired object, Joanna. The girl becomes precious and desired object as she is proposed by several suitors. The conclusion will compare *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, and *The Black Arrow* and draws out the differences and parallels concerning the pleasure principle of the ambitious characters and how their desires urge them to work hard in order to get their desired object. It also discusses the behaviours of the characters and how they change from peaceful characters to savage ones.

Keywords: Stevenson; Pleasure Principle; Motivation; Desired object.

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INTRODUCTION

This thesis aims at examining the desires of some ambitious characters in *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, and *The Black Arrow* by Robert Louis Stevenson and what they are willing to do as they pursue their desired objects. The theoretical section of the thesis will discuss the pleasure principle (id theory of Freud) and how it can be considered to be the motivation part of the mind. This theory shows how the value of the desired object is worth being sacrificed for. In their pursuit of pleasure or their desired object, the characters are able to overcome many obstacles. In the novels, Jim Hawkins in *Treasure Island*, David Balfour in *Kidnapped*, and Richard Shelton in *The Black Arrow* as the protagonists as well as some other main characters will be dealt with according to the pleasure principle. Freud's Theory of id or the pleasure principle is applied to the novels in order to reveal and interpret the main instincts of the characters. Among the characters, the protagonists have different desired objects and through their pleasure (id), they go beyond the moral principles. The first chapter of the thesis will discuss the danger of the pleasure principle that leads the protagonists to risk their lives for the sake of their specific purposes when self-preservation becomes absent.

In the second chapter, the thesis discusses the motivations of the characters who try to get the treasure in *Treasure Island*. Jim is the protagonist of the novel which is based on his desire as well as the desire of the ambitious sailors. He is a young child who cannot understand the events around him clearly; however, he has a strong desire for pleasure in life. From this angle, this chapter attempts to clarify the ambitions and

desires that occupy the unconscious part of his mind and lead him to risk his life in order to achieve his goals. His desires make him attend a voyage to a distant island and in his way he ventures and even becomes a savage person due to his brutal actions against the other characters. When *Treasure Island* begins, Jim does not know anything about life in the sea, whereas by the end of the novel he becomes experienced and gets to know the world of the sea better when he follows a group of ambitious sailors.

The third chapter of the thesis includes a psychoanalytical interpretation of the desired object of David Balfour in *Kidnapped* and his rival uncle who wants to keep the inheritance for himself. This protagonist is also young, just a little older than Jim, but he is still not completely aware of what happens around him. After his father dies, David seeks his inheritance, which is seized by his uncle. During his quest, he faces many obstacles that threaten his life. David's desire for wealth and property urges him to sacrifice his life in order to regain his missed inheritance.

The fourth chapter explores the love story in *The Black Arrow*. It is a novel of romance and adventure. The character of Richard is discussed as he desires to get his lover, Joanna Sedley. Richard joins a group of outlaws so that he can easily save Joanna from Sir Daniel Brackley whom he has enmity with because Sir Daniel is accused of the murder of Richard's father and he faces many troubles along the way.

The conclusion examines the parallels, as well as the differences, among the main characters of the novels. The protagonists of the three novels are the narrators of the novels. They are not mature enough to know exactly the real dangers in their way while they follow their pleasure and desire to get the desired object because there are

also some other characters who have a strong desire to get the same desired objects. Here, a clash occurs between the protagonists and the other ambitious characters. For this reason, the thesis discusses how the characters, especially the protagonists, in each of the three novels exploit each other for the sake of their interests.

CHAPTER ONE: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter focuses on the pleasure principle according to the theories of Sigmund Freud. The purpose of the chapter is to explain desires and instincts which stimulate the individuals to strive for the desired object. The psychological analysis of literature is one of the ways of understanding the intention or the hidden purpose of the characters. Through the analysis of different situations in a piece of literature, readers can discern the message that the writer conveys. A psychological analysis of a literary work can classify the characters according to their behaviours. Readers may understand the type of the character, whether s/he represents the moral principle or the pleasure principle. In this regard, the thesis is an attempt to reveal the desires of the characters in *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, and *The Black Arrow* and how these desires motivate them to act in an abnormal and inhumane way in order to get their desired objects. All the sailors in *Treasure Island* have desires towards the treasure as they all voyage to a distant island to obtain it. In *Kidnapped*, David Balfour and his uncle Ebenezer Balfour want the inheritance which is left to David's father and Ebenezer. Desires for wealth urge Ebenezer try to kill David for the estate. In *The Black Arrow*, Richard Shelton, who is called Dick, loves Joanna Sedley and wants to marry her. On the other hand, Lord Sheroby and Sir John Hamley also want to marry her. So, there is a dispute among these characters and their supporters for the sake of Joanna as the desired object.

The pleasure principle is the biggest part of human psyche wherein all desires, hopes, wishes, and instincts are reserved or produced unintentionally and without any sensors or restrictions. The human pleasure always demands something that is precious

and valuable according to the inner instincts. It is that part of the mind that always looks for unknown, rare, valuable, and, sometimes, forbidden things. Freud states in the *Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works* that: "It is impossible to escape the impression that people commonly use false standards of measurement - that they seek power, success and wealth for themselves and admire them in others, and that they underestimate what is of true value in life". (4464) It means that the motivations of our desires come from the outside world of our psyche. The part that produces all the desires, wishes, and instincts is called the id. This zone of the psyche has a sustainable energy to bring joy for all the parts of the body. It is the inaccessible part of the psyche as well as the most obscure and hidden part of it. Thus, pleasure has a dominant role on the continuity of life and it is described by Freud as follows: "As we see, what decides the purpose of life is simply the programme of the pleasure principle. This principle dominates the operation of the mental apparatus from the start. There is no possibility at all of its being carried through; all the regulations of the world run counter to it". (Freud, *Civilization and Its Discontents*, 23) The id is savage in terms of the desires and instincts that come out from it. It means that it does not distinguish the good from the bad. It requires the convenience of pleasure at anytime and anywhere without taking into consideration the negative consequences that may come through the actions in procuring it. It shapes the mental events especially the primary impulses that come to the mind as the fulfilment of wishes, desires, and wills:

The Id is the source of instinctive energy for the individual; it is unconscious; it forms a great reservoir of libido; it is the region, the

hinterland, of the passions and instincts, also of habit tendencies; the pleasure-principle reigns supreme in it; it is unmoral, illogical; it has no unity of purpose; the repressed merged into the Id and is then part of it. (Freud quoted in Jastrow, 88)

So, it can be said that ambition is one of the main reasons of motivation which emerges within the individual's psyche and urges the individual to race the improvements of the ongoing world. There are also two effective factors that can be considered to be the triggers of motivation which are wishes and desires that never end since human beings always and instinctively tend to live happily. The happiness is based on the different kinds of wishes that people work eagerly to obtain:

We may lay it down that a happy person never phantasies, only an unsatisfied one. The motive forces of fantasies are unsatisfied wishes, and every single fantasy is a fulfilment of a wish, a correlation of unsatisfying reality. These motivating wishes vary according to the sex, character and circumstances of the person who is having the phantasy. (Freud, from *collected papers*, 423)

This theory might be applied to *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, and *The Black Arrow*. Squire Trelawney, in *Treasure Island*, visualizes the voyage to the Treasure Island while he and his friends, Jim Hawkins and Doctor Livesey prepare the ship, Hispaniola, and a crew for it. He imagines that they will have a good ship and a wonderful wind so that they can sail the ship easily. In addition, he supposes they will easily find the spot of the treasure on the island. He adds that the money they will get

would be sufficient for eating, playing, and living happily forever. (44) It tells the reader that Squire, Jim, and the Doctor have unfulfilled wishes because they eagerly discuss the plan of the voyage. Their eagerness shows their insistence of getting the treasure. For a long time, they want to get the buried treasure, but they cannot find it without 'the map'. However, as soon as they get the map, they believe that all their dreams can come true. In *Kidnapped*, when Mr. Campbell asks David about his feelings, as he is leaving Essendean and preparing to embark on a long journey, he seems to be happy and excited for a wonderful life outside his town. (5) It tells us that he experiences a poor life in his town and he departs to fulfil his wishes. In *The Black Arrow*, Dick wishes to get married to Joanna. He believes that she is the best girl for him and asks her hand plainly and wishfully. (89) It is the repressed love desire within Dick that triggers him to desire her.

Thus, people usually tend to satisfy the desires by doing what the desires require, but when it comes to universal ethics, many of the desires are repressed. At the same time, there is a great tendency towards the aims of the pleasure in human psyche. The instincts and desires are great motivations that may lead the individual to a series of many dangerous, fatal, unacceptable, and unethical actions, if there are not contradicting or regulating forces in front of them. The morality principle as a part of the psyche works hard in order to keep the reputation of the person from corruption. It takes the role of choosing the good ideas that come from the id and rejecting the bad ideas. This opposite force works systematically and simultaneously in order to differentiate the acceptable desires universally among a huge mass of immoral desires

which are stimulated by the id all the time. When an individual does not obey the opposite forces of the pleasure principle, that person makes mistakes that his own conscience does not accept. The conscience is a strong moral sense that awakens the self from doing unacceptable deeds. Freud believes that the rival force of the pleasure is the sense of conscience as he states in *An Introduction*:

There is hardly any part of ourselves that we separate off from our ego or so easily set over against it as our conscience. Time and again a person refrains from something which looks like giving him pleasure on the ground that "his conscience will not allow it". And if he is seduced by the expectation of pleasure into doing something which the voice of conscience has protested against, his conscience punishes him with its reproaches and makes him feel remorse for it. (72)

Thus, conscience works with the morality principle side by side. It works automatically whenever there is something wrong with a thought and it does not allow it to be practised in reality. Conscience might be awakened by the immoral thoughts. Therefore, the person who follows the benevolent principles of the conscience is less affected by the pleasure principle than the one who does not care for conscience.

The unconscious part of our psyche is the source of the thoughts which become the actions of everyday life. The primitive thoughts are produced without any censorship, but when they are about to become actions, an opposite force interferes to make sure whether the idea is acceptable or not. The action is called repression and the force which performs it is called "superego". Repression is an automatic process when

the superego rejects a thought from the id and represses it back to the id and it all happens spontaneously. If the superego sees that the results of an idea will have negative consequences on the personality of that person, it will repress the idea to the id part of the psyche. In this situation, no one can know what comes to the mind of the person who has the thought unless he applies the thought into action or tells the others about what he thinks:

But what, in the first place, is the motive of cause that initiates and sustains the operation of the unconscious mechanism of repression before it produces its own effects? Apparently, Freud assumed axiomatically that distressing mental states, such as forbidden wishes, trauma, painful memories, disgust, anxiety, anger, shame, hate, guilt, and sadness—all of which are displeasurable—typically actuate, and then fuel, forgetting to the point of repression. Thus, repression presumably regulates pleasure and displeasure by defending our consciousness against various sorts of negative effect. (Freud quoted in Roth, 186)

The process of filtration of thoughts, which Freud calls repression, thus, works for the sake of man. This ethical part of the psyche is also called ‘the ‘morality principle’. While id wants and demands anything likeable or loveable, superego is the filtration of thoughts. It is concerned with the corruption of personality. When the morality principle believes that an idea is not acceptable and its consequences would be harmful, it resends the idea to the unconscious part of the psyche where it should be repressed until a proper time and place come.

The way mental processes work determines the lifestyle of the individual. If a person follows immoral desires which have bad consequences, s/he generally represents the pleasure principle. Thus, there is a high probability that s/he will commit crimes and become a criminal. On the contrary, when the morality principle grows and gets enough control to repress the destructive ideas, it produces an acceptable and moralized personality in the society. In this case, the behaviours of the individual are seen normal, according to the codes and norms of the sound society. The present issues or needs are the essential objectives that the pleasure is involved with while the moral principle works and cares for the future because it tries to prevent the individual's reputation from corruption. The morality principle, superego, is worried about the outcomes and the results of the negative desires. When a person wishes to get something, there are almost two ways to get it. The first one is the acceptable way, according to the universal morality that prevents the person from doing something wrong that is not allowed by society. The second way may bring shame or bad consequences to the doer in the absence of the morality principle. While both ways make no difference for the pleasure principle since its main aim is restricted in gaining the desired object, the negative way, according to the morality principle, is never accepted.

The pleasure principle can be seen differently in accordance with different stages of life or with different ages. For example, a baby, through crying, requires the basic needs of life as s/he feels hunger or thirst. The basic needs of life are the wishes of a child. The pleasure principle completely overcomes the other parts of the psyche

in the childhood's stage and that is why children are destructive creatures to their surroundings. During this stage of life, the id is the dominant part of psyche when it controls the other parts of the psyche, the ego and superego. The child may do whatever possible when s/he wants to get something even if the action hurts herself or himself. While an eight to ten-year old child may wish for a bicycle and sees it as the desired object, an eighteen year old man hopes for something much greater. So, desires change according to different stages of life. For instance, an eighteen year old man behaves as the morality principle takes a great role in his actions in comparison to a three year old child who is completely free to do whatever he wants. The morality principle is completely grown here and the individual is aware of social norms. Children learn through experience that there are forbidden things they should not do when adults try to prevent them from doing bad deeds. For example, a child gradually learns that it is a bad habit to walk outdoors naked. What differentiates a young man from a baby, concerning the desires and instincts, is the growing of the superego. Thus, as the different ages determine dissimilar desired objects, the objects themselves can be seen as the recognition of almost all different stages of life. "Further reflection tells us the adult's ego-feeling cannot have been the same from the beginning. It must have gone through a process of development. (Freud, *Civilization and Its Discontents*, 13) Freud thinks that the reality principle changes from childhood to adulthood. While a child may apply all his thoughts and feelings into actions, an adult may repress some thoughts when s/he sees them unethical or immoral. This change is the result of experience that one acquires from the surrounding environment during the process of growing. Therefore, an adult has full control of his actions. S/he can choose to be a

moral individual by following the morality pleasure, or an immoral one by following the pleasure principle.

Freud claims that: “the pleasure principle long persists, however, as the method of working employed by the sexual instincts, which are so hard to “educate”, and, starting from those instincts, or in the ego itself, it often succeeds in overcoming the reality principle, to the detriment of the organism as a whole”. (Freud, *Beyond the Pleasure Principle*, 4) This quotation tells the readers that some instincts have an extended period, such as the sexual desire. This is one of the most problematic instincts since it is uneducated. The individual’s instincts do not know the limitations of the behaviours of society. They do not know the morality principle or even do not know what is good and what is bad. People have strong desires for those objects that they consider to be an important part of their lives:

The life of Id is closer to that of primitive man. In the Id reflection, we see ourselves as Adam and Eve, and by the aid of the tree of knowledge, serpent and all, recognize libido as the basic-life force that actuates the psyche from its embryonic to its mature stage... It is true that libido is more than sex, far more; it is the psycho-sexual amplified Freudian psyche; yet the Id is saturated with libido in all its forms and stages. (Freud quoted in Jastrow, 88-9)

Therefore, Libido, according to Freud, is not simply a sexual desire; but, it includes all the instincts of human beings. Freud believes that the source of all our desires can be considered libido. So, a big part of the motivations can be included in

the libidinal forces that make someone strive in order to get a specific aim. A desire towards a specific object is the first stage of the mental events. It starts from a feeling or a desire caused by the external world. Then, the struggle between the id and the superego takes place. The primary impulses of the psyche start in accordance with the requirements of wishes, desires, and instincts. The first step of our psyche is a feeling or a thought or an idea that starts from the unconscious part of the mind. When the other parts of the mind approve it, the next step would be applying it in the real world and making it practical. While the pleasure demands any attractive object, on any account, according to the principles of the id, the ego exerts great efforts to please the self, but in a proper way. The ego works in between the pleasure principle and the morality principle. It has the role of balancing the thoughts and the performance of these thoughts. Freud in *Sigmund Freud: Explorer of the Unconscious* states: "The reality principle protests the pleasure principle by dealing with the real world outside the organism. The pleasure principle is preserved for use at times when pleasure is available-that is, when external circumstances permit". (Muckenhaupt, 115) Consequently, human actions are trapped between the reality principle and the pleasure principle when the reality principle does not allow the pleasure to follow its aims freely. So, the situation plays a significant role in the fulfilment of the pleasure of people.

If someone submits to his desires, or in other words surrenders himself to his id, he will quickly fall into troubles. Most of the time, wishes and desires clash with the morality principles, and in order to have a normal or ordinary life, people may submit to these unwritten norms of society. At the same time, these desires can be

controlled until a proper time comes. Then, they can be used in a right way, in a proper time, in a proper place. If a person follows the pleasure principle, he may commit crimes. Once a brutal action happens, it leads to another one that might be much savage than the first one. While, the main aim is clear and planned, the obstacles that come to the way are mostly unpredictable. Thus, while a problem remains unresolved, another one lies ahead. This is the case of the characters in *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, and *The Black Arrow*. In *Treasure Island*, when Jim goes to take the ship Hispaniola and hides it from the pirates, he kills Israel Hands on-board Hispaniola. Following the murder of Israel Hands, there are others murdered at the hands of Jim as he fights the dishonest pirates. David, in *Kidnapped*, kills a man on board the ship, Covenant, then shoots a man to death when Hoseason attacks him and his friend, Alan Breck Stewart. Finally, in *The Black Arrow*, when Dick tries to rescue Joanna from Sir Daniel, he kills many of Daniel's allies. Thus, it can be said that human beings always want to find the easiest way to get the best thing for life. The hope for a better life never leaves one's imagination. For this reason, people always look for something that may enrich life emotionally or materially and exert great efforts and may commit crimes in order to obtain it.

Positive thinking has an important role in obtaining the desired object. The one who thinks positively may get what he wants easier than a pessimistic individual. An optimistic person is the one who works hard because he is motivated by pleasures or desires. Such a person is not worried about the obstacles that get to the way. Positive thinking helps the individual to pass over obstacles easily so as to get the goal. It also

encourages the individual to achieve things that a pessimist cannot do. This belief is produced from the unconscious part of the psyche. When someone wishes to get something, he may try different ways in order to succeed. In *The Future of an Illusion*, Freud states that:

The voice of the intellect is a soft one, but it does not rest till it has gained a hearing. Finally, after a countless succession of rebuffs, it succeeds. This is one of the few points on which one may be optimistic about the future of mankind, but it is in itself a point of no small importance. And from it one can derive yet other hopes. (53)

Therefore, the insistence of a wishful person produces a kind of positivity because the person hopes to get what he wants and he spends all his efforts for the sake of pleasing his desires. Thus, the need for a good life requires striving by the individual; otherwise it is not an easy matter to be achieved. At the same time, the matter is related to the waves that come from the id. If someone decides to apply positive thinking, s/he should pass the idea to the ego to practise it in reality.

Freud in his work *An Introduction* believes that Consciousness is any mental event when the person is aware of the event. There is something present in the real world that is reflected in the mind. Unconsciousness is a case in the psyche that works unintentionally. The person who thinks unconsciously of something does not have control over his mental actions. He is not aware of the thought, but he knows it exists. (10) When an action happens in front of someone, s/he is aware of it consciously and it is called consciousness. However, when a thought comes to the mind accidentally

and the matter that is thought about is not present, the phenomenon is called unconscious. When someone talks about the First World War, those who listen to him may think of 1914, but it is still unconscious. However, when the date of 1914 is mentioned, then, it becomes conscious. It shows that when the mind of an individual works without direct interference from the existed surrounding, the mechanism is called unconscious.

There is a connection between psyche and the body concerning instincts. When a man has an instinct, he employs all his body in order to represent his thoughts practically. So, the physical body of human beings is the machine of producing pleasure for pleasing the self. At the same time, the instincts stimulate the body and give it energy so as to work hard. Urges that come to the mind of a person, sometimes, encourage the person to act abnormally in order to manage the procedures of gaining the desired object. So, the conscious part of the mind works under the wishes and desires of the unconscious. The unconscious gives the task to the conscious so that it would awaken the body in order to perform the procedures of the task. This is clearly observed in *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped*. Jim does not have any idea about sailing ships or piracy. He goes along with a group of experienced pirates to the Treasure Island. It is a desire from the unconscious that stimulates him to carry out such a hard task. Gaining the treasure among these ambitious buccaneers is not an easy matter. He is still so young compared to the other pirates, but his desires and wishes strengthen his body so as to fit him with the heavy duty. Davie is also a character who follows his unconsciousness and then his desires. He wants to be rich, but he does not have a certain

plan. It is the unconsciousness that drives him to go beyond his desires. When David is told about his inheritance, he does not hesitate to leave his town and walk two days until he reaches his uncle's house. It is his primitive instinct toward wealth that gives him the strength enough to walk day and night from Essendean to Cramond in order to retrieve his inheritance.

An object can be called the desired object when there is a strong attachment between the person who wants it and the desired object. The person never gives it up for anything else. A desired object can be evaluated according to the demands for it. If there is a strong desire for it, it can be called a desired object. The subject seems much precious than its normal value. It is the most precious and perfect thing that occupies the whole conscious and unconscious part in the psyche of the individual.

When someone has a desire towards an object, his feelings and mental actions focus only on this particular object. At the beginning, the object shapes a complex, abnormal and emotional situation in the unconscious part of the psyche and, then, it develops in the conscious part. The person may see the object as the completion of his life or as the source of luxury. As time goes on, that object seems greater in the eyes of the person who desires it. Therefore when human psyche portrays the object much bigger than its reality, psychoanalytically, this object can be called a desired object. The individual exaggerates the description of the object in the unconscious part of his mind. The person may lose interest in almost everything for the sake of the desired object which might be love or a precious object, or a country.

The desired object gains more and more value when the ways leading to obtain it become more difficult. So, it requires ventures and sometimes self-sacrifice in order to achieve it. The person may think that success in gaining the object will offer him/her everything in life, otherwise, losing the desired object, regarding the one who wants it, is the loss of everything and that is why, such a person acts in a way that a normal person may not do it. For instance, one may fight or put his/her life in danger in order to get the desired object. So, getting the desired object results in happiness while losing hopes of obtaining the object leads to disappointment and a period of suffering. Severe agony controls the feelings and thoughts of the person if he becomes disappointed in getting the desired object. When time goes on and the object is still unattained, a period of anxiety gradually develops in the life of the person. Then, the worries grow more and more as the person becomes desperate of getting the specific aim. In many cases, the frustration and distress last long and the affected person feels pain for a long time and the normal suffering develops into melancholy.

In his "Mourning and Melancholia", Freud believes that Melancholy occurs when the desired object is lost and it has different forms. For example, it can be a loved person or a precious object as well as an abstract belief. This belief is seen great according to the understanding of the melancholic person as his or her liberty or country. The loss of the desired object may lead the individual to a dangerous period for the individual himself. S/he may fall in a strong agony due to his remorse which is called melancholy. (*The Complete Psychological Works*, 243) The person cannot forget

the attachment of the psyche with the object after losing it. The loss is unpredictable and it leaves a void in the psyche of the person.

The value of the desired object might be changed according to some different factors. Some of the factors are under control of the person while others are out of control. So, replacing the desired object with a new one which may have the same value or much more value than the old one, changes the belief of the person towards the first one. The second object may affect and change the interest of the person towards the first desired object in that the object might lose a part or all its values in the eyes of the person. When the desired object is obtained, the interest of the person may diminish. Whereas, losing the object forever affects the individual's happiness and destroys his thoughts and beliefs. Such a catastrophe leads to a kind of disappointment in a way that the individual may lose interest in life, but over time, the same individual may recover and becomes a normal person. In this respect, Freud clarifies that the wishes in the unconscious are inaccessible, seen only in its effect on the conscious of the individual:

The somatic and mental power of a wish, if once its repression has not succeeded, is incomparably stronger when it is unconscious than when it is conscious, so that by being conscious, it can only be weakened. The unconscious wish cannot be influenced, is free from all strivings in the contrary direction, while the conscious is inhibited by those wishes which are also conscious and which strive against it. (Freeman, *"Exploring the mind of man; Sigmund Freud and the age of psychology"* 89)

When an object becomes unique in the mind of someone, s/he may not find any substitution for it. The importance of it cannot be seen in other things. Therefore, losing the desired object results in two situations: The person either falls in melancholy or s/he can resort to some actions in order to forget the lost desired-object. The second solution for such a situation can be considered healthier and harmless. For example, a lover may write his/her love story and, through writing, discharging his/her thoughts and feelings. This fantasy helps the lover to get rid of a sorrow which is caused by losing the desired object. When reality becomes hard for someone, imagination remains generous. So, people can pass the boundaries that become obstacles in front of their dreams with a blink.

When the desired object is the matter of love relations, the lover thinks of the other side as the best mate in life. The lover is highly emotional which puts him under the control of the pleasure principle. Lovers mostly neglect the ego and superego because their satisfaction depends on the id. Thus, the lover is submitted to his desires in case of the love relationship. He/she may blindly tie his/her fate with the obtaining of the partner. When one of the lovers is lost, the life of the other becomes useless and the survived one may resort to some dangerous acts like suicide.

Society has a dominant role on the behaviours of the individuals. When someone wants to do something, the first fear and obstacle is society because it has a direct relation with the reputation of the person: “some desires are inconsistent with the understanding and reputation of the person in the society and because of this reason, they are taken back to the unconscious”. (Freud quoted in Brown, 18) This is also called

repression when a person sacrifices an idea or a plan so that he can keep his reputation safely or to protect his personality. It can be said that one is not free in his actions; however, society plays a great role in individuals' decisions. Thus, the external world interferes with the pleasure of the individuals and does not let it work freely: "Civilization may play a causal role by virtue of its influence in the suppression of sexual instincts". (Stea, "Freud's Conceptualization of the Social World, *Europe's Journal of Psychology*" 188)

Motivations have different forms according to the desires of the individuals. Most of the time, it can be seen that a personal target has common characteristics with that of the other people in the same society or sometimes in other societies. For example, to be an official in a high rank might be the dream of many individuals. People may try to have a high status in society in order to have power on the others. In *Freud and the Post-Freudians*, Freud explains the situation of power as follows: "Human behaviour can be explained in terms of a struggle for power in order to overcome feelings of mental or physical inferiority". (Brown, 26) Then, when someone tries to climb the social ladder, s/he may become selfish or self-interested because s/he may take some actions on the expense of others. There are some reasons behind getting the desired object. For example, one may seek to get a desired object in order to earn a good personality and a good reputation. Another may try to have something in order to show off. A person may attempt to raise his social and economic status and looks at wealth as the desired object in order to look like a wealthy man. Freud, in *Freud and the Post-Freudians*, further talks about the superiority as follows:

The goal of the personal purposive pattern is always the goal of social significance, the goal of the elevation of personal self-esteem, the goal of superiority. The goal is indicated by a variety of manifestations. It may be crystallized as the ideal either of useful achievement, of personal prestige, of the domination of others, of the defense against danger, or sexual victories. Every neurosis can be understood as an attempt to free oneself from a feeling of inferiority in order to gain superiority. (Brown, 39)

This status shows a neurotic person when he becomes anxious due to his attempts to have superiority over the others around him. Thus, the feelings of an individual calm down only when s/he sees himself above others or when s/he feels that he owns something while others lack it.

When someone gets the desired object, that person feels a magnificent joy. The joy may reach to a high level that may change to an abnormal stage in the behaviours and activities of the person and this stage is called mania. Thus, the shock of the pleasure may cause psychological diseases. Mania occurs when the main purpose of the individual in life is achieved and the individual believes that s/he almost owns everything in life. Thus, when the individual realizes the desired object, his/her pleasure relaxes and a comfortable period follows which makes this person feel satisfied. In this situation, the individual feels a great happiness and for this, everything becomes worthless in comparison to the achieved desired-object. So, psycho-analysts consider it a disorder in the psyche of the affected person. Extreme excitement might

be considered to be one of the most apparent signs of mania in the person. In the period of mania, a manic person has an exciting mood which is similar to melancholy, described by sleeplessness and hyperactivity.

In his "Mourning and Melancholia": *The Complete Psychological Works*, Freud states that while melancholy occurs as a result of losing the desired object, mania, in opposition, occurs as a result of gaining the desired object. The triumph sometimes creates some abnormal conditions for the obtainer. The person who is affected by mania may come across extreme joy or pleasure due to his triumph. Money would not have any occupation or any value at the time when the individual experiences mania. The person is content with what he has gained and there is a complete satisfaction. For instance, when a poor man wins the lottery, he will have an elevated spirit, a joy that is never felt in his normal life. While, the melancholic person has a strong inhibition, the manic person is characterized by too much energy. He is active significantly to a degree that he will have extra and unusual movements. (254) The behavioural and physical features of the manic person differ from one individual to another. The period also varies according to the psyche of the person as well as the value of the desired object. It may continue for some few hours, at the same time, it may last long for many months. So, mania is a disorder that occurs when someone feels an ultimate delightfulness for complete satisfaction. The high mood of the manic person is not seen as something strange by himself because he experiences the phenomenon. It is a psychological disease and the surrounding people can differentiate the attitudes of the manic person, before the manic period begins and after it starts. This situation can be applied to the

characters of *Treasure Island* who get the desired object. When Long John Silver gives the map of the treasure to his fellow pirates, they jump on it like cats. While they look at it, as Jim describes them, they laugh with a loud cry like children. It is also clear, in *Kidnapped*, that Davie experiences mania after he knows that he will have two thirds of the income of the inheritance. "He says that he could not sleep that night, but wondering about his plans for the future". (193) The sleeplessness is one of the characteristics of mania that David experiences through the situation. Dick also, in *The Black Arrows*, feels a great happiness as described in the conclusion of the novel after he gets married to Joanna. They have a great affection at the moment, but the reader cannot be sure whether it is mania or not.

Finally, a person who suffers so much after pursuing an object for a long period of time, relaxes when the desired object is obtained. When the individual insists on gaining the object, even at the expense of his soul or his life, the object can be called the "desired object", because the person thinks of nothing else other than the object. This case is seen clearly in *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, and *The Black Arrow*. The protagonists and some other characters of these novels maintain satisfaction after they get the desired object. The consequences of achieving the pleasure result in a state of stability and this period is characterized by an extreme happiness and a real pleasure.

CHAPTER TWO: THE DESIRE FOR WEALTH IN *TREASURE ISLAND*

Treasure Island is a first person narrative novel told by Jim Hawkins. At the time Jim narrates the story, he is an adult and can understand things much better than when he voyages to the Treasure Island. So, there is an extended duration of time between the events of the novel and the time of narration. Here, the narrator can be described as a dreamer who tries to remember things during a period of his childhood.

The title of the novel "*Treasure Island*" refers to an island that, years before, Captain Flint, the old pirate who is dead by the start of the novel, gives the map of this island to Billy Bones. The map shows where Captain Flint buries his treasure. At the beginning of the novel, Billy Bones comes to the Admiral Benbow Inn and tells Hawkins, the owners of the inn of Admiral Benbow, to call him the Captain. He comes to stay there. He has a sea chest with him and the story of the treasure starts from his chest as it contains the treasure map. The sea chest is the desired object of almost everyone in the novel, and is the cause of all the troubles among the characters. The sea chest is also a symbol for a seaman; it symbolizes the remote island where the real existence of the treasure lies.

Black Dog is an old pirate who, one day, visits the Captain and frightens both Jim and Captain Bill with his horrifying behaviour when he hides himself and Jim behind the door waiting for Captain Bill to come back to the Admiral Benbow. Jim is horrified in this situation because he sees Black Dog taking out his sword and becomes ready for Captain Bill. Jim thinks that the Pirate wants to kill the Captain, but then he realizes that it is like a game the stranger plays to terrify them. Black Dog represents

the dark and savage side of the pirates. Jim's fear can be seen as a childish attitude in this situation when he is frightened by the appearance of the pirate.

An ambitious pirate named Pew, who is also called the blind man, and his followers come to the Admiral Benbow to take Captain Bill's sea chest. He especially wants to get the treasure map as it is the main target of all the buccaneers in the novel. The blind man shouts to his men to keep looking for the map in The Admiral Benbow, but they do not get it because Jim takes it before they come. His insistence is a clear sign of his desire for the map and for the great deal of treasure which is buried by Captain Bill. Then, they rob almost everything precious including Captain's money and Hawkins's fortune and all the valuable jewellery that are in the inn. "Search him, some of you shirking lubbers, and the rest of you aloft and get the chest." (29) Pew wants the chest because he knows that it contains the map of treasure. When they tell him that they find the money, he curses the money. It shows the value of the treasure which is much more precious than some money. So, the map represents money, gold and silver. It is the desired object for all the pirates who want to have it and establish a voyage to Treasure Island. All the buccaneers wish to get it and even fight for it. It is the main reason of the voyage that changes Jim's life from an innkeeper to a sailor. Through the voyage, Jim gets too much wealth. The treasure map's value is clearly shown when Silver puts the map in front of the mutineers who are shocked by seeing it. Stevenson describes them as "some cats jumping over a mouse":

But if it were inexplicable to me, the appearance of the chart was incredible to the surviving mutineers. They leaped upon it like cats upon

a mouse. It went from hand to hand, one tearing it from another; and by the oaths and the cries and the childish laughter with which they accompanied their examination, you would have thought, not only they were fingering the very gold, but were at sea with it, besides, in safety.

(187)

Silver gets a new copy of the map on the island and when he gives it to the mutineers, they feel a great happiness and ask Silver to stay as their commander. Stevenson uses the words 'childish laughter' to describe the extreme happiness of the pirates by the words of Jim. Here, the buccaneers think that they received the desired object and for this, all praise Long John Silver. At the same time, Stevenson shows the map as useless when the sailors find out that the treasure has been found and moved. Therefore, it is no more the desired object for the pirates because it does not provide them any part of the treasure. The map gets its value from the treasure because when there is no treasure, it becomes useless. Later on, Silver knows that the treasure is taken to a cave by Ben Gunn.

Before the voyage begins, in two situations, the importance of the map is shown to be the desired object. The blind man's men, some old sailors, come to the Admiral Benbow Inn when they know that Billy Bones is there. Pew comes for the map, but when they reach the inn, the chest is opened and the map is taken away. When the sailors tell Pew that they find some money, the blind man insults them and asks them to look for the Captain's papers and by the papers, he means the map. The companions of Pew are unaware of the existence of the valuable map. The insistence of Pew shows

the value of the map is worth more than money because he knows that it is the key of a big safe that contains gold, silver and many other things that are still unknown. Therefore, when they find a bag of money, they escape and leave Pew alone. Here, at the beginning of the novel, the sailors are shown as amoral characters who follow the pleasure principle.

Another scene confirms the intention of the sailors as men of desire when Mr. Dance and a group of soldiers come to investigate the death of Captain Bill, Mr. Dance asks Jim about the reason of the robbery by Pew and his men, Jim informs him that Pew and his men come to get something much more precious than money. Jim declares that he keeps the thing, which they come for, in his pocket. Although Jim does not exactly know what the Captain's sea chest contains, he takes it and keeps it. The chest becomes a mystery for him and unconsciously it becomes his desired object. Zahringer in "X Marks the Spot—Not: Pirate Treasure Maps in *Treasure Island* and *Kapt'n Sharky und das Geheimnis der Schatzinsel*" discusses the potential importance of the map: "Therefore, as long as the nature of the treasure is not known, the X can stand for virtually anything: pieces of eight, jewels, barrels of rum, or something else completely. It can, thus, kindle its readers' imaginations and raise expectations". (8) In fact, Jim wants the map because the others desire it. Jim's love and desire for it becomes apparent when Mr. Dance asks him to give it to him, Jim refuses and tells him that he intends to give it to his friend, the magistrate of the court, Dr Livesey. His ambition is clear because he trusts Dr Livesey and he knows that Dr Livesey would never betray

him. It shows his cleverness as he behaves properly and does not give the Captain's papers to the soldiers:

'They got the money, you say? Well, then, Hawkins, what in fortune were they after? More money, I suppose?' "No, sir; not money, I think," replied I. "In fact, sir, I believe I have the thing in my breast pocket; and to tell you the truth, I should like to get it put in safety." "To be sure, boy; quite right," said he. "I'll take it, if you like." "I thought perhaps Dr. Livesey—" I began'. (34)

The desired object of almost all the characters in the novel is the treasure map in the first stage because it is a guide to the treasure if someone finds it. After finding the map, the next step of gaining the treasure starts with a quest to Treasure Island, the place where the treasure is buried. The map is the mystery of Captain Bill's fears from the other ambitious pirates who look for it. Therefore, Jim's desires are affected by the external world. When he sees that everyone chases Captain Bill's papers, it leaves a powerful impact on his unconscious. After Jim finds the map in Captain Bill's sea chest, he gives it to the Doctor who understands the importance of the map:

The doctor opened the seals with great care, and there fell out the map of an island, with latitude and longitude, soundings, names of hills and bays and inlets. It was about nine miles long and five across, shaped, you might say, like a fat dragon standing up, and had two fine land-locked harbours, and a hill in the centre part marked "The Spyglass." There were several additions of a later date, but above all, three crosses

of red ink—two on the north part of the island, one in the southwest—
and beside this last, these words were written: "Bulk of treasure here".

(39)

In "Mapping Victorian Adventure Fiction: Silence, Doubling, and the Ur-Map in *Treasure Island* and *King Solomon's Mines*", Bushell refers to the importance of the map when he sees it in three points: Firstly, he believes that the paper is pointed out as a map in the novel, but it is more than a map because of the instructions and the specific directions on it. It provides excellent details and information about the island, longitude and latitude and the reference of bays and hills as well. It also marks the harbours and safe locations to anchor a ship. Secondly, Bushell says that the map shows the expansion of the island and measures it with miles. Thirdly, he adds that it has a materialistic value for it points to a real treasure on the island. With different red coloured-crosses, the map shows a personal fortune which seems to be a will rather than a map. Shortly, Bushell says that the chart enables someone to go to the island and then the individual can situate his location on the island. Then, it will be easy for the person to find the buried treasure. (617)

The Buccaneers in *Treasure Island* are those sailors who work in the sea and have terrible experiences especially under the orders of Captain Flint. All the sailors are afraid of this buccaneer especially Benn Gunn. Ben Gunn is marooned three years before the pirates reach the island. He is now a savage person as a result of being lonely on the island and because of his lack of social relations. He is one of the victims of the treasure. When Jim finds Benn Gunn on the island, Jim sees how terrified he is of

Captain Flint, the one who left him alone on the island. The world buccaneer, in *Treasure Island*, might be interpreted as desire because all of them are ambitious sailors and they all want to have the treasure even at the expense of the life of each other. They do not care when a pirate is killed if they get a step closer to the goal. This is clearly seen after the pirates get on Treasure Island. Freud in *an Outline of Psycho-Analysis* states that:

The power of the id expresses the true purpose of the individual organism's life. This consists in the satisfaction of the innate needs. No such purpose as that of keeping itself alive or of protecting itself from dangers by means of anxiety can be attributed to the id. That is the task of the ego whose business also is to discover the most favourable and least perilous method of obtaining satisfaction, taking the external world into account. (5)

In this respect, the buccaneers are completely under the control of the id. The surrounding world does not have any importance when it comes to their desires. They do whatever they want as far as they can. When the pirates beach Hispaniola near the island and go to explore it, some mutineers stay on the ship and put a special flag of piracy called Jolly Roger on it. It is a terrifying symbol of the dishonest buccaneers which symbolizes their power and authority: "The HISPANIOLA still lay where she had anchored; but, sure enough, there was the Jolly Roger—the black flag of piracy—flying from her peak". (116) This scene confirms the mutiny by Silver's group firstly and it shows the desire of this group to have control over the others. Long John Silver

does his best to get rid of the honest group one by one. The first one whom Silver kills is Tom Redruth. Silver firstly asks him to join his group, but when he refuses, Silver executes him. Tom might be considered a moral character when he does not follow Silver's orders. He sacrifices his life because he does not stand against his crew: "Silver, agile as a monkey even without leg or crutch, was on the top of him next moment and had twice buried his knife up to the hilt in that defenceless body. From my place of ambush, I could hear him pant aloud as he struck the blows". (88) This situation shows the cruelty of Silver who is an extreme criminal. He follows his desires and pleasures without any restrictions. His brutal actions represent his desire completely. When Squire Trelawney first finds Silver and employs him as the cook on the ship, Hispaniola, Silver plans to take over the whole crew. It is clearly detected from the letter that Squire sends to Jim from which Squire reveals that he finds not only the cook, but almost all the sailors that they need in the voyage:

Long John Silver, he is called, and he is a one-legged man. He is a poor man and I asked him to be the ship's cook. I think I have just found the cook as well as all the entire crew we need. He soon gets rid of two of the bad sailors I found before seeing him, instead, he brings a staff of experienced sailors. (44)

When he says "the entire crew", he means Long John Silver who then brings his own men to join the voyage. Silver's plan starts from here when he dismisses Squire's men and employs his old friends to come on the voyage. Silver seeks mutiny on the managers of the voyage who are Squire and Dr Livesey. The description of

Anthony Storr, in *Freud*, for the id can be applied perfectly to the situation of the sailors in *Treasure Island*:

We approach the id with analogies: we call it a chaos, a cauldron full of seething excitations... it is filled with energy reaching it from the instincts, but it has no organization, produces no collective will, but only a striving to bring about the satisfaction of instinctive needs subject to the observance of the pleasure principle. (46)

Thus, the id is energetic and when someone wants to interpret its activities to action s/he needs to use the physical body. It is the pleasure that pushes characters to act for the sake of the treasure. The ship that Squire buys is called Hispaniola which is used as a tool to get the desired object. Then, the voyage to the island causes many executions. Thus, the value of the desired object becomes clear when it costs human lives. On board the ship there is too much rum which represents the unconsciousness and id. It is the main reason of Mr. Arrow's death because he is always drunk and when he disappears one night, the sailors think that he might have fallen into the sea from aboard Hispaniola. One of the sailors says "land ho", when he first sees the land from on board Hispaniola, and all the pirates feel a great joy as they feel that they arrive at the island that carries their desired object. This first sign of the land refers to the treasure itself. It is not because of the island that the pirates become happy, but it is because of the treasure which is buried there. So, reaching the island can be interpreted as the fulfilment of the wishes or a relief after a long voyage because when the sailors utter

“land ho”, it means that they get close to the treasure which is the dream of everyone. It is the first step of getting the desired object.

Jim is shocked when his family's inn is robbed. It is, to a great extent, because he is still so young and also unexperienced of such wicked event: “I could see at once that we were ruined”. (33) This situation can be considered one of the impulses that triggers Jim to go with the voyage to Treasure Island in order to get back some fortune instead of his lost fortune. This scene happens coincidentally after Jim's father dies. Then, Jim becomes the responsible man of the house and he has to feed himself and his mother. A heavy load, running The Admiral Benbow Inn with his mother and feeding his family, hardens his life. Getting a good deal of wealth might be seen as the main cause of his ventures. He also wants to explore the world as a young man; unaware of the upcoming troubles:

“It has taken over phases of human nature in the economic setting that constitute social problems. Among these crime is a form of behaviour of pressing concern. The understanding and control of crime, more directly, of the criminal personality, welcomes illumination from every source; psychoanalysis traces crime and delinquency to conflict situations. Criminologists agree that the environment and the stress and strain of living, the economic stress notably, is statistically the dominant factor in crime production. (Freud quoted in Jastrow, 123-4)

It shows that financial problems trigger Jim to act improperly. The quotation also displays the intention of all the sailors when they eagerly prepare for the voyage.

They have one desired object which is the treasure and for it, they commit many crimes. During the voyage, the pirates kill each other, which is a clear signal that they behave in a way to get their desire at all costs. The distant island is like a savage woods that does not include any moral principles.

Jim being so young may give a logical reason for his big dreams and great wishes. For the sake of the desired object, the individual may abandon everything in life and all the concentration would be on the specific object. It is clear that although Jim extremely loves his mother and the Admiral Benbow Inn, the place that he is born and grown in, he leaves them for the sake of his desired object, the treasure. There are different steps that open the way for Jim to make the treasure voyage. Finding the map is the main reason for deciding the treasure voyage with the pirates, but the desire for wealth is previously seen when Jim takes a silver fourpenny as a wage to look out for the one legged-sailor. Although it is not a safe work, Jim accepts the Captain's offer. So, there is a materialistic instinct that motivates Jim to venture and to go to sea while he is still a young man. Freud explains the hidden functions of psyche and the unknown motivations:

Certain inadequacies in our psychic capacities-whose common character will soon be more definitely determined-and certain performances which are apparently unintentional prove to be well motivated when subjected to the psychoanalytic investigation, and are determined through the consciousness of unknown motives (Psychology of everyday life. (277))

At the beginning of the novel, Jim is afraid of the sailors like Pew, the sailor with one leg, and Captain Smollett, but after some time, he accompanies a crew of sailors to Treasure Island. It shows that Jim is motivated strongly by his unconscious. After Jim experiences some dangerous moments on the island that costs the soul of several of his friends, the reality principle, the ego, in Jim develops to differentiate the good from the bad. He also becomes an adult and wise enough to recognize his childhood mistakes. Bitter experiences do not easily leave the unconscious part of the psyche of the doer when it becomes a great part of his experience and affects, to a great deal, his personality. Thus, the external world or society has a great impact on Jim when he intends to get his goals following wild buccaneers who do not care about morality at all.

Jim's life can be divided into two parts: the first part is that of an inexperienced Jim and that is his whole life before starting the voyage and the part after the voyage when he is at the sea till he comes back from the island. This part of his life is characterized by unconsciousness when Jim is still a small child. He is entirely innocent and the childhood life still has a fundamental impact on him to distinguish between good and bad. The next part of his life can be recognized with ventures and some brutal actions. It is the world of pirates where desire dominates humanity. In his first stage of life, Jim is very kind, sensitive, and ignorant. He is also scared of the pirates. After starting the voyage and becoming aware of the pirates' plan who try to control the ship and to get rid of Jim and his friends, a kind of savageness is seen in Jim and that is clearly shown when he kills one of the pirates on board Hispaniola.

In “Motion and Agency in Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island*”, Frances describes the distinctions of Jim's childhood from his manhood. He states that Jim is adolescent at the start of the novel. He is afraid of the Captain and follows his orders obediently. He is on the lookout for the man of one leg for the sake of the Captain. It shows that Jim does not have his own resolution entirely when the others use him easily for even serious purposes. When the Black Dog comes to the Admiral Benbow Inn, Jim submits to his orders although the orders are a great risk on the Captain's life, as he hides himself and Jim behind the door while taking his sword ready for the Captain. Jim does not stop him because he is terrified by the scene. Frances also believes that the situation of Jim's neighbours denying to go back to the Admiral Benbow Inn with him, awakens him from the cowardice sense of childhood. (54-6) As for the final statement, it might be said that it is not this situation, the disagreement of people to accompany Jim and his mother, that awakens Jim because there are some different situations after this one that shows his childhood when he is terribly scared as a child.

While on-board *Hispaniola*, Jim still acts like a young boy or an adolescent because he still depends on others in his actions. When he hears the mutiny by Silver, Jim goes to Dr Livesey, Squire, and Captain Smollett to tell them the news otherwise he does not know what to do with the case. Another confirmation that shows his adolescence is when he lands on the island, Silver follows him though Silver is a one legged-man. Jim escapes and runs as dreadfully as he can. These two situations show that Jim is still so young. It means that the ego in Jim is still not grown fully to fit himself with the reality principle. As long as the pirates anchor *Hispaniola*, Jim's first

adventure starts by getting in a boat and going ashore with a group of mutineers. He leaves his group who are the honest sailors, especially Dr Livesey and Squire as two of his best friends and supporters on the ship. This is the first time that Jim acts independently and is shown as he grows. It can be said that he acts as a man after Silver's visit. When Silver and his men come to the Stockade, Jim fights them by musket. When they come inside the fence of the Stockade, Jim takes a sword and goes out with his friends to fight the mutineers. The dangers that come to his life teach him to respond immediately in order to survive. On Treasure Island, Jim grows speedily. He eventually calls himself a new captain after he succeeds in bringing the ship, Hispaniola, back to his friends.

After the voyage starts, the sailors are divided into two groups: the honest group which is the smaller group and the dishonest group which consists of the old pirates whom Long John Silver gathers for the voyage. Silver controls his group fully. This group contains many violent sailors who completely follow their desires without paying any attention to moral principles. These ambitious sailors commit mutiny and plan to slaughter the other group's members one by one in order to have a bigger share of the treasure. After all, each group fights the other so as to achieve the treasure. The honest group include: Squire Trelawney, Dr Livesey, Captain Smollett, Tom Redruth, and Jim Hawkins. Jim is still a child before starting the voyage and does not know much about sea voyages and piracy. "I take up my pen in the year of grace 17 and go back to the time when my father kept the Admiral Benbow Inn". (1) It means that he is younger than seventeen when the events of the novel set out. He is a victim among the

other elder pirates because when he attends the voyage to get the treasure peacefully, the other mutineers turn against him and his friends for their personal ambitions. So, Jim's life, here, is in danger and he is barely rescued; firstly by his adventures and secondly by chance.

One of the members of the honest group is Dr Livesey who is a good friend of Jim. He can be considered a wise, smart and educated man. He is both a medical man and a man of law. He always tries to help and protect Jim from the mutineers; therefore, he represents the morality principle. Dr Livesey is an educated character among several uneducated pirates. For example, from the uneducated pirates, Squire is naive because he reveals the purpose of the voyage for the other pirates including Silver and Tom Morgan. The desired object becomes clear for these ambitious characters and then it becomes their wish to get it for themselves. Squire is described as a child by the narrator when he kneels on the body of his servant Tom Redruth while he was dying. This condition shows his sympathy and mercy towards his friends. He represents id for his childhood status because it seems that he loses his control as a man and cries like a child. Captain Smollett is the captain of Hispaniola who is characterised by cleverness and true predictions. He represents moral principles because when he knows the purpose of the voyage, he gets angry and tells his friends that he does not like a voyage like this which is planned for treasure. The superego part of his psyche overcomes the Id and he is too smart to be controlled by his desires. It is clear from his responses to the situation that he is fully aware of the dangers of the voyage. He does not like the crew either and he thinks that Mr. Arrow is not a good first mate because Mr. Arrow

deals too friendly with the sailors. Therefore, Captain Smollett represents smartness and wisdom when he acts logically while most of the other members of the crew act emotionally. He calms down the honest group members when they expect mutiny by Silver and his men. So, after the disclosure of mutiny by the old pirates, he takes power over the other pirates of his group, the group of the honest pirates. Mr. Arrow is the first mate of Hispaniola. He represents unconsciousness and id because he drinks rum most of the time and gets drunk. Although he is the first on board after Captain Smollett concerning authority, he does not perform his responsibility properly. Therefore, he disappears one night from on board Hispaniola and is never seen again.

The other group is formed by the mutineers whom Long John Silver brings together and takes them to the voyage in order to use them for his instincts and desires. Silver is described by Jim as a smart, clever, and a keen minded pirate who has a delightful face. It is before the voyage when Jim meets him and describes him with these characteristics. So, it displays two things to the reader. Firstly, Silver uses a witty language to attract Jim. Secondly, Jim is still so young and plain that he can be deceived by the appearance. Silver is known as the one-legged man and has a parrot that goes everywhere with him. He is the dynamic of the troubles and one of the most ambitious characters who plans the mutiny in order to get the treasure for himself and his group. He represents authority among the pirates of his group. Israel Hands is one of Silver's comrades and he is also the coxswain of Hispaniola who tries to kill Jim while they are alone on board Hispaniola. It can be interpreted as an immoral act by Israel towards a young child. Israel is completely under the control of his pleasures. Then, Jim kills him

in defence. George Merry is again one of the most ambitious pirates who confronts Silver twice. Once Silver takes Jim as a hostage in the Stockade, he tries to kill Jim and does not listen to Silver. At the same time, when he is shown the treasure map by Silver, he and the other pirates feel great happiness and again submit to Silver's orders. They feel that they find the lost desired object which is the treasure map that guides them to the treasure. The second time Merry confronts Silver is when they come to the treasure and disclose that it is taken. There, Merry shouts at Silver and, as a result, he is shot and dead:

‘Fair! I reckon so,’ said the sea-cook. ‘You lost the ship; I found the treasure. Who’s the better man at that? And now I resign, by thunder! Elect whom you please to be your cap’n now; I’m done with it.’

‘Silver!’ they cried. ‘Barbecue forever! Barbecue for cap’n!’ (188)

It is a struggle between Silver on one side and some other pirates in his group on the other side. This is a clear sign that there is a great dispute among the dishonest buccaneers because of the treasure. While Silver wants to save and keep Jim when they catch him in the stockade in order to use him as a bargain in the future if they are judged, the other members, including Morgan Merry, try to kill Jim. These ambitious sailors do not dispute unless it is on the treasure and they do not agree if it is not because of the treasure. So, after a real threat on his life by his followers, Silver reveals the treasure map and gives it to the pirates. For this, they all regret what they think about Silver especially when they try to dismiss or depose him. They are entirely ambivalent sailors.

There is also a symbol of authority, power, and security on the island. It is the Stockade which is used for fighting because there are several holes in its solid walls that might be used for guns to be fired through. The sailors who get inside the stockade would be more secure than those who remain outside. As soon as the pirates reach the island, the members of the honest group: Dr Livesey, Squire, Tom Redruth, Hunter, Joyce and Captain Smollett find the stockade and hide themselves there. It is worth noting that when the honest group come to the stockade, they bring a good deal of supplies including biscuits, medicine, powders, and guns. It is clear that they prepare themselves to fight. Soon, the mutineers attack the honest group for the first time. As a result, poor Tom Redruth is killed from the honest group and one of the mutineers is shot dead. These brutal acts all occur as a result of following the pleasure principle. The voyage brings too many troubles for the sailors. It is clear that bringing muskets and powder from Bristol to the voyage is a sign of struggle and fight, but the motivation forces are much stronger than the obstacles to stop them.

The skeleton pointer indicates and shows the way to the location where Flint buries his treasure. It can be considered the detector of the treasure or the desired object. It also symbolizes the savagery and the cruelty of the characters who go after the pleasure principle. The skeleton reminds the buccaneers of the risk of the treasure. It clearly shows the self-sacrifice for the desired object and how much this treasure costs regarding human lives. The skeleton might also be seen as a reminder for those who see it or come across it and step towards the treasure that the next steps would be hazardous and adventurous. It is a symbol of danger and risk. The scene after passing

the skeleton also confirms the risk because when they approach the place of the treasure, they hear a strange voice that comes from the trees. The voice repeats the old sea-song of Captain Bill, “Fifteen men on the dead man’s chest-yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum”! (206). The song is a symbol of the frightening pirate Billy Bones. Jim describes the scared pirates as cruel and frightened sailors. The voice changes their attitudes and behaviours as they dreadfully walk to the cross of the treasure which is shown on the map. It can be said that it is the desire of the buccaneers that encourages them to go on search. When it comes to the pleasure of the pirates, they do not care about even their own lives. Freud, in “Creative Writers and Day-Dreaming”, shows the status and the sense of a person when s/he follows the pleasure principle:

From childhood play to fantasies to dreams to works of art Freud establishes a common element: the human desire to alter the existing and often unsatisfactory or unpleasant world of reality. Mental activity is directed toward inventing a situation in which unsatisfied wishes will be fulfilled. When this activity becomes too powerful (when the person, as we say, “loses touch with reality”), the individual is close to mental illness. (*Collected Papers*, 419)

So, it is the power of the desire that enables the buccaneers to keep pace and to be unconcerned with what happens. That is to say that the buccaneers experience an abnormal sense of disorder. Although they are threatened twice: once by the skeleton and then by the strange voice, they do not quit looking for the treasure. They overlook the real situation. The abnormality of the pirates is described in Silver’s words in the

apple barrel scene. The apple barrel can be considered to be a shelter for Jim when he hides himself from the mutineers. At the same time, it is the revelation of the mutiny by Silver and his group. "Silver calls the pirates gentlemen of fortune. He says that the pirates are so happy to have some money and when they get it, they spend it for entertaining and rum. Whenever they expend the money they get from piracy, they go back to sea again". (67) From this quotation, the reader can understand the buccaneers distinctly. They represent the pleasure principle as they follow the id. Although they see all these troubles in a voyage, they never quit sailing. What differs Silver from the other sailors is that he saves his money instead of spending it. In the treasure voyage, all the dishonest sailors depend on Silver because he chooses them to go to the voyage. Silver also gives them the map of the treasure which makes Silver stronger in their perceptions. In "Influences on Freud's Mourning and Melancholia and its Contextual Validity", Dozois states that the melancholic individual may react violently in case the desired object is lost. So, the affected person may tend to aggressive acts in order to discharge the repressed energy. (14) Therefore, when Silver and his followers see a hole instead of the treasure and realize that the treasure is found and taken, they are shocked by the scene.

Another important object in the novel is the black spot. It is a paper that is coloured with a black spot from one side and there is a threatening report from the other side. It is used to threaten a pirate when the others do not agree with what he thinks or what he does. It refers to death or banishment of the reported sailor: The first black spot, that Billy Bones gets, represents his death by the other pirates after some few

hours from the time when he gets it. (20) While the second black spot, which Silver gets, indicates his disposal by his comrades on the island. (184)

Therefore, among different choices of death, marooning, and survival, it can be seen that the chance of surviving is very difficult in the treasure voyage. This fact is clear for the old pirates, but the new voyagers do not know the mutiny or the probability of fighting well in such quests. Thus, the readers may ask "why do all the buccaneers undoubtedly decide to voyage in order to find the treasure when they are all aware of its dangers"? It is proper to answer that it is the desired object that motivates the buccaneers to try their luck to get the treasure even if it is at the expense of their lives or the life of other buccaneers. The treasure is attractive to an extent that everyone fights for it:

That was Flint's treasure that we had come so far to seek and that had cost already the lives of seventeen men from the HISPANIOLA. How many it had cost in the amassing... What a supper I had of it that night, with all my friends around me... Never, I am sure, were people gayer or happier. And there was Silver, sitting back almost out of the firelight, but eating heartily, even joining quietly in our laughter—the same bland, polite, obsequious seaman of the voyage out. (217-8)

This is the result of getting the desired object. Jim displays the image of the situation by describing the moment when they get the treasure and prepare to go back home. Although he mentions the death of seventeen sailors from his friends or from his comrades, he shows his great joy with his friends. This situation can be seen as a

characteristic of mania as Freud describes mania in "Mourning and Melancholia": Mania occurs as a result of some influence, a large expenditure of psychical energy, long maintained or habitually occurring, has at last become unnecessary, so that it is available for numerous applications and possibilities of discharge. (254) Jim believes that they are happier than any other people. He says that all his friends are with him for the supper, forgetting those who die from his group. It can be said that the shock of happiness affects his unconsciousness and as a result, with manic feelings, he cannot think properly.

The final monologue of Jim Hawkins addresses the unconscious part of the readers' psyche. After too much suffering during his voyage to the Treasure Island, Jim acknowledges those dangers that he confronts, and he claims that he never goes back to that island for the remaining part of the treasure while he still hears the terrible sound "Pieces of Eight" of the parrot of Silver. Here, it can be said that after Jim gets plenty of money and jewels, he does not want to put himself in risk for the sake of the other parts of the treasure. He is now aware of the risks of voyages for the sake of treasure. At the same time, it may be considered to be the satisfaction of Jim. After he gets enough money, which is much more than the money and fortune he loses from the Admiral Benbow Inn by the Blind Man's Followers, Jim may feel satisfied with his share from the treasure:

The bar silver and the arms still lie, for all that I know, where Flint buried them; and certainly they shall lie there for me. Oxen and wain ropes would not bring me back again to that accursed island; and the

worst dreams that ever I have are when I hear the surf booming about its coasts or start upright in bed with the sharp voice of Captain Flint still ringing in my ears: "Pieces of eight! Pieces of eight! (224)

Thus, the voyage leaves a strong imprint on Jim's psyche. Silver's parrot has a strong effect on Jim's unconscious mind. Jim cannot forget it as it always rings in his ears. For Jim, it is a very dangerous statement because when he comes back to the stockade to his friends, the parrot discloses him saying it again and again. After Jim comes back home safely from the voyage, he declares that he never goes back to sailing again. It shows that Jim regrets his decision of going on the voyage. It is a part of the ego and the whole superego that let Jim think like this, after the voyage causes the death of many sailors.

To conclude, the unconscious feelings toward the treasure stimulate the sailors to venture and to put their lives in danger. The desired object is the main reason of the sailor's voyage to Treasure Island. They want to find the treasure to lead a rich life and for this motive, they venture their lives. The psychological analysis shows some potential elements of the novel that cannot be seen apparently. Through understanding the hidden intention of the characters, readers can comprehend the purpose of the sailors and the existence of morality and amorality in their attitudes. While some of them are old sailors, like Long John Silver and Israel Hands, and have good experiences of the job, others are new for this dangerous profession that probably costs life, and among them are Jim and Doctor Livesey who do not know anything about life at sea. Thus, those who voyage with Hispaniola for the treasure are either killed or left on the

island, except a small group who survive and get the treasure. The sailors who are left on the island lose the desired object. This piece of information conveys to the reader that all the survived sailors including Dr Livesey and Jim act according to the pleasure principle because they would be able to take the marooned sailors back home and help them.

**CHAPTER THREE: STRUGGLES FOR RESTORING THE
INHERITANCE BY DAVIE IN *KIDNAPPED***

In *Kidnapped*, Stevenson tells the story of David Balfour who starts to seek his father's inheritance at the beginning of the novel and through his quest he faces many troubles. David is about seventeen years old. He seems to be lost and the reader can see how he tries to find himself by leaving Essendean to an unknown place elsewhere in the world. David does not know where he goes to, but the most important thing for him is his resolution to leave since he is unlucky in his birth place. Then, a letter is given to David by Mr. Campbell which is written by David's dead father. The letter reveals that David's father is from Cramond where he owns the House of Shaws. On his father's request, David should take the letter to Ebenezer Balfour who is his uncle: "To the hands of Ebenezer Balfour, Esquire, of Shaws, in his house of Shaws, these will be delivered by my son, David Balfour". (2) Mr. Campbell tells David about his legal fortune and his father's properties, David's desire to get back his inheritance triggers him to move towards Cramond. "It behoves me to tell your fortune; or so far as I may. When your father began to sicken for his end, he gave me in charge a certain letter, which he said was your inheritance". (6) Thus, David is the right heir of the inheritance according to the letter that is left by his father and then Mr. Campbell is seen as a witness. David is drawn as a coward and powerless character compared to his uncle because he has a good evidence of ownership of the house, but, he asks his uncle about it fearfully. It is clear that the main reason which drives David to restore his fortunes is his father's letter and the minor reason might be Campbell's motivation that persuades

him to seek his inheritance: "'Are ye sorry to leave Essendean?" said Mr. Campbell, the minister of Essendean, after a while. "Why, sir," said I, "if I knew where I was going, or what was likely to become of me, I would tell you candidly". (1) It is obvious that David is not worried by leaving his town which shows his unlucky life in the town and his desires for a better life outside. David is excited by the news of the unexpected great fortune which is left for him because he is raised poorly and humbly. It is for sure, a real dream for David to know that he legally owns a big house. Strachey in *the Future of an Illusion* declares that:

WHEN one has lived for quite a long time in a particular civilization and has often tried to discover what its origins were and along what path it has developed, one sometimes also feels tempted to take a glance in the other direction and to ask what further fate lies before it and what transformations it is destined to undergo. (5)

Thus, Strachey believes, David is tempted to explore the world to find a better life. It is the desire for well-being that David intends to get since he does not have a proper life in his home town. While attempting to obtain the main goal, David faces unwanted troubles. The inheritance legally belongs to David according to the writing of his father, but he is powerless to get it back from his uncle who controls it. Thus, a strict dispute happens between David and Ebenezer which makes the inheritance the desired object for both sides. While David wants to restore it, Ebenezer spends his efforts to keep it for himself.

David's willingness to get the House of Shaws increases as he sees the house closely. When David reaches the House of Shaws, he is surprised by the appearance of the house. "I sat me down and stared at the house of Shaws. The more I looked, the pleasanter that country-side appeared; being all set with hawthorn bushes full of flowers; the fields dotted with sheep". (9) He describes the house as a delightful palace. This childish thinking shows David as plain because the appearance does not represent the dark inner part of the house. The important point that should be taken into consideration is that when David describes the house from outside, he says that no way leads to the house from the town of Cramond. It shows the loneliness of Ebenezer who lives in the house and has a bad relationship with the neighbourhood. David also does not know why they live poorly while they own such a house. There should be a trouble in this case, but David is unaware of it.

When David tells his uncle that he comes to deliver him a letter, his uncle asks him whether his father is dead or not. It shows that Ebenezer is afraid of his brother's death because by his death, David would become the right heir of the inheritance and the house where he lives in would be lost. Therefore, he hates David deeply, although David is his nephew. Ebenezer's hatred reaches a level that he wishes David's death. Ebenezer looks at David as a thief who comes to him in order to steal his property. Ebenezer realizes clearly the intention of his nephew that he wants to inherit the House of Shaws. It seems that Ebenezer has ambivalent feelings about the relationship between him and David. He is afraid of him as an ambitious young man who comes to him for the sake of fortune and at the same time, he is nervous and doubtful about

disinheriting and hurting him as one of his nearest relatives. The reader can see this conflict in the behaviours of Ebenezer toward David. The uncle treats David kindly by offering him food and allowing him to sleep in his house as well as asking him different questions about his life and his dead father without forcing him. Ebenezer also gives David some money in order to satisfy the boy. At the same time, he plots to kill the boy when he asks David to climb the unfinished tower. Ebenezer also plans with Hoseason to kidnap the boy. There is another situation which clearly shows the ambivalent behaviours of Ebenezer toward his nephew. When Alan Breck Stewart comes to satisfy the uncle to give at least a portion of the inheritance to David, he refuses at first, but when Alan informs him that David would be killed if he is not paid for, Ebenezer retreats his decision and tries to make an agreement with Alan for the sake of David's safety:

"Troth, sir," said Alan, "I ask for nothing but plain dealing. In two words: do ye want the lad killed or kept?" "O, sirs!" cried Ebenezer. "O, sirs, me! that's no kind of language!" "Killed or kept!" repeated Alan. "O, keepit, keepit!" wailed my uncle. "We'll have nae bloodshed, if you please." "Well," says Alan, "as ye please; that'll be the dearer". (217-8)

This kind of behaviour by Ebenezer contradicts his brutal and merciless orders when David first comes to him. It seems that the feelings of the uncle are changed radically. While he plans with Hoseason and pays him to take David away and sell him for slavery, he treats Alan with courtesy in order to save David's life. It tells the reader that Ebenezer still has a strong desire for money, but he changes to some extent.

Ebenezer breaks the concept of blood-relationship by attempting and planning to kill his nephew. His plan is an evil idea by sending David to an unfinished tower to bring a chest on the top of the tower while the staircase has not got an end and David, in the gloomy dark, may not see the unfinished staircase and fall down to death. This devilish plan shows the cruelty and the selfishness of Ebenezer. It is clear for the reader how David is deceived during the night to climb the tower when his uncle intended to shed his blood. David as a child does not understand the intention of his uncle and simply accepts the request, but when he asks his uncle to bring him a light, he responds that there is no light in his house. Surviving in this fatal test means surviving from a real death, because his uncle asks him to climb the tower in order to fall down and never to see him again. Fortunately, as he tries to climb, a lightning from sky lit up the top of the unfinished staircase and luckily David sees it and the way upward becomes clear. His heart is filled with fear as he describes the situation; "If I did not cry out, it was because fear had me by the throat; and if I did not fall, it was more by Heaven's mercy than my own strength". (24) The darkness of the inner part of the tower represents Ebenezer and his demonic purpose. In this situation, it can be said that fate saves David's life. The lightening is not just a guidance that comes to show David his way clearly, but it reveals the character of Ebenezer who is a real enemy of David. The lightening also changes the perception of David towards his uncle:

I asked; why he had given me money to which I was convinced I had no claim; and, why he had tried to kill me. He heard me all through in silence; and then, in a broken voice, begged me to let him go to bed.

"I'll tell ye the morn," he said; "as sure as death I will." And so weak was he that I could do nothing but consent. I locked him into his room, however, and pocketed the key. (27)

David trusts his uncle, but this occurrence of the murder attempt changes David's point of view radically. It might be said that as he climbs the staircase of the tower and sees the horizon, he leaves his childhood innocence behind and enters the period of maturity. He becomes aware of the wicked intention of his uncle. Meanwhile, he sees his uncle on the doorstep of the house. The reader is fully aware of Ebenezer's devilish purpose that he does not expect David to come downstairs safely; but, he is looking forward for his death in order to get rid of his competence in the ownership of the house. To be sure of such a thought, when David comes back to his uncle unharmed, Ebenezer immediately questions him "Are you still alive"? The question confirms his vicious objective which puts David out of temper. This situation awakens the boy so as to act more carefully. David tries not to come under his uncle's orders anymore, but Ebenezer is cleverer than him. Ebenezer asks Hoseason to work on his behalf because he knows that David never trusts him again.

Ebenezer likes darkness and the House of Shaws is unlighted. This darkness can be seen as his desires and wishes which are devilish. While Ebenezer is David's closest relative and he has to be a father figure for David, after his father's death, he becomes an obstacle in front of David's wishes and desires to have a new and comfortable life. He creates a fake story in order to get David's attention away from his legal rights. He tells his nephew that during his father's lifetime, Ebenezer promises

Alexander Balfour, David's father that he will save some money for David and by now, the money is increased and becomes almost thirty seven golden guineas. (21) Although David knows that it is an invented story to deceive him, he accepts the money pretending that he is happy for that. With this courtesy, the uncle tries to show himself as a generous and a charitable man. In "Belts of Gold" and "Twenty-Pounders": Robert Louis Stevenson's Textualized Economies", Sorenson states:

His uncle's proffered exchange does not come close to paying his uncle's debt to him (the whole Balfour estate to which Davie is the lawful heir), but Davie remains ignorant of the significance of the economy of writing which locates him as heir to the estate. (285)

The few pounds the uncle gives David is nothing compared to the enormous inheritance. Sorensen believes that David is unaware of the importance of the will that grants him the House of Shaws, but it is proved conversely in the novel. He is not ignorant, but he is unable to demand his uncle forcibly. It can be said that David is helpless and too weak to inquire his uncle about the will. At the beginning of his pursuit, Mr. Campbell makes it clear for David that he is the right heir of the House of Shaws. David also comes consciously and plainly to ask for the inheritance and brings with him his father's writing.

Although David is still so young, Stevenson creates a character who thinks and proposes hypothesis. It shows David's cleverness on the one hand and his doubts about his uncle on the other. David is not sure whether his father is older or his uncle. In the second evening at his uncle's house, while David looks at different books on a dusty

shelf he finds one of his father's handwritings which is written for his uncle's fifth birthday. David becomes suspicious that his father probably is older than Ebenezer. And when he asks his uncle about his age and the age of his father, his uncle gets very angry because of the question and asks him to never think about that question again. Ebenezer is afraid of the reality that David's father is older than him because it makes David the right heir of the inheritance. The strange anger of his uncle activates David to think in two different ways. Firstly, he thinks that his uncle might be insane and his insanity, therefore, would be a real trouble for David because he cannot talk with his uncle properly. Therefore, David tries to mimic his hidden and curious looks as a response. "We become two enemies that no one reveals his enmity in public", said David. Secondly, David remembers a folk tale of a poor-young man who is a legitimate heir and one of his ambitious siblings tries to disinherit him from the property. (21) Here, David has grown and thinks correctly and for the first time, he considers his uncle to be his enemy. He does not disclose this antagonism with his uncle publicly because David is probably afraid of him.

When David goes ashore with Ebenezer, he discovers and knows from a landlord, whom he encounters on the shore in front of the Hawes inn, which his father is older than his uncle and then David is the real owner of the House of Shaws which is left as an inheritance. With this good news, David thinks that his dreams come true and imagines to have such a palace and living a wealthy life. Such an imagination and declaration by a lad show his desires and wishes to get the wealth or inheritance. He

even compares his past life with the new life in his fantasy while he is still on the shore in front of the Hawes inn:

"Ay, man?" said I. Was my—was Alexander the eldest son?" "Deed was he," said the landlord. "What else would he have killed him for?" Of course, I had guessed it a long while ago; but it is one thing to guess, another to know; and I sat stunned with my good fortune, and could scarce grow to believe that the same poor lad who had trudged in the dust from Etrick Forest not two days ago, was now one of the rich of the earth, and had a house and broad lands, and might mount his horse tomorrow". (37)

While they are still in the House of Shaws, the balance of power shifts to David's side. After his attempt to kill the lad, Ebenezer becomes sick. Although David takes care of him by giving him the required medicine, he locks his uncle in his bedroom at night. Controlling the house and his uncle by taking the key, symbolically, indicates David's power. The key itself, here, is the symbol of power. This event can also be interpreted as the transformation of David from childhood to adulthood as he gains authority.

David tells his uncle apparently that nothing can take him on board the ship. (34) It shows his growth and cleverness when he determines his acts and tries not to be convinced or deceived by others. He knows from his little experience with these people that they do not want to do any favour for him. While in the next scenes, he behaves foolishly and contradictorily to what he believes when he gets into a boat with

Hoseason in order to have a friendly conversation. Therefore, he faces a great danger in his life. Here, there are some important events which have direct touches with the plot of the novel and even the title of the novel *Kidnapped*. David makes two great mistakes that change his life dramatically. Firstly, when his uncle asks him to go and see the sea closely, he leaves Ebenezer and captain Hoseason in the Hawes inn on the shore of the sea. Thus, David allows them to speak freely and plan of kidnapping. The second mistake is that David believes Hoseason. After Ebenezer and captain Hoseason finish their conversation in the inn, they talk to David and captain Hoseason praises David so as to attract his attention. He tells the lad that Ebenezer says many good things about him. Actually, it is not true, however, it is just a big lie and even a contradiction to the uncle's previous actions with David, because Ebenezer tries to slaughter the boy just the night before. Here, Stevenson creates two perspectives: The adult perspective, when David narrates his own story, and the child perspective, David in the story. So, the adult David, sometimes, comments on the events in the story and adds his adult perceptive. Schmitt in "Technical Maturity in Robert Louis Stevenson" says that: "There is a long space between the childlike David and the narrator, adult Davie. The narrator fully understands his mistakes and interpolates his present view to his childhood stupidities". (62) Thus, David as a narrator is not like the child who is ignorant of many realities, but, he is an adult who acquires experience through his faults. For example, when Hoseason offers to help him, David cannot understand his intention: "I did not dream of hanging back; I thought (the poor fool!) that I had found a good friend and helper". (38) Here, the adult David calls himself a poor fool as he, in his childhood, depends on Hoseason. It is for sure David knows that Hoseason has a

connection with Ebenezer; however, he trusts him. It also confirms his childish comprehension. Hoseason is a dangerous man because he works for Ebenezer.

Thus, when captain Hoseason calls David to get on a boat for a friendly talk, David thinks that the captain intends to help him. He simply accepts his request and after a while he finds himself kidnapped. Thus, Ebenezer's plan to get rid of David, in fear of taking over the House of Shaws, is that he allows captain Hoseason to take David and move him to a distant land. It is the first time for David that things are completely out of control when he sees different and strange sailors on board the ship. The ship symbolizes his astray as he is imprisoned in the dark, dirty and wet belly of the ship. David does not lose his inheritance as a desired object only, he also loses his liberty and freedom as a young lad. It is an unpredicted and unbearable event for David. Therefore, he does not eat food on board of the ship when a sailor offers him some meat, instead, he starts drinking rum heavily so that he can forget his misfortunes. This behaviour can be seen as a sign of melancholy. The rum clarifies his mind as his psyche is emptied from the desired object forcibly:

“With the clear perception of my plight, there fell upon me a blackness of despair, a horror of remorse at my own folly, and a passion of anger at my uncle, that once more bereft me of my senses. The thought of deliverance, even by death in the deep sea, was welcome to me”. (40)

It is clear that the act of kidnapping brings a considerable despair to David, but instead of blaming his uncle as the main cause, he blames himself for being a fool because he accepts his enemy's requests simply. After being kidnapped, David

considers his uncle a real rival in his life. Although Ebenezer is one of the close relatives of David, he proves to be a real antagonist of him. The deceived guy also describes himself as senseless which shows a side of melancholy in his present time because melancholy deprives the melancholic person from some of the senses. For example, the melancholic person does not have appetite to eat. Freud, in “Mourning and Melancholia”, lists the factors of mourning and melancholy which are realized as a result of losing the desired object:

Mourning is regularly the reaction to the loss of a loved person, or to the loss of some abstraction which has taken the place of one, such as one’s country, liberty, an ideal, and so on. In some people, the same influence produces melancholia. (*The Complete Psychological Works* 243)

The strong desperation which is shown here is the outcome of losing the desired object. The causes of the melancholic thoughts of David may be related to two factors. He, firstly, loses his dreams of a prosperous life. Secondly, he loses his freedom. For David, losing the House of Shaws means losing his future and he never wants to have a poor life like that of his childhood. In this situation, he hopes to die instead of living without obtaining his rights which consist of his inheritance and for him is the desired object.

After being kidnapped, David faces many fatal situations. The first danger faces the lad while he is still on board the ship, Covenant. When Alan Breck Stewart survives from the first crash between Covenant and a small boat and comes to stay on board the

ship, David overhears the sailors' plan to kill the new guest in order to take his golden belt. This plot shows the sailors as barbarians who follow the pleasure principle. They have vigorous tendency toward the satisfaction of pleasure through illegal, merciless or even inhuman acts. They try to use David and ask him to bring them the guns in the round house. David demonstrates morality and, also as a revenge against his kidnappers, informs Alan about the plan. Then, the two fight the sailors. While Alan kills four of them, David kills two. Here, the reader can see the adaptation by David to this difficult situation. David's personality changes as a result of following the pleasure principle. Therefore, the pursuit of David results in unwanted fights and murderous actions. He and Alan get rid of the crew when their ship crashes with the Torran Rocks. According to Jaëck in his "Kidnapped: indigenusness begins at home": "There happens to be another convenient shipwreck allowing the two men to escape from the unscrupulous crew, and the better part of the novel then consists in David's and Alan's wandering flight across the Highlands in order to return safely to Edinburgh and redeem David's property". (62) So, David and Alan's attempt after the escaping the sailors' ship focuses on returning to Edinburgh. While David has a goal and seeks to obtain it, Alan stands as a helper for David.

The displacement of David lasts long and during that time, he loses his identity because there is not a proper place for him to stay in and he cannot ask for his rights while he is far away from his rightful properties. Nevertheless, David does not give up his claim. After a long time of being kidnapped, he comes back to the Queensferry seeking the house of Mr Rankeillor, the lawyer of his family. Finally, after two months,

David finds the lawyer and tells him the story of his kidnapping. He confesses that the truthfulness is the cause of all these troubles. So, his trustiness confirms his moral sides. Rankeillor believes David because his story matches what he hears from Mr Campbell and Ebenezer after David's disappearance. In this conversation, Mr Rankeillor tells the boy that after his disappearance, he talks with Mr Ebenezer about David. Mr Ebenezer informs the lawyer that he gives David a great deal of money and then David leaves for Europe. This falsehood again proves the rotten character of Ebenezer. After he perishes David, he creates a misleading story in order to escape from reality.

David, Alan, Mr. Rankeillor and his clerk Torrance come to Ebenezer to ask for David's rights, but they all hide themselves while Alan knocks at the door. When Ebenezer refuses to pay for David's freedom, Alan proposes two choices to him. Ebenezer should either pay for David to be saved or he would never see David again. (217) It is a plan by David to move his uncle's emotions. Therefore, the uncle shows mercy and his benevolent side for some reasons. After he wrongs his nephew by paying Hoseason to kidnap him, Ebenezer wants to correct some of his mistakes. He is also aged and has nothing to do with all these properties. So, he wants to grant a portion of the income of the inheritance to his nephew because, after all, David is his brother's son. Sorensen in "Belts of Gold" and "Twenty-Pounders": Robert Louis Stevenson's Textualized Economies" states that: "His uncle Ebenezer relinquishes Davie's rightful inheritance only when his arm is twisted, and the form of that reluctant transmission is the signing over of a deed". (284) Thus, Ebenezer does not agree to give his nephew his rights until he is forced by David's friends who put him in a complicated situation.

If David dies, it means that the uncle is the murderer because he is the one who plans for his kidnapping and as a result of the kidnapping, David faces serious consequences. After Alan's insistence on David's claim, Ebenezer degrades Alan by telling him that he is a savage highlander who wishes David's death. The reader can evaluate and compare Ebenezer's words with his behaviours and reject what he proclaims. It is proven that Ebenezer is a man of words not of actions. For example, when David comes to him in the first time, he tells him that he wants the best for the lad, but, ambivalently, Ebenezer acts horribly. While Alan shows morality and friendship towards David in several situations, Ebenezer shows dishonesty and harshness in his brutal actions towards his nephew. Alan protects David from the sailors on board *Covenant* and even gives him a silver button from his belt as a reward. The second time, he saves David from the soldiers who consider David to be the main reason of Campbell's murder, when they seek to arrest David. "Jouk, in here among the trees, said a voice, closely by". (120) Alan pulls David and hides him from the sight of the soldiers and guides him to a safe place.

Thus, when Ebenezer shows courtesy, Mr. Rankeillor, Torrance, and David disclose themselves and enter the House of Shaws. The lawyer talks in private with Ebenezer and then informs David that his uncle agrees to give him two thirds of the yearly income of the inheritance. It is, for sure, a great success for David. He is considerably delightful for this piece of information because he has been wishing it for a long time when he first starts his journey to Cramond to ask his uncle his rightful

inheritance. Thus, David and his friends are all happy and they drink rum at Ebenezer's house:

So the beggar in the ballad had come home; when I lay down that night on the kitchen chests, I was a man of means and had a name in the country. Alan and Torrance and Rankeillor slept and snored on their hard beds; but for me who had lain out under heaven and upon dirt and stones, so many days and nights, and often with an empty belly, and in fear of death, this good change in my case unmanned me more than any of the former evil ones; and I lay till dawn, looking at the fire on the roof and planning the future. (220)

Freud believes that mania has the same characteristics of melancholy, but, the manic person has an extreme joy instead of a strong depression. So, the manic person is also characterised by sleeplessness. ("Mourning and Melancholia" 254) It is exactly the case of David. After he gets a great deal of the yearly income of the House of Shaws, he cannot sleep at that night when his mind becomes full of delighted thoughts of the future. He also compares his miserable past which is full of dangers and adventures with his optimistic present which is promising. When he thinks, he looks at the fire. According to Guerin in *A handbook of Critical Approaches of literature*, "the fire represents creative energy". (185) So, the fire, here, is the energy of David which he gets from the yearly income.

David cannot forget his past either when he describes himself as a beggar. He is so concerned with his appearance. The appearance seems too important for David as

he talks about it in different situations in the novel. When he looks for the lawyer Rankeillor, he is also ashamed because of his bad clothes and ugly appearance. "I thought shame even to speak with them in such a pickle of rags and dirt". (199) So, his attention to his poor clothes shows the reader that David has a desire for prosperity and wealth, therefore, the desire of David for the inheritance becomes clear.

In short, David is a wishful boy who tries to redeem his rightful inheritance by depending on a will which is left by his dead father. His rightful property is seized by his uncle, but, David does not surrender himself to his selfish uncle. Between these two characters, the inheritance can be called the desired object as there is a strong demand for it by both sides. Neither his uncle nor David can relinquish the precious property. Hence, David faces many dangerous incidents that threaten his life. During his attempts, he is forced to kill some people unless he is killed. Finally, David gets two thirds of the yearly income of the property which satisfies him and he becomes very happy for that.

**CHAPTER FOUR: THE REVENGE AND LOVE STRUGGLE IN
*THE BLACK ARROW***

The main events of *The Black Arrow* follow Richard Shelton, who is known as Dick, while he has two different missions. He wants to take revenge of his father's murder from Sir Daniel Brackley and also wants to get married to fair Joanna Sedley. Joanna Sedley is disguised as a boy, by Sir Daniel, named John Matcham. While Richard is the protagonist of the novel, Sir Daniel Brackley is the antagonist. Sir Daniel, who is the guardian of both Richard and Joanna, is suspected of the murder of Richard's father. Thus, after Richard escapes from the guardianship of Sir Daniel and joins the outlaws, he knows from the outlaws and becomes certain that Sir Daniel has a hand in the murder of his father. At the same time, Joanna is still under the control of Sir Daniel unwillingly. Therefore, Richard devotes his life to take revenge from Sir Daniel and to free Joanna and then get married to her. Sir Daniel has many guards and followers who protect him from his enemies. For this hard mission, Richard depends on the outlaws who are his father's friends. Thus, by following his pleasure, Richard causes the death of many people.

When John Matcham tries to escape from Sir Daniel Brackley, he comes to Richard Shelton to hide herself in his chamber on the chapel. Here, young Shelton is still under the guardianship of Sir Daniel, but he protects himself by locking his chamber's door. While she knocks at the door, she calls Shelton by his name. The love between Joanna and Shelton is not disclosed yet, but it seems that there is an intention or a sense of love by Joanna as she comes to Shelton directly and she trusts him to an

extent that she can rely on him in such a difficult situation. Then, she asks the lad to shut the door after she enters the room. The door, here, symbolizes her love as she wants to be closed so as to be with Shelton physically and emotionally. Before knowing it is Joanna Sedley, Richard displays his attachment to her, saying that he is very glad to see Matcham. It shows that there is a sense of love and a strong relationship between the two. Both the lad and the disguised lady are so happy by the reunion even before their love revelation. "Dick, I will stay by you. An y' are to die, I will die with you". (110) Matcham does not want to live without Richard. It means that if Richard dies, Joanna also wants to die with him, which is an apparent sign of love. Richard is considered the desired object for Joanna; according to Joanna's words, he values her life as she ties her life and death with his. She wants to stay forever, in her life, with him because she wants him as a husband. There seems to be a hint of love in the unconscious of both sides as they both have strong emotions toward each other. According to Hitschmann, in *Freud's Theories of the Neurosis*: "Unconscious, in the Freudian sense means something which one does not really know, while one is compelled in the analysis by conclusive inferences to recognize it". (79) Both Richard and Matcham have unusual feelings toward each other, but they are still unaware of it consciously till Matcham discloses herself as Joanna. Richard also tells the disguised girl some lovely words without knowing that Matcham is the girl whom he loves. "Jack," said Dick, "by the mass, Jack, y' are the best soul, and the truest, and the bravest in all England! Give me your hand, Jack". (110) Here, Jack is recognized as the desired object, and still unconsciously, when Dick thinks of Jack as the best soul. Stevenson uses several superlative adjectives on the tongue of Dick in describing Matcham, "the

best soul, the truest, and the bravest" that shows the value of Joanna in the eyes of Dick who even takes an oath, by the mass, when he portrays John with lovely descriptions.

The chamber that the lovers use to protect themselves from Brackley symbolizes their strong passion because their friendly relationship changes to an intense love passion that never been thought before by the two. The room is secure, safe, and well-built. Dick comprehends, in the chamber, that Jack Matcham is not a boy; Matcham is actually Joanna Sedley, who shocks Dick when she reveals herself as Joanna because he considers her a boy for a long time. Dick's love develops unconsciously because he is unaware of Matcham's sex all the time before the meeting in the chamber. "But when ye owned ye were a maid, Jack—for still I will call you Jack—I made sure ye were the maid for me". (119) When Dick realizes that it is Joanna Sedley who disguises herself as a body named Matcham, the feelings from unconscious become conscious and Richard immediately, without hesitation, discloses his love to Joanna. It can be clearly seen that the girl is not surprised by the proposal as she accepts Richard's love silently. It seems that the preparations are made in her unconscious before she experiences the event:

before I die I must say this: Y' are the best maid and the bravest under heaven, and, if only I could live, I would marry you blithely; and, live or die, I love you." She answered nothing. "Come," he said, "speak up, Jack. Come, be a good maid, and say ye love me"! (113)

Again the use of superlative adjective 'the best maid' by Dick enables the reader to see that Joanna is the desired object for Dick. He asks her hand for marriage because

he is satisfied with her personality completely. The active passion makes the lovers forget the difficult situation that they experience. According to Freud in his *Civilization and Its Discontents*, “against all the evidence of his senses, a man who is in love declares that ‘I’ and ‘you’ are one, and is prepared as if it were a fact”. (13) It can be seen clearly that both the girl and the boy want to live and die together. So, the life of one depends on the life of the other and it is also true for death.

Dick saves Joanna by hiding her in his chamber from Sir Daniel Brackley. In this chamber, the love relationship of Dick and Joanna grows not only emotionally, but also physically. When the men of Brackley come to the chamber searching for Joanna, Dick does not open the door and, meanwhile, the girl approaches to Dick's side and touches him: "She put her arms about Dick's neck". (113) It shows the sexual desire or the libidinal impulses by Joanna, which symbolizes the pleasure principle. The passion for Dick and the fear from Sir Daniel push the girl to approach to hug Dick. Hollitscher in *Sigmund Freud an Introduction* talks about the sexual instincts as follows:

The popular view of human sexual life is that it consists essentially in each person's impulse to bring his own genitals into contact with those of a person of the opposite sex. With this are associated, as foreplay and accessory phenomena, such acts as kissing the other's body, inspecting and touching it. It is commonly thought, moreover, that this impulse makes its appearance at puberty, when the individual attains sexual maturity. (29)

Accordingly, Dick and Joanna have sexual desires towards each other as two mature persons. There is also another scene that confirms the libidinal impulses of the lovers. When one of the outlaws motivates Dick to go to Shoreby, disguised as a friar, Dick meets Joanna there in the upstairs of the house and kisses her many times: “Dick!” she cried. “Dick!” And then, to the wonder of the lad, this beautiful and tall young lady made but one step of it, and threw her arms about his neck and gave him a hundred kisses all in one. (190) Her cry, for sure, is of passion and longing. Their lives are both in danger, because Dick enters the house of his enemy secretly. In problematic circumstances, they do not hesitate to show their love to each other. It confirms their affection and desire for sexual relations.

Sir Daniel Brackley is a selfish man who manipulates others in order to satisfy his desires and wishes. Therefore, he is a man of pleasure and for the sake of his pleasure, he, sometimes, acts inhumanly. As the Black Arrows reveal him as the murderer of Dick's father, Dick intends to take revenge of his father's murder. He reveals his intentions publicly after siding with the black arrows. In a letter, he threatens Brackley stating:

I fynde ye were untrue and unkynd fro the first. Ye have my father's blood upon your hands; let be, it will not wasshe. Some day ye shall perish by my procurement, so much I let you to wytte; and I let you to wytte farther, that if ye seek to wed to any other the gentyl-woman, Mistresse Joan Sedley, whom that I am bound upon a great oath to wed

myself, the blow will be very swift. The first step therinne will be thy first step to the grave. (129)

Dick has two serious issues with Brackley. The first one is concerned with his father and the second is his lover, Joanna. It is the past as well as the future that occupy the feelings and thoughts of Dick. He cannot forget the past when he thinks about it revengefully and he thinks about the future and plans for it romantically. Sir Daniel is the one who wrongs Dick and becomes a great obstacle in front of his dreams or wishes. Therefore, Dick wants to kill Sir Daniel so that he can get married to Joanna easily:

Freud saw all human behavior as motivated by the drives or instincts, which in turn are the neurological representations of physical needs. At first, he referred to them as the life instincts. These instincts perpetuate (a) the life of the individual, by motivating him or her to seek food and water, and (b) the life of the species, by motivating him or her to have sex. The motivational energy of these life instincts, the "oomph" that powers our psyches, he called libido, from the Latin word for "I desire". (Freud quoted in Boeree, 6)

Accordingly, as Freud believes, the behaviours of Dick are motivated by his sexual instincts. It is evident in the novel that Dick does not have any other activity other than trying to rescue Joanna and striving to get married to her. The sexual instincts are strong enough to occupy the mind of Dick completely.

The outlaws offer Shelton any help that he needs because they are his father's friends. That is why two outlaws go with Shelton, to help him, to Sir Daniel's house. Richard Shelton along with John Capper, and Greensheve risk their lives by going to Shoreby to rescue Joanna from Brackley, but it is a very hard work because Joanna is guarded very carefully by Sir Daniel's guards. When Greensheve approaches the house where Joanna is imprisoned, he sees the guards and asks Shelton not to be quick for the mission. Greensheve is so afraid of being disclosed. Thus, he wants to retreat because there are not any motivation for him like that of Shelton. The aim of Shelton is as precious as his life and unless he obtains it, he does not quit. There are big differences between Greensheve and Shelton concerning the motivations. Greensheve cares for his life more than the task that he is required for, but Shelton has a strong stimulus, which makes him follow his instincts adventurously: "Ay, good fellow," answered Dick; "for in that house lieth my lady, whom I love, and who should these be that lie about her secretly by night?". (141) Shelton in his reply to Greensheve says that it is his beloved lady who triggers him to do his best in order to save her. So, He is bound to his claim very passionately. He comes only for the sake of his lover and for her, he sacrifices his life. The instincts, wishes, and desires make Dick brave and urge him to put his life in danger fearlessly. Hence, the desired object affects the mental process of Dick therefore he cannot think or behave correctly and properly. It is a great danger to be near Sir Daniel's district especially with two outlaws who are the enemies of Sir Daniel:

Out of the odd collection of broken men, thieves, murderers, and ruined peasantry, whom Duckworth had gathered together to serve the

purposes of his revenge, some of the boldest and the most experienced in war had volunteered to follow Richard Shelton. (142)

The outlaws support Shelton even at the expense of their lives. Shelton exploits their aggressiveness in order to satisfy his wishes. These creatures are savage and wild to a great extent. They are big sinners as they are described as thieves and murderers. They do not think or hesitate to commit sins which is evident in their fatal acts. Young Shelton asks one of the outlaws who is a shipman whether he can help him to steal a ship or not. The outlaw answers immediately and shows his agreement to the duty without any conditions. It shows the savageness of the outlaws who represent the pleasure principle entirely. It seems that these outlaws have lust for crimes and there is not mercy in their principles. Shelton needs to have a ship so as to attack Sir Daniel by sea. So, the desired object urges Shelton to commit even robbery. In order to gain his purpose, Shelton with a number of outlaws attacks Sir Daniel's territory. For sure, he knows that there might be a large number of murders as well as injuries in the battle, but there is not a human sense or conscience that can stop him from doing this brutal act. The revenge claim as well as the plan for rescuing Joanna change Shelton to a wild man as he kills the dwarf spy who comes to the chamber where Dick hides himself: "But Dick was by much the stronger, and soon the spy lay prostrate under his knee, and, with a single stroke of the long poniard, ceased to breathe. (194) Dick does not come on purpose to murder people, but the fear of being disclosed obliges him to kill the spy. At the same time, the probability of murder is open to Dick as he carries a dagger, which symbolizes murder, savagery, brutality, and crime. Shelton is used to

kill people as the act of murder repeats over and over again, which shows his adaptation to crimes. Thus, he becomes a criminal. Strachey in *The Future of an Illusion* explains the personality of such a lover who sacrifices others for the sake of his desires:

If one imagines its prohibitions lifted-if, then, one may take any woman one pleases as a sexual object, if one may without hesitation kill one's rival for her love or anyone else who stands in one's way, if, too, one can carry off any of the other man's belongings without asking leave-how splendid, what a string of satisfactions one's life would be! ... And so in reality only one person could be made unrestrictedly happy by such a removal of the restrictions of civilization, and he would be a tyrant, a dictator, who had seized all the means to power. (15)

When Dick attacks the encampment of Sir Daniel, his enemy, and he at first encounters his old friend Bennet Hatch. It is an unwanted confrontation for both sides because neither of them want fight due to the strong friendly relationship. The narrator describes Bennet as a kind enemy. Actually, this description is used because of the loyalty of Bennet for his master Sir Daniel on the one side and for his old friend Dick Shelton on the other hand. Bennet is now Dick's enemy because he works for Sir Daniel, but he is kind with Dick due to the friendship. Dick also kindly behaves with his friend at the beginning. He asks Bennet to surrender Joanna so that he would not shed his blood, but Bennet disobeys because of his responsibilities. "Master Dick," said Bennet, "it goes against my heart; but I must do my duty. (273) He does not want to stand against Dick and fight with him, but he is forced because of his mission. While

Bennet's heart stands with his friend, his duty obliges him stand against him. He wants to show morality for his friend and also for his master. The description of Hollitscher for the conscience in his *Sigmund Freud An Introduction* matches with the feelings of Bennet as he talks about the relationship between the ego and the superego:

We might be inclined to say that the function which we are trying to distinguish within the ego is the conscience and leave it at that. But it is more prudent to keep that function as a separate entity and assume that conscience is one of its activities. Another activity would be that self-observation which is the necessary preliminary to the judicial office of conscience. This function in the ego Freud calls the super-ego. (72)

It can be said that Bennet consults his conscience when he refuses to surrender Joanna to his master's enemy. For this, he represents the superego because he does not betray his master. Bennet does not want to act against Sir Daniel's principles and wishes. At the same time, his act can be interpreted as the representation of the pleasure principle because Bennet does not deliver Joanna to his lover as the lovers both want each other. Joanna is forcibly imprisoned in the camp and Bennet does not free her lest he be accounted as a traitor. There are two different interpretations for the personality of Bennet. If he is considered to be a loyal guard to his master, then, he is a well-behaved man, or, if he is considered an obstacle in front of the lovers, he is the man of desire who represents the pleasure principle.

Likewise, Dick is enclosed by two different choices. If he tries to take Joanna, he should fight with his friend or if he refuses to fight his friend, he should leave Joanna.

It is hard for him to decide whether to choose his friend or his lover. It is his conscience which tells him not to be violent with his friend. While, his desires trigger him to take action, even if it is aggressive, for the sake of his lover. He finally orders his combatants to start fighting. With a whistle from Dick, all the outlaws start to throw arrows. Bennet is the first murder from Sir Daniel's defenders. Dick behaves immorally because he goes along with his desire and pleasure. He sacrifices his friend's soul for his lover, Joanna. It points out that Joanna is the most important thing for Dick.

Ellis Duckworth is the leader of the outlaws. He becomes an atrocious man by following his wishes and desires and representing savagery. When Dick Shelton forgives Sir Daniel Brackley and Sir Daniel starts to leave, from behind, Ellis throws an arrow at him and kills him. Thus, he takes his revenge cowardly. While Dick shows his best part, Ellis shows his worst: "But if ye have so long pursued revenge, and find it now of such a sorry flavour, bethink ye, were it not well to pardon others? ...“Nay,” he said, “The devil is still strong within me”. (284) The leader of the black arrows tells Dick that when Dick becomes good with his enemy, the leader cannot be so. He is as bad as ever and is unable to get rid of the devilish ideas and beliefs that preoccupy his mind. These words by Ellis declare that he wants to stay savage forever.

Joanna Sedley has a passive character in *The Black Arrow*. Instead of making things happen, she simply follows the events as they are. When she is trapped in the chamber over the chapel with Dick, she does not have strength to come down with a rope that Bennett gives them. While coming down allows them to elope, she tells Dick that she is afraid to take the rope lest she fall to the ground. Therefore, Joanna is

overcome by an extreme terror. Also, when she comes to Dick in the room, she cannot plainly express her love for Dick though she has a strong passion for him. She even does not have any resolution when Dick tells her that he loves her. Instead of uttering her love emotions, she keeps quiet. She even cannot defend herself when Sir Daniel tries to marry her to Lord Shoreby, “I have spoilt you, Dick! I have knocked some of the paint off. But that can be mended. What cannot be mended, Dick—or I much fear it cannot!—is my marriage with Lord Shoreby”. (190) While she is helpless, she asks Dick to take action so as to save her from this unwelcomed marriage. She finally gets her choice when the Duke of the church of Hollywood asks her to choose the man of her wish to be her husband. Here, she is also guided by others, but this time, it is in her favour not against when she can choose the one that she loves: “may it please your grace, I had rather wed with Sir Richard”. (285) It is the first time that she is free to decide her destiny and to ask for her desired object.

When Dick and Foxham meet in the Tunstall Forest, Foxham informs Dick about his promises of marrying Joanna to one of his family's kinsmen, but as he adds, it is a long time ago and it does not work anymore. Dick hesitantly replies him that another difficulty in front of his marriage is Sir Daniel who promises Joanna for Lord Shoreby lately. It is a new promise and if Dick and Foxham do not do something, her fate would be problematic because this marriage is also against her wishes. Then, Foxham asks Dick to help him in rescuing Joanna from the dilemma.

Richard Shelton harshly murders a man who draws an arrow, but then stops to throw it at Richard or Matcham. Without thinking, Richard pulls his dagger and cuts

the throat of the man. He makes an improper decision because the man is guiltless and innocent. Richard is a man of decision who, in his small age, behaves courageously, but still with immature sense. A little later of that scene, Matcham reproaches Richard for his sin and considers the act a crime.

“Conscience!” cried Matcham, looking fiercely up. “Mine! And ye have the man’s red blood upon your dagger! And wherefore did ye slay him, the poor soul? He drew his arrow, but he let not fly; he held you in his hand, and spared you! ’Tis as brave to kill a kitten, as a man that not defends himself”. (74)

The perception of Joanna about the scene shows her virtue; therefore, she represents the morality principles. Whereas Richard represents the id as an ambitious man who follows his pleasure. She compares killing a defenceless man with killing a kitten. The kitten, as Matcham sees, represents purity. So, the murdered man is as pure as a kitten and for this, Richard becomes a criminal. Throughout the novel, Richard grows to maturity and even, at the end, behaves much morally and mercifully. When the battle of Shoreby finishes, Dick asks the Duke of Gloucester to save the life of Arblaster whom Dick steals his ships in the earlier events. “a life is a life, old shrew, and it is more than ships or liquor. Say ye forgive me”. (258) By sparing Arblaster's life, Dick wants to pay him something which is more precious than the ship he steals from him. He even discloses his sin and asks Arblaster to forgive him which shows repentance or regret for his bad deeds. It is evident that Dick's conscience starts to work after he matures. This scene shows the two different personalities of Dick. The life of

Dick in the past is full of crimes and mistakes. Arblaster blames Dick emotionally for the stealing and declares that he was ruined after his ship is stolen. Dick is now changed and tries to correct his mistakes. The other personality is characterised by his confession for his faults. He is no longer a criminal; contrariwise, he is a good doer who wants to show his benevolent side. "Dick was seized with unavailing penitence and pity". (258) It seems as for the first time that his emotions and feelings come to work properly and humanly. While he does wrong with Arblaster intentionally and consciously in the past, he pities him now and saves his life because he realizes that he breaks down the poor Arblaster. So, here, Richard reaches maturity. Dick even does not kill Sir Richard Shelton at the end of *The Black Arrow* who kills his father. When Dick is full of power and strength, he does not take revenge upon Sir Richard, instead, he relinquishes the issue to God.

"So shall I avenge my father, with a perfect conscience?" "Ay," said Sir Daniel, "y' have a long sword against my dagger." "I rely upon Heaven only," answered Dick, casting his sword some way behind him on the snow. (282)

The personality of Dick and his point of view towards life change dramatically. It seems that his faith extends more as he experiences more crimes. For now, his belief in God comes to the top and he depends on God for the revenge. Forgiveness and mercifulness overcome the intention of revenge. When Dick comes to Sir Daniel, while dying, Dick prays for him which shows his strong faith. For, this, Richard Shelton represents high morality at the end of the novel. He is even disbanding by Ellis who

leads the outlaws. It means that the relationship between Dick and the sinners is cut. While the killer of his father is murdered and the fellowship with the outlaws ends, Dick enters a new and beautiful life with his lady Joanna. Symons describes the personality of Stevenson in *Studies in Prose and Verse* saying that: "It was only in his latest period that he came to think about truth to human nature". (79) It may show that Stevenson creates the character of Richard Shelton to represent some of his personal aspects. He perhaps wants to express some of his repressed feelings through the character of Shelton. Freud believes, in "Creative Writers and Day-Dreaming" that writers who produce a piece of work in literature are those people who are unsatisfied. It is unsatisfied pleasure in the unconscious of the writers that impulses them to dream. Writing, finally, as Freud thinks, releases the anxieties that are trapped in the unconscious of the artists. (420) It is also the pleasure and desire of Stevenson that motivate him to create the character of Richard who becomes merciful and forgiving at the end of *The Black Arrow*. It is perhaps the reason that Stevenson also wishes to be like the character of Richard Shelton.

Finally, Lord Foxham takes his ward in the day of marriage and goes to the Church of Hollywood. He always works for the interests of Joanna Sedley, as a good guardian of Joanna, and Richard Shelton. He intends to marry Joanna to Richard and, for this, he might be interpreted as a man of high morality. It is the day that Richard waits, when, in safe circumstances and calm place, he can ask for the hands of his lover Joanna who is the girl many men are killed and shed blood for. Here, in the presence of the Duke of the church of Hollywood, Richard proposes to Joanna. "Ye are fair," he

said at last, “and, as they tell me, dowered. How if I offered you a brave marriage, as became your face and parentage”? (286) Richard becomes so happy when Joanna pleasurably accepts his proposal because his all fights and ventures are done for this moment. Because of their happiness and joyfulness, they forget all the dark times, unwanted disputes, and wars. They sit side by side passionately looking at each other, that shows the complete satisfaction of both sides desires.

CONCLUSION

The thesis applies Freud's pleasure principle theory to the characters, especially the protagonists, of *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, and *The Black Arrow* by Robert Louis Stevenson. The study displays the behaviours and attitudes of the characters before and after they have desired objects. The novels' certain themes are selected as they clearly show the characters' pursuit of the desired objects. The thesis can be divided into two sections: the first one is the pleasure principle, and the second one is the desired object, which are strongly interconnected. In the theoretical chapter, the importance of the desired object is shown as a main source of motivation as well as the consequences of getting and losing it.

The psyche of human beings, according to Freud, is divided into three parts: the Id, the Ego, and the Superego. While the Id is the source of desires and pleasures which is blind to the existence of the moral principles, the Superego works to repress the thoughts and feelings that do not fit the moral principles of the society. The Ego stands in between. It tries to please the id, but, with a careful attention to the personality and the reputation of the individual. The pleasure principle is the dominant part in human psyche that urges the individuals to strive and venture to these things that they consider to be the desired object. It is the unconscious where all these desires, instincts, wishes are produced and Freud calls them libido. The desired object, as Freud believes, can be anything: an object, a person, or a country. It might be a concrete object or an abstract belief. It depends on the feelings of the individuals. So, when one thinks about something as the desired object, his/her mind can focus only on this object. S/he loses

the logical thinking as s/he does abnormal or inhuman acts in order to get the desired object. It can be said that the mind is programmed with the pleasure principle, but the pleasure principle works and is applied to the conscious when there is a touch with the surrounding world. Human beings all have desires and pleasures, but, some people repress these desires and pleasures until proper times come ahead to practise them properly and the person, therefore, is called a moral man. Whereas, when someone follows her/his desires or wishes, without taking into consideration the moral principles, s/he represents the pleasure principle. Then, the loss of the desired object may cause melancholy, while obtaining it may cause mania.

In *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, and *The Black Arrow*, there are clearly some characters who follow their desires in order to get what they wish for, but the thesis mainly focuses on the central characters who are Jim, David, and Dick. For example, in *Treasure Island*, all the sailors have desires for the treasure. Therefore, they all strive to get it. It is the prosperity and joy that the characters seek for by getting the treasure. The strong wishes make the treasure the desired object. Then, the treasure changes the sensations and behaviours of the characters to an evil direction. Jim is a fearful character at the beginning of *Treasure Island*, for instance, but the power of desire changes him to a murderer at the end. It is the same for David in *Kidnapped*. He desires the inheritance while his uncle seizes it. When he struggles to get it, he faces fatal dangers which oblige him to respond quickly and kill his antagonists. In *The black Arrow*, the desired object is a girl whom Dick loves. The desired object seems much stronger than those in the other two novels, because Dick continuously, for several

times, puts his life in a serious danger by approaching to his enemy's locations. Thus, while the central characters have different desired objects, they seek to get it with similar ways. The ambitious characters similarly venture their lives and similarly face difficulties.

There is always a distance between the characters and the desired object in these novels and Stevenson in each of these novels uses ships to narrow the distances. Hispaniola, in *Treasure Island*, is used to move the ambitious characters to the distant island. The sailors employ it to please their desires. Likewise, in *The Black Arrow*, the Good Hope is used to take Dick to Sir Daniel's house so as to rescue his lover there. What differentiates the Good Hope from Hispaniola is that the first one is stolen while the second one is bought. It means that the Good Hope is obtained through the pleasure principle. In *Kidnapped*, Covenant is used to kidnap David and move him quickly to a remote place so that he cannot ask for the inheritance as the desired object any more. While Hispaniola and the Good Hope are utilized by the characters to obtain the desired object, Covenant is used by Ebenezer and Hoseason to take away David from his desired object. Thus, they have different functions.

There is an external motivation in both *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped*, but it does not exist in *The Black Arrow*. For all the three novels, the desired object appears and becomes apparent when there is a touch between the characters and the surrounding world. The urges move from conscious to the unconscious. The map in *Treasure Island* and the will of David's father in *Kidnapped* are two means of motivation that lead the characters to seek the desired object. Without these guidance tools, there is not an

intention to look for the desired objects. While, in *The Black Arrow*, Dick meets Joanna directly and proposes to her. The motivation of Dick seems to be internal. It means that there is not any external motivation as there are in the previous two novels.

The obstacles trigger the characters who have a desired object to act brutally. When the wishful characters face dangers that threaten the opportunity of getting desired object, they act harshly and savagely. When Jim tries to take back Hispaniola, he faces Israel Hands who threatens and attacks him. The desired object motivates Jim not to leave Hispaniola and therefore Jim confronts Israel and kills him. Thus, Jim represents the pleasure principle. In the same way, David insists on having the inheritance and when he faces hazards on board *Covenant*, he kills some of the sailors. This issue is different with Dick. While Jim and David, as central characters, are attacked by their antagonists, Dick himself attacks his enemies and kills them. He murders people because of his attempts to regain Joanna especially he kills his old friend, Bennet Hatch. It is a crime which shows the savage desires of Dick clearly.

There is the dependability in the process of gaining the desired object in the mentioned novels. Jim entirely depends on Dr Livesey at the beginning of the novel when he delivers the map to him. David also depends on Alan Breck while he wants to persuade his uncle to grant him his rightful inheritance. Dick Shelton, like Jim and David, depends on the outlaws to rescue Joanna. He is sure that he is helpless alone to take action against his antagonists. So, he asks the outlaws to accompany him to Sir Daniel's house. It shows the weakness of these characters who cannot pursue their goals by themselves alone.

Furthermore, the achievement of the desired object in the above novels makes the winners feel a considerable joy and happiness. So, it might be said that Jim Hawkins and his friends who get the treasure in *Treasure Island* and David Balfour in *Kidnapped* are affected by mania as they have some characteristics of this psychic disorder, but Dick Shelton in *The Black Arrow* is not shown as a manic character when he gets married to Joanna, although he is happy.

It is evident that the desired object is attained in all the three novels, but with different ways. In *Treasure Island*, Jim Hawkins, Abraham Gray, Dr Livesey, Squire Trelawney, Ben Gunn, Captain Smollett, and Long John silver have different shares in the treasure. So, there are seven men who have the same desired object. While they get the desired object, many of their friends become scapegoats for it. David, in *Kidnapped*, gets two thirds of the yearly income of the House of Shaws while the other part goes to his uncle. Thus, the desired object is divided between two wishful characters, but there are no other people that ask for the inheritance. *The Black Arrow* in this matter is much similar to *Treasure Island* than to *Kidnapped* because there are proposals by several men to the desired object, but as Dick wins the girl, the others lose it. Lord Shoreby, as a suitor of Joanna, even loses his life for her.

Finally, after applying Freud's theory of pleasure principle to *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped* and *The Black Arrow*, it is evident that most of the characters especially the protagonists follow their desires for pleasure and to please themselves. Through the analyses of the characters, their intention can be seen more clearly whether they are benevolent or instinctive characters. The characters seem to be normal before they

follow their desired objects, but, when they try to get it, they become abnormal and inhuman characters. These characters can be called ambitious and selfish due to their ill treatment of the other characters, and for the sake of their interests.

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