

# A STUDY ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MR. WILLY WONKA THAT SET UP THE STAGES OF THE GOLDEN TICKET CHILDREN IN ROALD DAHL'S *CHARLIE AND CHOCOLATE FACTORY*

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## INTISARI

*Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui seberapa besar hubungan antara pikiran alam bawah sadar manusia dan perilaku yang di tunjukkan dalam individu setiap karakter dalam novel Charlie and chocolate factory. Dalam novel tersebut, penulis menitik beratkan kepada tokoh anak – anak yang beruntung mendapatkan tiket emas, dan Mr. Willy Wonka sebagai pemilik pabrik coklat.*

*Menurut Willbur S Scott dengan teori psychoanalysis-nya mengenai karakter fiksi (maya), mengatakan bahwa kita dapat mengetahui lebih dalam tentang suatu pola yang menimbulkan motivasi sang karakter. Dengan demikian Teori yang di ciptakan oleh Scott dapat menjadi acuan dalam membantu menganalisis perilaku – perilaku yang terjadi pada tokoh – tokoh dalam novel Charlie and Chocolate Factory yang ditulis oleh Roald Dahl.*

*Setelah melakukan beberapa tahap penelitian yang berdasar kepada teori Scott, di ketahui bahwa alam bawah sadar (anak – anak, dan Mr. Willy Wonka) memicu terjadinya perbuatan yang buruk yang mengakibatkan amereka dikeluarkan dari pabrik coklat ataupun yang baik, yang menjadikan Charlie sebagai pemenang.*

*Kata kunci : karakter, fiksi, psikoanalysis, perilaku.kebiasaan*

## ABSTRACT

The goal of this graduating paper is to know how the unconsciousness minds and habits linking to each other. It discusses the mind that triggers characters behavior in the *Charlie and Chocolate Factory*. The writer focuses on the children who get the golden tickets and the owner of the Chocolate Factory (Mr. Willy Wonka).

According to *Willbur S Scott* with his *Psychoanalysis Theory on Fictitious Characters*, he stated that we can look further about the pattern which motivates the character to express something. It helps the present writer to analyze deeper, by identifying the showed which were done by the children in Roald Dahl's *Charlie and Chocolate Factory*.

After carying out the research, it shows that their (the five lucky children and Mr. Willy Wonka) subconscious mind triggers bad action which expelled the children from the chocolate factory and good action which made Charlie the champion.

Keywords: Fiction, characters, psychoanalysis, act, habits.

## INTRODUCTION

Like in the E.M Forster's book *Aspects of the Novel* (1956 p.27 - 28) The basic fundamental of novel is storytelling, which can be good or bad, it depends on the people who read it and commented on the work. Story has come into our life long time ago, until now we can categorized it into several aspects or

groups; such as: short story, folklore, myth, prose, novel, even poem can be categorize as a story. Like another works, we will find the imaginary things like setting, characters, or maybe the story itself that sometimes occur out of our mind, the reality. (E.M Forster *Aspects of the Novel* (1956 p.80 – 82) He stated that the fantasy is about change or replace

things, setting, characters and other elements into something that did not really exist in the real life, but those things those changes refer to the same meaning of the reality of life. It is interesting to read the fantasy story; we can see the different aspects of the subject (if it is the subject) or it can be the setting, etc. That is why I read the novel in title *Charlie and Chocolate Factory*. *Charlie and Chocolate Factory* is one of the children's British Book which is written by Roald Dahl. It is a children and fantasy novel that published in United States around 1964.

The United Nations Convention on the rights of the child has their own definition of child, "a human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier". There is no certain explanation about children literature, but The Children Literature can be grouped into several aspects and that is why it is called as *Children Literature*, such as (1) The Novel is written for children, and (2) The author himself is a children or below 18 years old.

*Charlie and Chocolate Factory*, it tells about Mr. Wonka, with his eccentric behavior, he also has a benevolent side. He is such a kind man, and it can be seen in the novel that Mr. Wonka helps some creature workers called Oompa-Loompas, he look after the Oompa-Loompas until they act as if Mr. Wonka is the father after all the experiences that happened to the Oompa-Loompas. Furthermore, Mr. Wonka is unwilling to accept anyone's foibles. He can be extremely demanding and judgmental.

On the other hand, Charlie Bucket is the protagonist of *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, and he is the embodiment of all that is virtuous. He is deprived of adequate food, a bed, and any privacy. In spite of all this, he never complains, nor does he ever accept charity from his family when it comes at their own expense. Charlie's physical proportions align with his personality, not only he quite

small and undernourished, but also he is meek and he speaks only when he is spoken to. He never asks for more than he is given.

Roald Dahl, the author was Born in Llandaff, to Norwegian parents. He served in the Royal Air Force during the Second World War, in which he became a flying ace and intelligence agent, rising to the rank of Wing Commander. Dahl rose to prominence in the 1940s with works for both children and adults. He has been referred to as "one of the greatest storytellers for children of the 20th century." "In 2008, Dahl was nominated and come up to the sixteenth on their list of "The 50 greatest British writers since 1945"- The Times. His short stories are known for their unexpected endings, and his children's books for their unsentimental, often very dark humor (is a type of humor that still manages to be funny in the face of, and in response to, a hopeless situation). Some of his notable works include *James and the Giant Peach*, *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, *Fantastic Mr Fox*, *Matilda*, *The Witches*, and *The Big Friendly Giant*.

Dahl's children's works are usually told from the point of view of a child. They typically involve adult villains who hate and mistreat children, and feature at least one "good" adult to counteract the villain(s). These stock characters are possibly a reference to the abuse that Dahl stated that he experienced in the boarding schools he attended. They usually contain a lot of black humor and grotesque scenarios, including gruesome violence. *The Witches*, *George's Marvellous Medicine* and *Matilda* are examples of this formula. *The BFG* follows it in a more analogous way with the good giant (the BFG or "Big Friendly Giant") representing the "good adult" archetype and the other giants being the "bad adults". ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roald\\_Dahl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roald_Dahl)).

Psychoanalysis is a branch of psychology dealing with unconscious mind. According to Scott, hidden instincts, memories, ideas, and emotion that exist in all of us lay

in the unconscious. This affects our thoughts and emotion, and can be traced back to early childhood.

The data used in this paper mostly are gained from library research. It includes the object of the analysis that need a close reading, also the references to support the idea. To find Roald Dahl biography it is needed to do internet research besides the library research. This is done based on some reason. First, the available libraries do not yet provide enough information about Roald Dahl. The second is to compare the information to get the most appropriate information as references related to the topic of the study. The third is to complete the information because internet continually adds the available information.

By doing those three approaches of gathering data, analysis of the Mr. Wonka and Charlie are tended to do in balance proportion between the real and imaginative facts.

Most writers were acquainted with the ideas of Freud. A. A. Brill had translated into English *Three Contributions to the Theory of Sex* in 1910, and in 1912, *The Interpretation of Dreams*. Also as early 1910, Dr. Ernest Jones had published his first attempt to interpret *Hamlet* from a Freudian point of view. These works were of special interest to writers, seeming to offer a key—perhaps the key—to the processes of art, the unconscious intentions of artists, and the motives of fictitious characters. So with the spreading of Freud's theories and a new terminology, writers of both Romantic and Realistic persuasions were enabled and encouraged to probe deeper in their dramatizations of the human situation. In time the impact of psychology upon creative literature was strengthened by the additional influence of Adler's concept of the inferiority complex, and of Jung's theory of the collective unconscious. But the earliest force was Freudian. It was present in the work of Lawrence Sanders, Sherwood Anderson and others has been studied by F. J. Hoffman

in *Freudianism and the Literary Mind*, 1945, and one can also note without difficulty the part of psychology has played in the writings of May Sinclair, Joyce, Katherine Mansfield, Graham Greene, and Dylan Thomas.

It was inevitable that critics as well as creative writers should turn to the new field of knowledge for illumination. In general according to Scott, the application of psychological knowledge to art can generate three kinds of illumination;

(1) First, unconscious relation between writer and the reader.

A particular and harmonious kind of response in the audience, brought about by the stimulus of a work of art. It also can be seen in Kenneth Burke's essay, "Antony in Behalf of the Play". In which this critic brilliantly examines the unconscious relation between writer and the reader

(2) Second, The connection between the writer and the work

Scott stated that there is a connection between the author and the works. The interpretation of the works can be looked from the author's historical background, dream, unconscious repression, and sometimes the personal problem of the author himself.

(3) Third, Fictitious characters

F. L. Lucas in *Literature and Psychology* (1951). Provides numerous instances from life which clarify the actions and reactions of created characters that might otherwise be puzzling or implausible. The critic who brings this interest to fiction becomes, again, a psychoanalyst, searching for the subconscious patterns which motivate a character. The classic example is, of course Ernest Jones's study of *Hamlet* in which he expands the theory he had sketched in 1910. Dr. Jones provides an answer to the puzzle of *Hamlet's* delay in avenging his father – an answer that could perhaps not have been conceived, certainly not easily expressed, before the development of Freudian psychology. The effect that such

an approach to literature upon the interpretation of art can be seen almost as remarkably in the numerous psychological studies of Henry James's *The Turn of the Screw*, beginning with Edna Kenton's essays in 1942.

Scott stated that Psychoanalysis on Fictitious Characters can explore to know the subconscious patterns which motivate a character. There are children Characters in Roald Dahl's *Charlie and Chocolate Factory* who are expelled from the chocolate factory continuously one by one. And from Scott statement, the writer decided to apply *Scott's Psychoanalysis* on Fictitious Characters theory in this paper, because the writer can study further more about the pattern that motivate those characters who are expelled from the chocolate factory.

There are some characters in the novel *Charlie and Chocolate Factory*, and the writer believes some characters who act spontaneously are controlled by the irrational drive (the unconscious mind). The writer has research about those characters that act spontaneously based on *Psychoanalysis* theory (the unconscious), it belongs to children who get the golden tickets. And also do some researches further more from the Mr. Willy Wonka's perspective as the owner of the *Charlie and Chocolate Factory*.

The research has two stages; (1) it starts by identifying the children's habits in their daily life, (2) and observing their acts while in the chocolate factory. From that way the writer can compare the behavior which spontaneously comes up in each character.

## **A.THE CHARACTERS' ACTION AND HABITS**

### **A.1. Stage 1: August Gloop going up the pipe**

The most excited man in this world, Mr. Willy Wonka standing in front of 5 (five) lucky children who got the golden ticket, and he is ready for exploring his gigantic choco-

late factory with those lucky children, he took all the children inside his factory and the journey began. The first stage started with August Gloop, he is an ordinary boy, nothing special in his life, he likes playing like other normal children, and has similar character like the common children have in his age, a nine-year-old fat boy who looked as though he had been blown up with a powerful pump. He is the first boy who found the golden ticket by eating so many bars of chocolate a day that it was almost impossible for him not to find one. Eating is his hobby.

Mr. Willy Wonka took all those children inside his factory and showed them what was actually happening in his gigantic chocolate factory; came to the first room, the "CHOCOLATE ROOM".

An important room, this!' cried Mr Wonka, taking a bunch of keys from his pocket and slipping one into the keyhole of the door. 'This is the nerve centre of the whole factory, the heart of the whole business! And so beautiful! I insist upon my rooms being beautiful! I can't abide ugliness in factories! In we go, then! But do be careful, my dear children! Don't lose your heads! Don't get over-excited! Keep very calm!' (Chapter 15, p.48)

The quotation from the novel showed that Mr. Willy Wonka announced that everyone must keep in touch and listen to what Wonka's said about what you can do and what you cannot do in this room. The phrase "*Don't lose your head*" "*Don't get over-excited!*" and "*Keep very calm!*" those means implicitly to those kids invited to the factory. This means that everyone must control his attitude while in the journey and does not act something stupid or silly.

Suddenly Mr. Willy Wonka shouted to August not to do something bad "*Oh, no! Please, Augustus, please! I beg of you not to do that. My chocolate must be untouched by human hands!*" (Chapter 17, p.54), then his parents shouted like she can control her boy,

but unfortunately she did nothing to stop what August do in the middle of the journey. "He was now lying full length on the ground with his head far out over the river, lapping up the chocolate like a dog". (Chapter 17, p. 55), because of his actions, August was leaning too far then suddenly bad thing happened. He sinks into a chocolate river and goes up to the pipe.

Based on Scott theory about dreams and the unconscious mind, August Gloop has got motivator his action and his habits from his unconscious mind which is greedy take anything that he wants, in this case chocolate. When August saw the chocolate riverbank, he went there, take some scoops and drink as much as he likes. From the August Gloop, I conclude that his action is based on his unconscious mind which is greedy and takes everything, even the Oopaa – Lompas the workers of the chocolate factory, made a song for this boy, which shows he is greedy.

'Augustus Gloop! Augustus Gloop!  
The great big greedy nincompoop!  
How long could we allow this beast  
To gorge and guzzle, feed and feast  
On everything he wanted to?  
Great Scott! It simply wouldn't do!  
However long this pig might live,  
We're positive he'd never give  
Even the smallest bit of fun  
Or happiness to anyone.  
(Chapter 17, p. 60)

The explanations above are quite interesting, because we know that August Gloop is just an ordinary boy, he has got the same characteristic as others, so when he wants to get the chocolate from the chocolate river, I am sure that he is thinking and trying to keep act normally in front of the contestants, but his bad behavior which is greediness come up in a large amount of dose and that based on *Psychoanalysis* got him as if he is blind and deaf, finally he sinks into the chocolate river and goes up to the pipe. In the early pages the

writer had said that every child who acts stupid in the factory, they must deal with the penalty. So August must be boiled with the chocolate until his bad attitudes disappear from his mind. He has been warned for several times by Willy Wonka, his mother, and his father to avoid that Chocolate River, but he does not listen to anyone's advice. Finally he shrinks into a fabulous brown chocolate river and goes up to the pipe with the chocolate.

## A.2 Stage 2: Violet being squeezed

Come to the next room, they are 4 (four) child left and Mr. Willy Wonka take the rest of the remaining children to the next room. And it goes to the young lady who will be expelled from the factory, named Violet Beauregarde who got the third golden ticket. That day, when she is got the golden ticket, for a moment there is a crowd in Violet's house and some reporters who take pictures of hers. "She was talking very fast and very loudly to everyone, but it was not easy to hear all that she said because she was chewing so ferociously upon a piece of gum at the same time" (Chapter 8, p.23) That was the report of the famous newspaper in the day which the third golden ticket revealed, when she heard Willy Wonka news which is about the Golden Ticket, so she curiously gets the golden ticket by chewing many chocolate bars. from the news. It shows that actually she acts normally to the people around her which is kind, and nothing different.

I believe that she is the chewing gum lady, and it proven from what she said about the chewing gum. "I just adore gum. I can't do without it. I munch it all day long except for a few minutes at mealtimes when I take it out and stick it behind my ear for safekeeping" (Chapter 8, p.23). She cannot stop chewing gum for long time, and this time it is Violet's actions that make her get out from the factory by chewing a bubble gum which produces from the gigantic gum machine. (Chapter 21, p.73 – 76)

Here, where the story happens. THE INVENTING ROOM. The word Inventing comes from “invent” which is created or design, it is translated from *the advance learner’s dictionary of current English second edition* by A. S. Hornby. In the novel, it is clearly told that THE INVENTING ROOM is the room which is designed to create something new. Willy Wonka created a fabulous bubble gum and placed it in that room, but he said that the gum is not ready yet (Chapter 21, p. 73). It is proven when Willy Wonka asks the Ooppa – Loompas to try the bubble gum, but unfortunately it gets worse. *‘It always goes wrong when we come to the dessert,’ sighed Mr Wonka. ‘It’s the blueberry pie that does it. But I’ll get it right one day, you wait and see.’* (Chapter 21, p. 75). From the quotation above, the word INVENTING in INVENTING ROOM means that the things in that room are not safe enough to be eaten by anyone.

In the INVENTING ROOM, Mr. Willy Wonka started to do his magic by pressing some buttons in the Giant Gigantic Machine; Everyone stared and kept silent while that Gigantic Machine started its engine, after a moment there was a thing looked like a little strip of grey cardboard come out from it. Then someone shouted, Violet. *“By gum, it’s gum!” she shrieked. ‘It’s a stick of chewing-gum!’* (Chapter 20, p.72). That is an experimental chewing gum, which called as meal chewing gum. This gum has some different tastes, and it is much more delicious than breakfast, lunch, dinner, even supper. All those taste are come only in one gum.

Just so long as it’s gum,’ shouted Violet Beauregarde, ‘just so long as it’s a piece of gum and I can chew it, then that’s for me!’ And quickly she took her own world-record piece of chewing-gum out of her mouth and stuck it behind her left ear. ‘Come on, Mr Wonka,’ she said, ‘hand over this magic gum of yours and we’ll see if the thing works.’ (Chapter 21, p.73).

That paragraph above shows us how Violet wants to test that experimental thing. The way this action happened is based on the unconsciousness that Violet had in her habitual life which is a chewing gum lady and the unstoppable curiosity that she cannot control. It made her take the experimental card board bubble gum and chew it. Like the expelled child before, August Gloop she becomes deaf and does not hear any advice from anyone. I believe these children were created by the *round character*. So, while Mr. Willy Wonka wants to stop her, in her mind she is trying to control her bad attitude in front of Willy Wonka and other contestants. Her good and bad behavior are competing until finally she loses control. And what happened next is Violet comments on Willy Wonka invention gum while she was chewing. And she said *“Fabulous!”* shouted Violet. *‘It’s tomato soup! It’s hot and creamy and delicious! I can feel it running down my throat!’*. (Chapter 21, p. 73).

Her mind takes over control of his action, like August Gloop, in her minds, she only want to chew a gum and do nothing else. She ignored Willy Wonka’s advice to spit the gum out of her mouth and keep chewing the bubble gum meal. In her first several chewing, the gum really works. It has some different tastes like tomato soup, roasted beef, the baked potatoes, and bubble pie and cream. It is a wonderful moment for Violet, but unfortunately something happened to her. She is transformed into rounded, big, blue woman, just like blueberry. Finally the Oopa – Loompas rolling the enormous blueberry to the juicing room to squeeze her. The word “squeeze” here means that Violet was go through the penalty or the punishment, she got the effect of her silly behavior that she just has done and she became big, purple, rounded Violet, so the Oopa – Loompas have to “squeeze” her, and hope that her bad behaviors are really “squeezed”.

### A.3 Stage 3: Verucca going down the rubbish chute

The 2 (two) contestants, August Gloop, and Violet were expelled from Mr. Willy Wonka's factory, so there are 3 (three) children left. Mr. Willy Wonka starts to bring the remaining children to random rooms. And it goes to a young girl who lives with her rich parents. She always gets what she wants. Her name is Verucca Salt. Mr. Salt loves her very much, with all his abilities to make his family happy, especially his daughter Verucca. He will buy anything what his daughter want to, and Mr. Salt also runs his business in a peanut factory. Verucca has dreamed of many things, and she cannot control that action by having everything that she wants.

Oh, it was terrible! My little Veruca got more and more upset each day, and every time I went home she would scream at me, "Where's my Golden Ticket! I want my Golden Ticket!" And she would lie for hours on the floor, kicking and yelling in the most disturbing way. Well, I just hated to see my little girl feeling unhappy like that, so I vowed I would keep up the search until I'd got her what she wanted. (Chapter 6, p.19).

From the quotation, it is clearly seen that Mr. Salt was the one who spoiles his daughter, and she will do the same thing (asking and begging for something) out of the golden ticket, but on the other hand, that action is common for children around that age who like to have something new, get bored quickly, and wants to try something new. And from *Scott* theory, The present writer, is absolutely sure that Verucca has almost all latent content of her desire in her dreams. And the latent content of the dreams will stay longer in her mind, and keep asking for something that she dreams of.

Verucca's dream of wanting to have everything, is extremely dangerous. Because the dream that she has in her mind in long term period, will affect her characteristic in her

daily life for a long time. One of the Charlie's members (Grandpa Joe) shouted something horrible about this young girl, Verucca. "*'He spoils her;'* Grandpa Joe said. *'And no good can ever come from spoiling a child like that, Charlie, you mark my words.'*" (Chapter 6, p. 19). I can see from the earlier that her father, Mr. Salt has the important role or we can say the environment supports her bad behavior.

It is time for Verucca to show her attitude in "THE NUT ROOM". "*All right, said Mr Wonka, 'stop here for a moment and catch your breath, and take a peek through the glass panel of this door. But don't go in! Whatever you do, don't go into THE NUT ROOM! If you go in, you'll disturb the squirrels!'*" (Chapter 24, p. 86). We already get warning from Willy Wonka, which is DO NOT GO IN THE PANEL ROOM, and Mr. Willy Wonka got those awesome squirrels because only squirrels can do the best shelling out the nut from the walnut shell quickly. "*Therefore I have to have squirrels to do the job. Aren't they wonderful, the way they get those nuts out! And see how they first tap each walnut with their knuckles to be sure it's not a bad one! If it's bad, it makes a hollow sound, and they don't bother to open it. They just throw it down the rubbish chute. There! Look! Watch that squirrel nearest to us! I think he's got a bad one now!*" (Chapter 24, p.86).

The way of shelling the nut out, Mr. Willy Wonka explained how the squirrels do in the job time. He is not good at selecting those all ingredients for all his chocolate bars, so he hire some outstanding and awesome workers to help him select the best materials that he wants to add to his own recipes of chocolate bars.

My explanation above shows that Verucca is a young lady who has a round character. However in this section, she loses her control, and chooses the bad behavior shown to Mr. Willy Wonka and other contestants. Verucca dream or unconscious mind take the

whole part of her action, and that action make Verucca does silly things such as want every things that she sees and her attitude make her expelled from the *Willy Wonka* factory. “*Hey, Mummy!*’ shouted Veruca Salt suddenly, *‘I’ve decided I want a squirrel! Get me one of those squirrels!’*” (Chapter 24 p.87). Finally we can see that Verucca is out of control and her unconscious mind trigger her bad habits which is being obsessed for something. And it gets more terrible when Verucca only wants the trained squirrel like Mr. Willy Wonka has in the factory, “*But I don’t want any old squirrel!*’ Veruca shouted. *‘I want a trained squirrel!’*” (Chapter 24, p. 87). At once, her mother is trying to warn her daughter not to act silly to take a squirrel from Wonka’s factory, but once again Verucca parents still spoiled her by asking amount of money to the Willy Wonka to have a trained squirrel. But those squirrels are not for sale. With all Verucca obsessions, suddenly she rushed on the PANEL ROOM which is full of squirrels. “*Who says I can’t!*’ shouted Veruca. *‘I’m going in to get myself one this very minute!’*” (Chapter 24, p. 87). Mr . Wonka is too late to tell his visitors and finally Verucca get rid of by the squirrels and down to the rubbish chute in a minute. The rubbish chute was the punishment for Verucca, because her action is classified as the “bad” one. so the Oopa – Loompas trying to help her by getting out from the rubbish chute and clean her from the nut which is already in a trash bag and rubbish chute.

The writer agrees that those action are based on her habitual action that affected by her unconscious mind. Her ambition to have those squirrels is part of her dream. With her action, she made a critical mistake by entering the nut room; she disturbs squirrels in that room and finally the squirrel take her into the garbage chute because they think that Verucca is not the best nut.

#### A.4 Stage 4: Mike Teave being stretched

Going with the last 2 (two) remaining children, Mr. Willy Wonka has to continue his journey. And Willy Wonka is hoping there will be no more children expelled from his factory like what he had before. Trying not to remember the expelled children; Mr. Willy Wonka starts to continue exploring his factory.

Mike Teave The lucky one who had the fourth golden ticket. He is a nine-year-old boy was seating before an enormous television set with his eyes glued to the screen watching films one of which is about bunch of gangsters.

“Mike Teavee, the lucky winner, seemed extremely annoyed by the whole business. “Can’t you fools see I’m watching television?” he said angrily. “I wish you wouldn’t interrupt!”

“Quiet!” he shouted, when someone tried to ask him a question. “Didn’t I tell you not to interrupt! This show’s an absolute whiz-banger! It’s terrific! I watch it every day. I watch all of them every day, even the rotten ones, where there’s no shooting. I like the gangsters best. They’re terrific, those gangsters! Especially when they start pumping each other full of lead, or flashing the old stilettos, or giving each other the one-two-three with their knuckle-dusters! Gosh, what wouldn’t I give to be doing that myself! It’s the life, I tell you! It’s terrific!” (Chapter 8, p.25).

Like the other children, Mike bad behavior is actually normal as a child who loves to do a certain thing. The quotation above is briefly explained that he watches the cowboy channel on the television, but he is doing it a whole day, that make his habits look bad.

As the round character, Mike also has a good sight of himself. It’s proven in the novel that his behavior brings a good attitude for a while when exploring the chocolate factory. Being quiet and just watching all around like his habits (watching television), that is all Mike Teave do when exploring the factory, do not like the other children. But the bad thing



happens when he gets into the "Television Room".

Those 2 (two) children and Willy Wonka came into the glass lift waiting for someone to push one button, and that button will pick those persons (Mr. Willy Wonka, Charlie and Grandpa Joe, Mike and his parents) up to the room which is written in the lift button.

Come on, come on!' cried Mr Wonka. 'We can't wait all day!'

'Isn't there a Television Room in all this lot?' asked Mike Teavee.

'Certainly there's a television room,' Mr Wonka said. 'That button over there.' He pointed with his finger. Everybody looked. TELEVISION CHOCOLATE, it said on the tiny label beside the button.

'Whoopee!' shouted Mike Teavee. 'That's for me!' He stuck out his thumb and pressed the button. Instantly, there was a tremendous whizzing noise. The doors clanged shut and the lift leaped away as though it had been stung by a wasp. But it leapt sideways! And all the passengers (except Mr Wonka, who was holding on to a strap from the ceiling) were flung off their feet on to the floor. (Chapter 25, p.96)

Suddenly Mike pushes the "Television's Room" button. In a moment they arrived, Mike was very happy to see full sets of the television and asking whether what can the television do?. Soon Willy Wonka explained and show how the Television Works to the guest especially Mike Teavee. The Television can send the chocolate bar into the entire world television just by standing it in front of the Wonka's television sets, then capturing the image by the camera on that television. Finally the object which sent by the television will disappear, and transferred into several pieces of that objects. (Chapter 27, p.103-113). Mike interrupted Willy Wonka while explaining how the TELEVISION works in his factory, then suddenly Mr. Wonka shouted "You're a nice boy," Mr Wonka said, "but you talk too much" (Chapter 26, p.101).

Mike does not think that Mr. Willy Wonka's television works, so with all his abilities and his ambition, he is trying to get to know more about the television and want to own the

Television. The desire which Mike had in his personality brings him into a trouble. Mike does not listen to Willy Wonka advice, unfortunately he has been sent by the Television and Mike shrank smaller just like a mouse. Everyone especially his parents worried about Mike condition that is shrinking into as small as a mouse, once again, the Oopa – Loompas trying to get his out from his terrible condition by sending him into the special machine for Mike.

Oh, Mr Wonka,' wailed Mrs Teavee, 'how can we make him grow?'

'Well,' said Mr Wonka, stroking his beard and gazing thoughtfully at the ceiling, 'I must say that's a wee bit tricky. But small boys are extremely springy and elastic. They stretch like mad. So what we'll do, we'll put him in a special machine I have for testing the stretchiness of chewing-gum! Maybe that will bring him back to what he was.(Chapter 27, p.108)

The quotation shows that the special machine is the punishment for Mike; he will get stretch and hope the best for the result. In this case, Mr. Willy Wonka implicitly tells us that every bad habits and behavior, there must be a punishment for them.

His actions are based on the unconsciousness which is watching the television and act as if he knows everything about the television so the knowledge that he has, made him become hastily. That habit made him get too rush and that is not absolutely right. It shows that unconsciousness affect his personality.

## **B. UNCONCIOUSNESS PRODUCES GOOD ACTIONS**

### **B.1 Charlie becoming a champion**

One by one the Children expelled from the factory, and the last remaining children is Charlie Bucket, the kind-hearted boy who gets the last golden ticket, live in a small

house with all 6 (six) grown up, they are Mr. and Mrs. Bucket, Charlie's grandparents. He is deprived of adequate food, a bed, and any privacy. In spite of all this, he never complains, nor does he ever accept charity from his family when it comes at their own expense. Every child were created by the *round character*, Charlie is actually same like the other child who is expelled from the factory, but what makes Charlie different is that he can control what he is doing, and it is supported by the condition that Charlie has to deal with everyday. For examples; Mr. Bucket works in a small factory, which means that Mr. Bucket does not have enough salary for the entire family, so Charlie can share some things even his food for the family members, and from the novel, Charlie can control his ambitions and desire. It is proven when he is starving and he has not got anything to eat, so he can wait until the meal time comes. On the other hand, Charlie has bad attitude, which is suddenly emerged. *Carefully, Charlie pulled it out from under the snow. It was damp and dirty, but otherwise perfect.*(Chapter 10, p. 31). The sentence above shows that Charlie pulled 50 pence pieces buried under the snow.

Everyone has their own dreams, and they have different dreams. Especially Charlie, he has desire and want to have new stuff, one of his dream is going inside the chocolate factory and see what is actually happened in Wonka's factory. (Chapter 2, p.9). He dreams about it, until finally one of the family members told Charlie that Mr. Willy Wonka has invited 5 (five) lucky children to join the exciting journey in his chocolate factory.

A whole day experience in the Wonka's chocolate factory is the priceless moment for Charlie. He is not even thinking join to the journey with the golden tickets children, but Charlie made it happens. He found "*50-pence piece*" beneath the snow in the road (Chapter 10, p.28 – 32), and spend some for the wonka's chocolate bars. And finally Charlie got what he wants, a Golden Ticket. (chapter 11, p.32 – 35).

One boy left, and the prize belongs to Charlie. Mr. Willy Wonka was excited to see the last remain boy in his factory, with all his excitement, Willy Wonka start to shake Charlie's hand furiously (Chapter 28, p.114). With this Charlie's characteristics which is kind-hearted and never complain about anything that he has got to himself is produce by his habitual life, which means that the unconscious minds made up that characteristic which is supported by his environment.

## B.2 Willy Wonka being Visionary

The golden Tickets are the only way to see the entire chocolate factory, and Mr. Willy Wonka has a plan for it. Logically, he can just choose someone to take over the chocolate factory but he decided to choose the fresh person (a child) to continue Mr. Willy Wonka business by spreading the Golden Tickets which are lying beneath the wrap of Wonka's chocolate bars.

The way Mr. Willy Wonka thought, by spreading the golden tickets. It shows that Mr. Willy Wonka has a plan (in this case, being visionary). He thinks that a child can learn faster than anyone else, so he wants see and pick the children randomly. So he is hoping the best for the 5 (five) lucky children who get the golden ticket beneath the chocolate wrapper. Those who get the golden ticket are welcome to get a wonderful tour at the Chocolate Factory, those lucky children are; August Gloop, Verucca Salt, Violet Beauregarde, Mike Teave, and Charlie Bucket.

It is time for Mr. Willy Wonka to choose the right child. He guides the children to see his chocolate factory. But he do not know that in every room they come in, there is a child who will leave the chocolate factory in different ways. There is only one boy left, and that is Charlie Bucket.

Mr. Willy Wonka is over excited to see Charlie as the winner of the golden tickets. The last remaining child, Charlie Bucket fol-

low Willy Wonka entered the lift, when Mr. Willy Wonka start to push the "UP AND OUT" button in the lift, Charlie and Grandpa Joe cannot imagine what they will face further more from that button, Grandpa Joe was shocking when Willy Wonka explained that the lift going upstairs and will break up the factory roof (Chapter 28, p. 116)

But everything is under wonka's control, the lift now is on the sky like as if those 3 (three) people in the lift (Willy Wonka, Charlie, and Grandpa Joe) are watching the expelled children from the sky. It is ridiculous to see those expelled children who had been changed into several shapes, but the fact shows that those expelled children were not quite good for Mr. Willy Wonka.

'Listen,' Mr Wonka said, 'I'm an old man. I'm much older than you think. I can't go on forever. I've got no children of my own, no family at all. So who is going to run the factory when I get too old to do it myself? Someone's got to keep it going — if only for the sake of the Oompa-Loompas. Mind you, there are thousands of clever men who would give anything for the chance to come in and take over from me, but I don't want that sort of person. I don't want a grown-up person at all. A grown-up won't listen to me; he won't learn. He will try to do things his own way and not mine. So I have to have a child. I want a good sensible loving child, one to whom I can tell all my most precious sweet-making secrets — while I am still alive.' (Chapter 30, p.119).

The quotation from the novel explains that Mr. Wonka has his own specific criteria that he must have to keep the factory on. So he spread the golden tickets which are lying beneath his chocolate bar. The "Dream" is also clearly seen that Mr. Wonka wants to keep the whole factory in the position, which means that he needs to find another successor for the factory. He decides to have a person (1) who wants listen to him carefully, (2) kind-hearted person, and (3) do not complaining much, those criteria belongs to Charlie Bucket. The Wonka's dreams and the reality

are clearly shows that those 2 (two) are connected to each other. In this case, I am sure that The "Dream work" of Mr. Willy Wonka from the *latent content* which is transformed into *manifest content* in the end of the story is still have the same "dream" even sometimes it is unrecognizable.

From the analysis above about character in each children which is based on the Psychoanalysis by *Scott*, their actions, habits, even behavior which can be good or bad can we categorized as the part of the unconscious mind.

## CONCLUSION

From the analysis, the writer concludes that people are controlled by his mind, which is divided into 2 (two) branches; the conscious and unconsciousness. Those 2 (two) branches are connected to each other, which means without unconsciousness, the conscious mind will not work perfectly. So the unconsciousness supports the ideas and then the conscious mind produce actions in the real life, such as habits, desire, ambitions, and behavior.

From the character analysis in the earlier chapter, the writer concludes that unconscious mind is taking the important part, not only in the children, but also in Mr. Willy Wonka as the owner of the chocolate factory. Greediness and ambitiousness are the main causes why the children expelled from the chocolate factory. They have their own desire, and the characteristic(s) were built by their own mind, especially the unconscious mind, and those things are expressed by habitual actions. And Charlie, a kind-hearted boy who can control his bad behavior finally becomes a winner.

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