

**The Social Action of Edward Kenway in Oliver Bowden's
*Assassin's Creed Black Flag***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2022**

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*Assassin's Creed Black Flag***

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

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2022**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**The Social Action of Edward Kenway in Oliver Bowden’s *Assassin’s Creed Black Flag***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 28th June 2022

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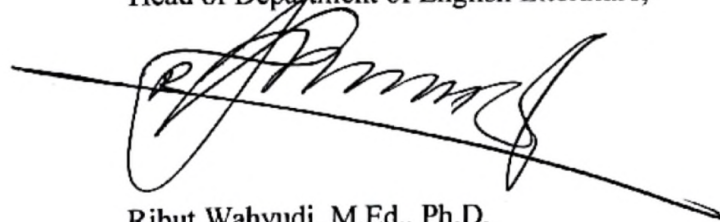
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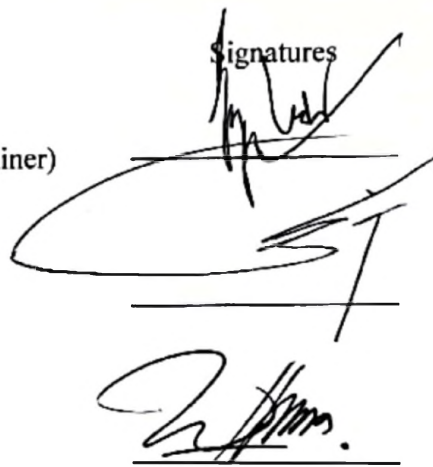
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This is to certify that Muhammad Alvin Firmansyah's thesis entitled **The Social Action in Edward Kenway's Character in *Assassin's Creed Black Flag* Novel** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

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MOTTO

“Greed makes man blind and foolish, and makes him an easy prey for death.”

- Rumi

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my father, Hadi Suseno, and my mother Ninik Hariyani,
for giving me so much support in my life.

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Alhamdulillah, all praises and gratitude to Allah SWT, for the blessing and the opportunity to finish this thesis entitled *The Social Action of Edward Kenway in Oliver Bowden's Character in Assassin's Creed Black Flag*. *Shalawat* and *Salaam* are always extended to the Prophet Muhammad PBUH, for guided people from the dark ages to enlightenment era.

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Muhammad Alvin Firmansyah

Abstract

Firmansyah, Muhammad Alvin. (2022). *The Social Action of Edward Kenway in Oliver Bowden's Character in Assassin's Creed Black Flag*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Whida Rositama, M. Hum.

Keywords: Social Action, Sociology of Literature, and Max Weber

We can see that people's action is based on what motives them that is rational or even irrational. One of the examples of the rational action in real life is when a person decides to become a migrant worker in overseas to improve the economy of their family while the irrational when one destroy stuff due to anger. That kind of action is called as social action. In literature, social action is depicted in one character's behavior whether it is related or not related to the goal of the story. The purpose of this study is to find out the depiction of social action forms of the main character and how he achieves his goal based on his social action in *Assassin's Creed Black Flag* novel, whose name is Edward Kenway. This research uses one of the theories in sociology of literature sociology of literature from Max Weber which is social action. The methodology used is literary criticism method. Then, the data is collected by read and note the relevant data with the theory and research problems. After doing analysis, the result of this research are: (1) The form of social actions in Edward Kenway are instrumental action which has ten instrumental rational actions, four value rational actions, eight affectual action, and two traditional actions; (2) Edward Kenway has two goals, those are to marry the girl he fond of and to become rich for his new family. The first goal is achieved by affectual action and the second goal is achieved by instrumental rational action. Finally, the conclusion is that the instrumental rational action dominated the action of Edward Kenway in order to reach the goals and the least action is traditional action.

Abstrak

Firmansyah, Muhammad Alvin. (2022). Tindakan Sosial dalam Karakter Edward Kenway pada Novel *Assassin's Creed Black Flag*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Whida Rositama, M. Hum.

Kata Kunci: Tindakan Sosial Sosiologi Sastra, dan Max Weber

Kita bisa perhatikan bahwa tindakan orang-orang berdasarkan apa yang memotivasi mereka entah itu rasional atau bahkan tidak rasional. Salah satu contoh dari Tindakan rasional di kehidupan nyata adalah Ketika seseorang memutuskan untuk menjadi buruh migran di luar negeri untuk memperbaiki ekonomi keluarganya sedang tindakan tidak rasional adalah ketika seseorang menghancurkan barang-barang dikarenakan marah. Tindakan semacam itu disebut sebagai tindakan social. Dalam sastra, tindakan social digambarkan dalam perilaku salah satu tokoh yang entah berhubungan atau tidak berhubungan dengan tujuan cerita. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran bentuk tindakan sosial dari sang tokoh utama dan bagaimana dia mencapai tujuannya berdasar tindakan sosialnya dalam novel *Assassin's Creed Black Flag*, yang Bernama Edward Kenway. Penelitian ini menggunakan salah satu teori sosiologi dari Max Weber yaitu Tindakan sosial. Metode yang digunakan ialah kritik sastra. Kemudian, data dikumpulkan dengan membaca dan mencatat data yang relevan dengan teori dan masalah penelitian. Setelah melakukan penelitian, ditemukan bahwa: (1) Bentuk tindakan sosial dari karakter adalah tindakan rasionalitas instrumental yang berjumlah sepuluh, empat rasionalitas nilai, delapan tindakan afektif, dan dua tindakan tradisional; (2) Sang tokoh utama mempunyai dua tujuan, untuk menikahi perempuan pujaannya dan untuk menjadi kaya demi keluarga barunya. Tujuan pertama diraih dengan tindakan afektif dan tindakan kedua diraih dengan tindakan rasionalitas instrumental. Akhirnya, dapat disimpulkan bahwa tindakan rasionalitas instrumental mendominasi tindakan dari sang tokoh utama dalam upaya mencapai tujuannya dan tindakan paling sedikit ada pada tindakan tradisional.

المخلص

فرمانسيه ، محمد ألفين. (2022) العمل الاجتماعي في شخصية إدوارد كينواي في أساسنز كريد 4: بلاك فلاغ رواية أطروحة
جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار
ويدا روسيتاما ماجستير في العلوم الإنسانية

الكلمات المفتاحية: العمل الاجتماعي ، علم اجتماع الأدب، ماكس فيبر

كل شخص لديه دوافعه الخاصة لعمله ، سواء تم تنفيذه من خلال اعتبارات عقلانية أو حتى غير عقلانية ، وبعض سلوكياتهم للوصول إلى أهدافهم. نظرًا لأن شخصًا ما لديه نية لما يفعله ، فإن هذا البحث سيكشف ماذا وكيف يتصرفون من أجل الحصول على ما يريدون. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو اكتشاف تصوير أشكال العمل الاجتماعي للشخصية الرئيسية وكيف يحقق هدفه بناءً واسمها إدوارد كينواي. يستخدم هذا البحث نظرية علم ، *Assassin's Creed Black Flag* على نشاطه الاجتماعي في رواية الاجتماع من ماكس وبيير وهي الفعل الاجتماعي. المنهج المتبع أسلوب النقد الأدبي. بعد ذلك ، يتم جمع البيانات عن طريق قراءة وتدوين البيانات ذات الصلة بمشكلات النظرية والبحث. نتيجة هذا البحث: (1) شكل الأفعال الاجتماعية في الشخصية الرئيسية هو الفعل الأداة الذي له عشرة أفعال عقلانية أدائية ، وأربعة أفعال عقلانية قيمة ، وثمانية فعل مؤثر ، واثنين من الأفعال التقليدية (2) الشخصية الرئيسية لها هدفان ، وهما الزواج من الفتاة التي يحبها وأن يصبح ثريًا لعائلته الجديدة. يتم تحقيق الهدف الأول من خلال العمل المؤثر والهدف الثاني يتم تحقيقه من خلال الفعل العقلاني الأداة. أخيرًا ، الاستنتاج هو أن الفعل العقلاني الأداة يسيطر على عمل الشخصية الرئيسية وأقل عمل هو الفعل التقليدي

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The following chapter explains about the introduction in background of the study, problems of the study, research significance, scope and limitations, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Every human has their motives that underlie what they do. Whether it is for a big thing like for their life goals or even a small thing that is not even related to their main purpose of life. It can be affected by emotion, tradition, moral value, or even people they interact with. In sociology, this is called as social action.

Social action is a theory that proposed by Maximillian Weber. Social action is a subjective action in many human behaviors. The main characteristic of behavior in social action is a subjective interpretation that can influencing other people and, vice versa, can influenced by other people (Rahman, 2011, p. 124). Jones, Bradbury and Boutillier (2016, p. 27) argue that social action taken in accordance to individual interpretation about others action in a certain situation. The implementation of social action is always conducted with other individual who is involved and also the other activity that occur simultaneously. There are four types of rational social action and those are: instrumental rational action, value rational action, affectual action, and traditional action.

This research chooses Edward James Kenway, main character from *Assassin's Creed Black Flag* novel written by Oliver Bowden (2013), as the

analysis object of the social action in order to achieve his goals. The setting of this novel is between 1711 to 1722 where is the era of golden age of piracy that means this is the historical novel as it is published in 21st century but the story begins in the 18th century. The plot is about Edward Kenway who wants to be rich after married to Caroline Scott, his wife from higher social status than him, by becoming a privateer and then a pirate. Later, he knows about the Observatory, a treasure that Edward certain would make him instantly wealthy. Therefore, Edward hunts the Observatory down so that he can return to his home with a lot of money.

The *Assassin's Creed: Black Flag* novel itself is written by Oliver Bowden (2013) adapting from the game with the same title developed by Ubisoft. The difference between game and novel is that the story in game is that in game there is also modern time setting while in novel is only in historical era. In game, the story is about the order look for an artifact and to locate it, they are using the machine named Animus and that can show the activity of person in the past. Therefore, they need a subject who is the descendant of the important person thus they can access the data and know the location of what they seek for.

Several research has been conducted about social action and Assassin's Creed Black Flag. There are nine study with the same theory, those are from Nur Hasbi (2020), Nastiti Kusumohastuti (2020), Rere Bayu Pancari and Dr. Ririe Renggani (2021), Wijayanti Dwi Lestari and Dedi Pramono (2021), Wahyuu Agung Widodo and Setya Yuwana Sudikan (2021), Anik Pujianti (2018), Abdul Basid and Siti Khoirun Niswah (2018), Susan Neni Triani, Sulfahita and Revi

Jamelda (2019), and the last is by Abdul Ghofur (2018). While the same object has been studied by Hadi Baku Pangestu (2017)

From those researches above, the researcher found that there are no studies that applying Max Weber's social action theory in Assassin's Creed Black Flag. The reason why this study is important is because this study will discuss about the social action phenomenon portrayed in the *Assassin's Creed: Black Flag* character named Edward Kenway specifically in social action in Max Weber perspective. Since the studies of Assassin's Creed Black Flag novel is discuss hero's journey theory in the main character of Assassin's Creed Black Flag, we applying sociology of literature in order to understand what form of social action and how the character achieve their goals in Edward Kenway's character. This research will fill the gap and add new knowledge in literary criticism especially in the study of *Assassin's Creed: Black Flag* novel.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on background of the study above, the researcher formulates several problems of the study to answer in following questions:

1. What are the forms of social action in Edward Kenway's character in the novel *Assassin's Creed: Black Flag*?
2. How Edward Kenway achieves his main goals based on his social actions in *Assassin's Creed: Black Flag*?

C. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to give benefit in theoretical and practical for the reader. Theoretically, this study expected to add the knowledge about how literary criticism, especially in social action theory by Max Weber, applied in literary works to analyze literary work. Practically, this study expected to give a deep understanding in social action theory in sociology of literature for those who conduct research using the same theory.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study is focusing on the main character of Assassin's Creed: Black Flag novel named Edward Kenway. In order to be not out of topic, we will analyze the social action in Edward Kenway's character.

E. Definition of Key Terms

Social Action: An individual act that throughout the action has subjective interpretation to their self and affect other people.

Sociology of Literature: A literary approach that apply sociology to study a literary work.

Max Weber: German sociologist, political economist, jurist and historian.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The following chapter explains about the sociology in general, sociology of literature and Max Weber's social action

A. Sociology and Literature

Literature and social life cannot be separated as it is a creative product of human. Many social problems and even human nature are depicted in literary works. Wellek, Rene, and Austin Warren (2014, p. 110) use literature as a social document for one of the approaches to study the relationship between literature and society. Furthermore, Damono (1978, p. 14), argue that Plato mention the connection and role of literature to community that based on practical used for education. Therefore, the literature is a reflection of social reality that is written by the author with their imagination that involving experience and observation that is poured in their works which has function that is not only to entertain but also to educate people

The definition of sociology is the study of society and it is a branch of social science. In etymology, the word "sociology" is from Latin "*socius*" that means companion and Greek "*Logos*" which mean science. Sociology discusses about many aspects in society and the influence to human. August Comte was the first person who use the term 'sociology' that later Émile Durkheim put it in academic discipline (Murdiyanto, 2020, p. 1).

Zaitun (2016, p. 2) stated that sociology fulfill the requirement as a science because has: main object study that are structure of society, social element, socialization, and social change; using scientific methodology; and is the result of research study that arranged systematically, logically and interconnected thus make it different to other science. The branch of sociology has a characteristic of combination of science about social phenomena that occur in society with other sciences.

Elisanti and Rostini (2009, p. 7) argue that the development of sociology as a science is divided into four stages: medieval era, renaissance era, era of sociology as a study of society with scientific methodology in 18th century, and era of sociology as a sociology as a science with independent scientific method.

Sociology also appears as a literary criticism. Sociology of literature is a literary approach that is scientific and objective about human and society, study institutions, and social process (Faruk, 2015, p. 1). According to terminology, sociology of literature is a branch of sociology that make use of the social method and technique that applied in literature (Teeuw, 1984, p. 156). Al Ma'ruf, Ali Imron and Nugrahani (2017, p. 133) argue that sociology of literature came from structuralism approach which is ignoring the relation of society as the origin of literary work.

According to Wellek and Warren (2014, p. 98), literature is social institution that use language as the medium. The traditional of literature technique such as symbolism has social characteristic due to society norms. Author is a community member who get a special status. A poet got a recognition and awards

from society. In primitive society, we can differ between a poetry from rituals, magic, work, or game.

Wellek and Warren (2014, p. 107) argue that the reputation and author's fame, success and survival of book, is a social phenomenon which is a part of literature history since reputation and popularity is measured by the influence of an author.

Wellek and Warren (in Damono, 1978, p. 3) stated that there are three categories in sociology of literature:

1. Sociology of Author

The first one discusses about the relationship between the author and their social status, social ideology and many more related to the writer as the creator of literary work. As the creator of literary work is the part of society, they can be studied as a social being. Not only about their biography but also the environment where the author lives. We can get a lot of information about sociological, family and socio-economic background. We can see, for instance, that in Modern Europe, literature is written by middle class since they got a lot of time for relaxing while lower class has limited access for education back then.

2. Sociology of the Reader

The second is discuss about the social influence of literary works. Take the example such as the heroes or villains, is often indicating that there is the same social act with those characters. Eastman (in Wellek, 2014, p. 28) argue that author, especially poet, thought that their job is to deliver the knowledge. Whereas, the main purpose of the poet, is to make us see about what is going on

in front of us an, and imagining that conceptually and real something that we already know about.

3. Sociology of Literary Works.

The third is sociology of literary works that discuss about the literary works and the society problems. The author is influencing and influenced the society as art is not only imitating life but also construct it.

The common approach to understand the relationship between literature and society is to study a literature as a social document and reflection of social reality as this is the oldest systematic approach (Wellek, & Warren, 2014, p. 110). For instance, we know the situation and condition of England in Victorian Era by reading Charles Dickens's novel.

Furthermore, Ratna (in Al Ma'ruf, & Nugrahani, 2017, p. 136) argue that analysis model that can be conducted in this approach is includes three form: first one is analyzing the social issues that contained in literary works, then relate it with the reality; second is same as before but finding the relationship between the elements; third is analyzing the literature in order to gain many information which conducted in certain discipline.

Watt (in Al Ma'Ruf, & Nugrahani, 2017, p. 135) also dividing the study of sociology of literature in three conceptual approaches, those are:

1. Social Context of the Author

The first one is about the social position of the writer and the relationship to the reader society, including the social factors that personally influencing the author to create their works. The main things that should study is:

- a. How the author got their livelihood
- b. Professionalism in authorship
- c. Target community

2. Literature as a Reflection of Society, and

The second is about how far the literature is considered as a reflection of society condition.

3. Social Function of Literature.

The third is how far the literary value related to social value, and how far literature can entertain and also educate the community for the reader. Damono (1978, p. 4) argue that there are three things which must be considered:

- a. Romantics extreme view
- b. Other sees literature only as entertainment
- c. Literature should educate in amusing way

Dwi Susanto (2016, p. 102) also give the approach to understand the relationship between literature and social reality. The approach is divided into divided things: see the literature as a social life document and culture, for instance, in this approach is about study of imagery or certain reflection, this study related to motive and theme; next approach is the production and distribution of literature, this approach including the study about the author and sociological and cultural background, relationship between the writer and the reader, literature marketing, and the production of literary works. For example, is the study about the acceptance of society to the literary works or the author; the

last approach is about study of social and cultural influence in the process of creating literary work.

Meanwhile, Hippolyte Taine (in Susanto, 2016, p. 101) attempt to put literature as part of a study which is equivalent to nature science. He see a literature as a certain reflection from many facts, not only a specific feeling expression. For him, novel has a big role in industry world. Literature can used as a source of information and documentation. Literature as a document is a supplementary document since literature has position as a monument. Later, he developed three concepts to see the literature and society and those are: race, moment, and environment. Race is considered has natural characteristic. Moment is a social situation in a certain period, and environment is including climate, natural conditions, and social.

B. Max Weber's Social Action

Max Weber (1978, p. 22) states that social action is consist of both failures to act and passive acceptance, that can be aligned to the past, present, or expected future behavior of others. An action from an individual may come from revenge for a past attack, defence against present, or measures of defence against future aggression.

Max Weber (in Raho, 2021, p. 39) consider sociology as a knowledge that attempt to understand about social action. According to Max Weber (1978 24), there are four kinds of social action, those are:

1. Instrumentally Rational (Zweckrational)

According to Max Weber (1978, p. 24), this action is come from expectations for the object behaviors in the environment and other person. The word “expectation” can also be interpreted as “condition” or “tools” to achieve the actor’s goal that is already rationally considered and calculated. The actor may also use another rational consideration of alternative instrument to the end just like secondary consequences (Weber, p. 26)

Furthermore, Raho (2021, p. 39) explain in brief that this rationality is an action aimed to achieve the goals that rationally is already taken into account by the actor. In this kind of action, the actor is already defined what they want to reach the goals through their actions and what instrument or means to attain the objective. For example, in bureaucratic organization, people are treated as the instrument or part of bureaucracy not as a person who has a feeling, will, or longing.

2. Value-rational orientation (Wetrational)

Max Weber (1978, p. 24-25) explain that this action is come from a conscious belief in the value such as religious, aesthetic, ethical, or other kind of value. He also elaborates about example of a pure value-rational orientation would be the actions of an individual who act to put into practice their convictions of what seems to them to be requires by duty, honor, a religious call, personal loyalty, or another value they believe in.

Furthermore, Raho (2021, p. 40) explain about value-oriented action from Max Weber is a behavior is based on values consideration. For example, this kind of action is like a moslem man pray in the middle of the day in Friday, a Christian

pray in Sunday, singing a hymn, meditate, praying and many more. People do this due to the conscious belief on certain values they profess.

3. Traditional Habitual Orientation

Traditional action is come from ingrained habituation (Weber, 1978, p. 25). Raho (2021, p. 40-41) explain in brief that this kind of action is categorized as non-rational since the actor do it without doing too much consideration as the reason an individual do it is because of the tradition or habituation. For example, a person may not brave enough to open a garden in swamp due to the belief that one will get a fever or even death as a result of the spirit's anger that live around that water springs.

In addition, Weber (1978, p. 22) states that religious action is not considered as "social" if it is only a matter of contemplation or an individu is praying alone.

4. Affectual Orientation

Max Weber (1978, p. 25) explain that this action comes from actor's emotional states and certain affects. Furthermore, Raho (2021, p. 41) explained more about this action and categorized this as non-rational action since it is dominated by feelings without doing too much rational consideration. For example, the reason why an individual help a victim of natural disaster is because of a pity. In this kind of action, the actor is not calculated the benefit and the loss in economics of their action.

Thus, the type of rational action is divided into four type of social action which are: instrumental-rational action, value orientation rationality, traditional

habitual orientation, and affectual orientation. Those are the ideal type that used by social scientist to understand the important characteristic in a phenomenon. In short, those ideal type is a main character from a phenomenon.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

The following chapter elaborate the way the researcher research the novel and explain about the research design, the source of data, how the data collected and how the researcher analyze the literary work.

A. Research Design

This study is a literary criticism because the analysis object is a literary work since it is considered as a tool for analyze, interpret, identify, and classify the data in literary work. This research will apply sociology of literature to analyze the social action in literary work.

B. Data Source

The data source of this research is a novel entitled Assassin's Creed: Black Flag by Oliver Bowden published in 2013 by Penguin and consist of 348 pages in total and 73 chapters. The researcher will take the data which shows the four types of social action in Edward Kenway's character.

C. Data Collection

The researcher uses several steps for the data collection. The first one is reading and understanding the story of the novel Assassin'S Creed: Black Flag. The second, the researcher will mark the data which related to the theory used and the form of data is in quotation. Third, the researcher will classify the data

according to the character's life which caused the class consciousness and class struggle

D. Data Analysis

After the researcher done with collecting the data, the researcher will continue to analyze and classify the data. In this research, the data are analyzed using sociology of literature. The first one is finding the types of social action in Edward Kenway's character. Second, analyzing how Edward Kenway achieve his goals based on the social action he takes. Third is make a conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The following chapter is explaining the analysis related to the problem of the research and those are the forms of social action performed by Edward Kenway's in *Assassin's Creed Black Flag* and the second is how he achieves his goals based on his social action.

A. Edward Kenway's forms of social action

There are four forms of social action that motivated an individual to do something. Those are: instrumental rational action, value rational action, affectual action, and traditional action.

1. Instrumental Rational Action

Instrumental rational action is an action that based of rational consideration and full awareness to what they are doing depend on what tools they are using, the most effective and efficient way to reach their goals. This action is motivated them to do anything that can make them reach their own purpose. It is oriented to the absolute objective since people take an action for a certain goal.

The first instrumental rational action in *Assassin's Creed Black Flag* novel is appearing in Edward Kenway's conscious action where he is in fight with Tom Cobleigh, Seth Cobleigh, and Julian in order to protect a drunk girl. He knows he cannot win in this fight against three people. Therefore, he waited for the lone rider to come and give him a hand. It can be seen in the following quotation.

But I had another idea. That lone rider I could see in the distance. If I could just hold off the Cobleighs until he arrived, the odds were likely to shift back in my favour. After all, if

he was of good character, the lone rider was bound to stop and help me out. (Bowden, 2013: 11)

The narration above explain that Edward Kenway instrumental action is buying some time and waiting for the lone rider to come and help him in the unfairly fight. Moreover, there is Julian that that looks strong enough compared to two others of them. Edward Kenway's action is categorized as Instrumental Rational Action since has a purpose which is to win the fight by using the lone rider as the instrument.

The second instrumental rational action is when Edward Kenway wants to get to know to Caroline Scott, his crush.

So anyway, I made it my business to find out where Caroline would be one sunny afternoon. How? Well, that was a case of calling in a favour, you could say. You remember Rose, the maidservant I helped save from a fate worse than death? I reminded her of that fact one day when I followed her from Hawkins Lane to the market and as she made her way through the stalls, deftly avoiding the shouts of the stall-holders with a basket in the crook of her arm, made my introductions. (Bowden, 2013: 20-21)

The quotations above show the instrumental action Edward Kenway takes by asking Rose, the drunk girl he saved from Cobleighs and Julian, in order to know the location where Caroline will be in her leisure time. He later gets the information of her, in which it is in the Bristol docks on a Tuesday afternoon with Matthew Hague and Wilson, Hague's manservant. The action that Edward Kenway take is classified as Instrumental Rational Action since it has purpose to be close to the woman of his dream.

The third instrumental action by Edward Kenway described when he gets the job offer as a privateer by Dyland Wallace in Auld Shillelagh, a bar where Edward Kenway used to drink in it. Later, he talks about it to Caroline in order to get a decent life.

I had suggested it to Caroline, of course. Me becoming a privateer. While she hadn't said no—she was still my wife, after all—she hadn't said yes, and in her eyes was the doubt and worry. (Bowden, 2013: 44)

The quotation above shows that Edward Kenway trying to discuss to his wife about an offer to be a privateer from Dyland Wallace and he considers it as he sees it as an opportunity to make a decent life and worthy enough to be a husband of Caroline. He discusses this with Caroline to change his life from a mere sheep-farmer to a privateer. Edward Kenway's action is classified as Instrumental Rational Action because he aims to get a better life for his family with all rational considerations.

The fourth form of instrumental action in Edward Kenway is when the news of a treaty between the English, the Spanish, and Portuguese where the privateer can pirate the ship outside their country is over.

He Looked at me. All that black hair and beard lent his eyes an extra penetrating shine. "You will be a pirate, Edward, a wanted man. Are you sure you want that?" To tell you the truth, I wasn't, but what choice did I have? I couldn't go back to Bristol. I didn't dare go back without a pot of money and the only way of making money was to become a pirate (Bowden, 2013: 102)

According to the quotation above, it shows that after the news of treaty reaches them, the privateer gets no choice since they are no longer able to legally pirate a ship as much as they can. Edward Kenway is also the privateer and this left him no option but to be a real pirate to become rich. Although this is the way of life which Edward Kenway avoid of, he should get into it as his goals is to become rich and can bring a lot of money once he returns to land. Therefore, to this rational consideration, Edward Kenway's action for become a pirate is categorized as Instrumental Rational Action.

The fifth instrumental action by Edward Kenway reflected when he was stranded on the Island of Cape Buena Vista after his ship was sunk. He met a survivor that killed his captain. It can be seen in the quotation below:

Governor Torres, of Havana, eh? I thought.

“Reward you handsomely,” eh?

A plan had begun to form.

I buried Señor Duncan Walpole. I owed him that much at least. He went out of this world the way he'd arrived—naked—because I needed his clothes in order to begin my deception and, though I do say so myself, I looked good in his robes. They were a perfect fit and I looked the part. (Bowden, 2013: 115)

After reading the letter from Governor Torres of Havana, which it is talk about the offer of Duncan Walpole and also the reward, Edward Kenway decides to steal his identity to claim Walpole's reward. The purpose of Edward Kenway's action is to make a reward, which is belongs to another person, to be his.

The sixth instrumental action described when Edward Kenway's stolen goods confiscated in a fortress after a fight in a bar. Then, he is trying to get his stuff.

Thank God, then, for prostitutes. Not because I was feeling randy but because I'd seen a way to get inside—inside the fortress, I mean. Those ladies of the night, who sat on a fortune, well, they had good reason to be on the other side of those walls, so who better to get us in? (Bowden, 2013: 125)

Based on quotation above, Edward Kenway plans to use the prostitutes to distract the guard therefore he can get inside of the fortress, where they keep Edward's stuff, and get his goods, which is a requirement to claim Walpole's reward, back. Edward Kenway's action in this case is count as instrumental rational actions which lead him to the purpose he made.

The seventh instrumental action of Edward Kenway reflected at the time he knows about the Observatory after meet Governor Torres of Havana. He later tries to save Roberts, one who know the location of the treasure, from his captivity. It can be seen in the quotation below:

I'd like to say it was a noble desire to free The Sage, but there was a bit more to it than that. After all, he could help find this Observatory, this device to follow people around. What would a thing like that be worth? Sell it to the right person and I would be rich, the richest pirate in the West Indies. I could return to Caroline a rich man. So perhaps it was merely greed that made me decide to rescue him. Looking back, probably a mixture of the two. (Bowden, 2013: 152)

Observatory is a treasure which Edward Kenway looking for in order to be rich and Roberts, one that called as 'The Sage' in the quotation above, is literally a living treasure map that can help him to find it but he is in the captivity of Templars. Therefore, Edward tries to save him and make the treasure to be his. Edward Kenway's action to rescue Roberts is categorized as Instrumental Rational Action because his purpose is to become wealthy and Robert can help him.

The eight instrumental rational action is when Edward Kenway attacks the fort of Porto Guarico. He meets Torres again and press him to speak the location of Roberts. Torres says that Roberts is in Kingston with a slaver in the name of Laurens Prins. Edward later asked Torres to buy Roberts.

Instead we wanted to use Torres to buy the man: Torres would meet Prins, give him half the gold and offer the other half in return for the deliverance of The Sage; Adewalé and I would swoop in, take The Sage, whisk him off, then prise out of him the location of The Observatory. Then we would be rich. (Bowden, 2013: 200)

From the quotation above, Edward Kenway plans to use Torres to buy Roberts from Laurens Prins. After that, Edward will kidnap him and force him to tell where the Observatory and he will be rich. This action is classified as

Instrumental Rational Action since Edward has a purpose to do this that can lead to his goal and use Torres as the instrument to carry out the plan.

The ninth instrumental action of Edward Kenway described when he finally meets Roberts in Principé. He tells Roberts that Roberts is the Templar's target and wherever he goes, the Templar will always find it. After that, Edward tells him the reason he come to Roberts.

He spoke. "Our Captain Howell was killed today in a Portuguese ambush. Headstrong fool. I warned him not to come ashore."

It was to the recently deceased captain that Bartholomew Roberts's thoughts went now. Evidently deciding I was not a threat, he holstered his pistol.

And, of course, the attack. I thought I knew who was behind it.

"It was orchestrated by the Templars," I told him. "The same sort who took you to Havana." (Bowden, 2013: 250)

"I'm looking for The Observatory," I told him. "Folks say you're the only man that can find it."

"Folks are correct." (Bowden, 2013: 251)

The quotation above reflected the conversation of Edward Kenway that tells Roberts about his purpose. Before he tells him the reason he come to the location of Roberts in Principé, he told him about that the dead of Captain Howell is arranged by the Templars. The action which Edward Kenway take to tell Roberts that the incidents that happened to him is a rational action in order to gain his trust and make him feels like the Templar is the common enemy for both of them therefore Edward Kenway can find the observatory for his own benefit to become rich and return to his home.

The last instrumental rational action that Edward Kenway take is reflected at the time he gets an offer after he capture Matthew Hague as a hostage. The offer is come from Robert Walpole that giving it in order to freed Matthew Hague. It can be seen in the quotation below:

And Walpole had offered much more besides. Property. The chance to make something of myself, with business contacts in London. When I'd finally climbed down from the rigging, the soldiers had put down their muskets and the crew of the Jackdaw relaxed; when Matthew Hague had been released and run to his father and offered me tearful apologies, Walpole took my arm and led me away, speaking of who I would be introduced to in London: the Stephenson-Oakley family, a lawyer, an assistant by the name of Birch to help me in my new business dealings. (Bowden, 2013: 348)

Edward Kenway has one main goal for sailing in the sea and it is to become wealthy after he return to his hometown. However, Edward sure is already a rich man at the time he went to his hometown yet his name is already tainted for what he has done in the past. Robert Walpole offers him to clean his name, property, and also some contact that can support his business as long as he is ready to free his captive and give him a mercy. In a rational consideration, Edward understands that it is worth it enough to take the offer. Therefore, the action of Edward Kenway is classified as instrumental rational action for he choose the offer over his prisoner.

2. Value Rational Action

Value Rational Action is the action based on the moral value which applied and believed by an individu. Every individu has their own moral value which inspired them to take the action. The simple example of this kind of action is when one help those who are in trouble, being honest instead of lying, not cheat in exams, and many more. It can also base on religious value by obeying religious orders.

Moral value is the first value action that reflected in this novel. It happens when Edward Kenway drink in Auld Shillelagh and found a girl who force to drink by Tom Cobleigh, Seth Cobleigh, and Julian. The girl later gets drunk and

those three men are picking up the girls. Edward stands from his chair in order to defend the girls by invite them to fight.

“Well”—I smiled—“loose morals I might have, Tom Cobleigh, but I don’t need to pour ale down a girl’s throat before taking her to bed, and I certainly don’t need two others to help me at the task.” (Bowden, 2013: 10)

According to the quotation above, Edward has a moral value in society by trying to protect the drunk girl from rapists who forcing her to drink ale to weaken her physique. He challenges three people by himself even though he knows he cannot win. He also let himself battered to defend the girl just so the drunk girl is safe. This scene represent how Edward not let one who weak to be treated arbitrarily.

The second value rational action is come when Edward Kenway asks a boy name Albert to give a flower to Caroline Scott in the name of Edward Kenway. However, instead of giving the flower, Albert is pickpocketing her and get caught by Wilson, Mathew Hague’s minder, and hit him to the stomach. Edward tries to protect him at this time.

But then Wilson, holding him by the scruff of the neck with one hand, drove his fist into Albert’s stomach and that was it for me. That same sense of injustice I felt at the tavern was reignited and in a second I was shoving through the crowd to Albert’s aid. (Bowden, 2013: 25)

Based on the quotation above, it shows how Edward Kenway trying to protect the weak, in this case is Albert. Although the plans to impress Caroline did not go well and Albert mess up the plan, but still Edward is saving him from Wilson after Albert is getting hit in the stomach. Edward later picks a fight to Wilson in order to defend Albert. The action which Edward took were count as moral action as he cannot hold himself after see the injustice in front of him.

The next moral value of Edward Kenway is described when his captain cannot meet the target and for two months get nothing even a half of penny. The captain then initiates a piracy in order to get an income due to the frustration.

But no, I hadn't joined up to be a pirate. The money I earned would be earned legally. Please cease your sniggering. I know how quaint I sound now, but back then, I still had fervour in my belly and dreams in my head. So when the captain made his offer, saying he knew not all on board would want a part of any badness, and that anybody not wanting a part should say now, or forever hold their peace, so that he could organize passage off the ship, I went to step forward. (Bowden, 2013: 77)

Based on the quotation above, it can be seen that Edward Kenway is hesitating to do the pirating. He becomes a privateer is to get a money and then return to his homeland, not a fugitive. He feels like become a pirate is not a right way to earn money. Therefore, he is about to step forward just to show that he disagrees with his captain.

The next action that based on moral value by Edward Kenway was assigned by Captain Dolzell to look after Captain Benjaim Pritchard who was just interrogated and tortured to gain the information about the precious goods in his ship.

*He ignored my sarcasm. "What would you be up to, exactly?"
"I'm fetching water to put on this man's wounds."
"Captain didn't say nothing about tending to the prisoner's wounds."
"He's in pain, man, can't you see?" (Bowden, 2013: 86)*

The quotation above shows how Edward Kenway cares to each other even though it is in the opponent side. Edward hears the scream of agony when Captain Dolzell is torturing Captain Benjamin Pritchard while interrogating him. When Edward enter the cabin where Captain Benjamin Pritchard is, and found out what happen to his finger, Edward even takes care the injury of Captain Benjamin

Pritchard, who is not his captain, by trying to wash the wound with water to heal it. The action which Edward Kenway take is represent his moral value.

3. Affectual Action

Affectual action is an action which come from the human emotion. It is influence people to do something under their inner emotion. The characteristic is spontaneous since the individu will express what they feel in sudden. This kind of action is classified as irrational for people doing an action is carried out by their own feeling not at their full consciousness.

The first affectual action that reflected in Edward Kenway's character is when Caroline Scott tells him about her arrangement marriage with Matthew Hague. She says that she is about to be proposed by Matthew Hague by tomorrow morning. The following data shows the Edward Kenway's affectual action:

I was determined not to lose her. Because of my love for her, because I could think of nothing but her, because when we were together I savoured every moment; every word, every gesture that Caroline made was like nectar to me, everything about her, every curve and contour, her scent, her laugh, her refined manners, her intelligence.

All of this ran through my mind as I dropped to one knee and took her hand, because what she was telling me, perhaps it wasn't an invitation but a farewell, and if it was, well at least my humiliation would not be known far and wide, confined to the birds in the trees and the cows that stood in the fields watching us with sleepy eyes and chewing ruminatively.

"Caroline, will you marry me?" I said. (Bowden, 2013: 37)

Based on the quotation above, the emotional action which Edward Kenway took after heard about Matthew Hague's plan to Caroline Scott tomorrow morning is dominated by the fear of losing her. Edward Kenway and Caroline Scott secretly has a relationship since the marriage of Caroline Scottt is arranged by her father. Knowing the news that their relationship is about to over because Caroline's fiancé will propose her, therefore, he kneels down and hold Caroline's

hand to propose her first before Matthew Hague since he does not want to lose her.

The next affectual action by Edward Kenway is happen after marrying Caroline Scott. Caroline Scott is a wealthy girl before she became Edward's wife. Those two are came from different social classes, Caroline from middle class and Edward from lower class as a sheep-farmer.

I began visiting the inns once more, but I was not the same man as before, not as I'd been in the days when I was a single man, the cheerful, boisterous drunk, the jester. Sitting there, I had the weight of the world on my shoulders, and I sat with my back to the room, hunched, brooding over my ale, feeling as though they were all talking about me, like they were all saying, "There's Edward Kenway, who can't provide for his wife." (Bowden, 2013: 44)

The quotation above shows that Edward Kenway is sad due to overthinking about what people saying to him as a husband who cannot provide her wife. Edward Kenway is much poorer than Caroline Scott yet he still desperate to marry Caroline who comes from differen classes and bring her to her new home. As a result of his sadness, he visits the inns and get himself an alcohol due to his grief for he feels like a failure man for his woman.

The third affectual action is also dominated by the feeling of sadness in Edward Kenway's character. It is happened after he got a mail by his mother very far from where he is now. His mother is in Bristol while Edward is in Nassau. It can be seen in the quotation below:

Yes, I've since worked out I drank to drown my discontent, but that's the thing with drinking, you often don't know why at the time. You don't realize that the drinking is a symptom, not a cure. So I sat and watched as Nassau fell to rack and ruin, and being so drunk, I forgot to feel disgusted about it. Instead I spent day after day at the same table of The Old Avery, either staring at my filched picture of The Observatory or attempting to etch out a letter to Mother or to Caroline. Thinking of Father. Wondering if the fire at the farmhouse had hastened his death. Wondering if I was to blame for that too and knowing the answer was the reason why my letters to Mother ended up crumpled bits of paper on the floor of the terrace. (Bowden, 2013: 213)

After receive the mail from his mother about the death of his father, he started to wondering if it was his fault or no ever since he left to sail as a privateer but ended up as a pirate. It is also mentioned that his mother knows about his reputation in the sea. Not only that, this was happen after he failed to caught Roberts as he succeeded to run away from Edward. Later, he let himself get drunk over and over due to his sadness because of dissatisfaction for cannot get his target and also blaming himself for what happened in his home. The data above is an affective action because Edward vent his emotions by drink the alcohol

The fourth form of affectual action of Edward Kenway which dominated by a feeling of rejoice reflected at the time he was with Charles Vane in the middle of the sea. It is happen when they are betrayed by Calico Jack Rackham, Charles Vane's quartermaster, and the whole Jackdaw, Edward Kenway's ship, is taken over by him. Later, Edward Kenway and Charles Vane are in the wrecked ship.

How we didn't kill each other during that time, I'll never know, but, by God, we were glad to see land. We hooted with pleasure, clasped each other, jumped up and down. We launched a yawl from the stricken Ranger, and as night fell we rowed ashore, then collapsed on the beach, exhausted but ecstatic that after a month drifting at sea we'd finally found land. (Bowden, 2013: 233-234)

From the quotation above, it shows that they are in the wrecked ship for around a month, Edward Kenway and Charles Vane are floating in the ocean and they are surviving because Calico Jack Rackham left the food stock for them. From the narration above, being in the middle of the sea is driving them crazy but they manage to remain alive. Once they see there is a land in their eyes, they are so happy that both of Edward Kenway and Charles Vane even celebrate it by

hugging each other and jump up and down. The action which Edward Kenway take in the data above is classified as affectual since it is driven by the feel of happiness, specifically rejoice, because in the end, they can see the land after a long time in the blue with a wrecked ship.

Another form of affectual action explains the feeling of anger in Edward Kenway after found an island and Charles Vane went insane as he keeps stealing Edward's sea catch. Later, Edward sick of Charles Vane's behavior.

When I had him down I pummelled him, then I caught myself and stopped. I stood, breathing heavily, with blood dripping from my fists. Below me on the ground, Charles Vane. This unkempt, hermit-looking man—and, of course, I stank myself, but I wasn't as bad as him. I could smell the shit I saw dried on his thighs as he half-rolled on the ground and spat out a tooth on a thin string of saliva, chuckling to himself. Chuckling to himself like a madman. (Bowden, 2013: 236-237)

The quotation above reflected the anger of Edward Kenway for he already sick of Charles Vane who went insane as he is not able to cooperate with Edward and, instead, keep stealing what Edward catch. Edward decided to solve the problem with his fist to Charles Vane and then left him once he saw a fisherman's boat. The data described what Edward Kenway feels toward Charles Vane who is already mad by beat him and abandon him.

The sixth affectual action by Edward Kenway is to Anne Bonnie, a beautiful pirate. Edward Kenway slowly develops a feeling toward her although he already had a wife waiting for her.

Just then we heard a cry from afar, a ship sailing into the cove. We looked at one another, both of us knowing what the arrival of the ship meant—a new life for me, a new life for her. I loved her in my own way, and I think she loved me, but the time had come to part, and we did it with a kiss. (Bowden, 2013: 322)

The quotation above described what Edward feels toward Anne Bonnie in which he said that he loved Anne after a long time they are being together in the

same ship. Edward also did the farewell kiss to Anne at the time he is about to go home. The affectual action which Edward Kenway takes is dominated by the affection to Anne Bonnie.

The last affectual actions in which Edward Kenway is happen at the time he visits his mother in her workplace. It can be seen in the quotation below:

I left, and when, on the journey back to my boarding-house in Bristol, I realized my cheeks were wet, I allowed myself to cry, grateful for one thing at least. Grateful that there was nobody around to see my tears or hear my wails of grief. (Bowden, 2013: 328)

After many years in the sea, a son would expect of a joyce in their mother face once they return home. However, instead of getting a warm hug, Edward get a rejection from his own mother and even no longer considered as her child due to his past crimes in the sea as a pirate. Later, Edward cries over what happen to him. Edward Kenway's action for crying is classified as affectual action which carried out under the feelings of sadness

4. Traditional Action

Traditional action is the action which an individual take due to the custom, tradition, culture, and norms that prevailing in society. This form of action is irrational because a person not rationally think when they are doing something since they just follow what is inherited from time immemorial.

The first traditional action of Edward Kenway is when he fights against Blaney. The reason of their duel is to the tradition that said if one has a trouble to others, they should solve it with duel. It is reflected in the following quotation:

So let's give it to them. I brought my own fists up and what I thought about was how Blaney had been a huge pain in the arse from the moment I had set foot on board. Nobody else. Just him. This thick-as-pigshit cretin. All my time on ship I'd spent dodging Blaney and wondering why he hated me because I wasn't snot-nosed and arrogant then, not like

I'd been back home. Life on board had tamed that side of me. I dare say I'd grown up a bit. What I'm saying is, he had no real reason to hate me. (Bowden, 2013: 95)

Since the first day of become a privateer, Edward got one who hate him because of misunderstanding and his name is Blaney. Edward always ignored Blaney for what he did to him. However, there is the times when Blaney crossed the line and it is when he betrayed the ship. Edward later duel with Blaney to solve the problem like the tradition of the sailor said. The action in which Edward takes is traditional since it comes from the habit of the sailor not from his rational consideration.

The second traditional action of Edward Kenway is when he takes a vote to his crew about taking a ship. It is reflected in the following quotation:

"Gentlemen! As is custom among our kind, we do not plunge headlong into folly on the orders of a single madman, but act according to our own collective madness!"
They roared with laughter.
"The object of our attention is a square-rigged galleon, and we want her for the advantage she'll bring Nassau. So I'll put it to the vote . . . All those in favour of storming this cove and taking the ship, stomp and shout Aye!" (Bowden, 2013: 173)

The quotation above described the tradition of pirate that they will take a vote before taking an action like a democracy system. At this moment, Edward Kenway is about to take a galleon for Nassau port as a defense. Before he takes that big ship, he asks for the voice of his own crew whether they agree or disagree about this. It is clearly obvious that what Edward Kenway do is classified as a traditional action.

B. The Ways Edward Kenway Achieves his Main Goals based on his Social Action

In Max Weber's social action, it is states that instrumental-rational action is an action that comes from expectation to the behavior of objects in the environment, and of other human beings (Weber, p. 24). The word expectation itself can be referred as "conditions" or "means" for the attainment of the actor's own rationally pursued and calculated end.

Edward Kenway has two goals in his life. The first one is to get Caroline Scott, his crush, as his wife and the second is to become rich so he can be worthy enough to provide his wife. Therefore, he has several ways to fulfill the purpose of his life.

1. Getting Married to Caroline

In his young age, as previously mentioned, is to make Caroline Scott as his wife. He is not a man with a goal before met Caroline Scott at the time he was trying to save Rose, who get drunk after forced to drink a lot by Seth Cobleigh, Tom Cobleigh and Julian, and when Edward overwhelmed fight against those three, Edward Kenway knew Caroline Scott that he thought it was the lone rider who is going to save him. After this moment, Edward thinks about Caroline Scott which is a sign that Edward has feeling toward her. It is described in the following quotation:

That night I sat beneath the thatch of our cottage, gazing out over the pastures that rolled away from the farm as the sun went down. Usually my thoughts would be of escaping my future.

That night I thought of Caroline. Caroline Scott of Hawkins Lane. (Bowden, 2013: 14-15)

Since that day, Edward tries to get the attention of Carroline Scott and even for impress her. The first thing he do is taking the instrumental action which is asking Rose to give the information of the location where Caroline Scott is in

her leisure time and the second is using Albert to give the flower in the name of him. However, it ended up he is getting beaten up again after the last incident by Tom and Seth Cobleigh with Julian but at this moment is by Wilson after trying to defend Albert, who instead of give the flower, he pickpocketing her.

Nevertheless, for all bad things happened to Edward, the intent of impressing her is success. Later Caroline visits Edward and she knocks his window to tell him that she is there. After that, they are having a conversation and Caroline express how she impressed about what Edward did to Albert. It can be seen in the following quotation:

“Your actions the other day,” she said. “You put yourself in great danger in order to protect that young thief.”

(Yes, yes, I know what you’re thinking. Yes, I did feel a little guilt at that.)

(But not too much guilt.)

“There is nothing I hate so much as a bully, Miss Scott,” I said. Which did at least have the benefit of being true.

“So I thought. This is twice now I have been most impressed by the gallantry of your actions.” (Bowden, 2013: 34)

After that event, Edward Kenway and Caroline Scott is secretly in relationship as both of them are dating. However, their relationship does not last long for they only go together for a month until Caroline Scott announce that Matthew Hague is about to propose her. Edward Kenway kneels down and hold her hand and propose her due to the fear of losing her and this action is carried out by the feeling.

Affectual action is an action that is comes from actor’s emotion (Weber, p. 25). In this case, Edward in an emotional state where he is afraid that he will lose Caroline over her fiancé. Therefore, he proposes her first. However, in the process of marrying Caroline, Edward used his instrumental-rational action such as for

gather the information where Caroline is when she is in her leisure time and also when he use Albert to gave Caroline Scott a flower in the name of Edward Kenway.

2. Become Rich

Unlike the first goal, this goal is achieved by Edward Kenway with three ways and those are becoming a privateer and pirate, hunting Observatory, and accepting an offer.

a. Becoming a Privateer and Pirate

The problem is getting bigger after Edward Kenway is marrying Caroline Scott. Gossip is spreading everywhere that Edward Kenway, a sheep-farmer, cannot provide his wife. Edward later gets another purpose of his life which is to become rich. He takes an instrumental action at this point as he discusses to his new wife that he will become a privateer, a job that offered by Dyland Wallace. Caroline rejected the idea but Edward still insists to make it come true for the sake of both of them.

He Looked at me. All that black hair and beard lent his eyes an extra penetrating shine. "You will be a pirate, Edward, a wanted man. Are you sure you want that?" To tell you the truth, I wasn't, but what choice did I have? I couldn't go back to Bristol. I didn't dare go back without a pot of money and the only way of making money was to become a pirate (Bowden, 2013: 102)

The time to be a privateer does not last long for the treaty that prohibit privateer to pirate the ships other of their country they serve as much as they want is over. He gets no choices and he takes an instrument action for he rationally thinks become a pirate because he should get an income to take home as it is his reason and purpose why Edward Kenway in the sea.

b. Hunting Observatory

He met Duncan Walpole, an assassin who is about to betray his order, after his ship sunk and his captain is murdered by Duncan. After killing him, he read a letter by a governor of Havana, Torres, that Duncan will be rewarded for what Duncan offers. Know the opportunity to get a money to become rich, Edward takes an instrument action again which is he stole the identity of Duncan Walpole and make the reward to be his.

Edward went to Havana shortly after to claim Duncan Walpole's reward. In short, he meets Torres, Julien Du Casse, Woodes Rogers, and El Tiburón. Then, Edward knows that he is with the member and grand master of Templar and there is a bigger reward rather than what Torres. It is Observatory, a treasure which Edward certain can make him be rich instantly, and one who know the location is Roberts, a prisoner of Templar.

In a rational consideration, Edward Kenway do understand that if he got the Observatory and sell it to someone, he can gain a wealth. Edward makes a plan to rescue Roberts in order to take him to the location of Observatory. However, the plan did not go well. When he arrived to the room where Roberts is prisoned, he did not even find him. As a result, he was caught by the guards and become captive in a ship to Seville. Luckily, Edward managed to escape and even get a new ship and crew for him which later he named it Jackdaw.

After losing Roberts on the first try, Edward uses a rough approach as he threatened Torres to tell him where the Roberts is after siege a fort. After knowing the Roberts is with a slaver named Laurens Prins, Edward forced Torres to buy

Roberts as a slave for them. However, the plan, again, did not go well as Prins realized he was being stalked.

Edward finally knows where Roberts is and it is in Principé. He sets sail to that place in order to get the Roberts. The plan did go well except Roberts know that Edward aiming for him too. Roberts put a pistol in Edward Kenway's head but Edward managed to gain his trust by revealing that the death of Roberts's captain is an arrangement of Templar. Later, they become an alliance to fulfil their own purpose.

In short, after Edward Kenway waits for two months, and even help him for some work, Roberts finally agree to come to the location of Observatory. It is a secret place that even Roberts killed his crews who accompanied him there right after they are arrived in front of a building where Observatory is stored. Turns out, Observatory is an ancient device which we can see what people doing in real time with the drop of blood of them. Observatory is basically a spy tool.

However, Roberts is not that nice to hand the Observatory to Edward Kenway. When Edward is about to touch the device, he got hit, fall to the ground and betrayed by Roberts. Roberts makes Observatory for himself and not let anyone take it. It can be seen in the following quotation:

"We'll be masters of the ocean with that," I said. Wanting to hold the skull, reaching out to take it from him, overcome with the desire to feel the weight of it in my palm. I felt a tremble as he came forward with it, his hand outstretched. And then, instead of giving it to me, he whipped it around and struck me in the face with it, knocking me across the floor of The Observatory, then over the precipice of the pit. (Bowden, 2013: 277)

After managed to get to the ground and reach the shore, while he got injured on the way, Edward found out that not only he betrayed by Roberts but also his crews abandoned him. He finally found the Observatory but not get the

treasure and instead he gets a treason due to his greed. Edward Kenway's crew is also had enough of him as captain who obsessed with the treasure for himself and sacrifice too much even they should experience an incident which is captured by Calico Jack Rackham at the time Edward Kenway insist to find the treasure. Later, he gives up on his dream about observatory and do the redemption after a lot of terrible things he has done for Observatory. It can be seen in the following quotation:

Now it was the time to start putting things right. It was time to tie up loose ends, to take care of business.

It was time to begin my revenge, to work for the Assassins and carry out their contracts: Rogers, Torres, Roberts. They all had to die (Bowden, 2013: 302)

The quotation above reflects on how Edward regret for always obey his greeds and ambition without think any further about the consequences. He endangers the creed of Assassin for sells the information of them to their enemy, The Templars, at the time he disguised himself as Duncan Walpole, and did not care about his crew as long as he can find the way to chase the observatory. Therefore, he takes the redemption by fulfill the Assassin contract to kill Rogers, Torres, and Roberts.

Long story short, after failed to get the Observatory due to give up about it and clear the mess he made in the past by killing the Templar and even the Grand Master, Laureano de Torres y Ayala, who is trying to reach the place where the Observatory stored, he set sails to the Bristol with his daughter. His daughter later tells him about what happen to mother in Bristol who is already passed away due to the smallpox.

c. Accept the Offer to Give Mercy for Matthew Hague

Edward Kenway finally returned to his hometown after many years in the sea. However, while the problem in the sea is already over but not in the land. The following quotation described the issue:

"I know what you mean. You mean you made a mess of things, then you left us to clear up your mess, and now you've got some finery about you, and a bit of money, you think you can come back and pay me off. You're no better than Hague and Scott and their cronies."
(Bowden, 2013: 326)

The quotation above reflected that what Edward has done in the past before he sailed as a privateer is not over yet. Not only that, by deciding to become a pirate, which also means a criminal, Edward added a new issue in his family name. He got his name even tainted as the news of Edward Kenway the pirate is spread over the Bristol in the letter that sent to Edward by his mother at the time he was in Nassau in four years ago.

Later, after knowing the fact that his father-in-law, Emmet Scott, abandoned his daughter and also means Edward Kenway's beloved wife to a smallpox and refused to give the remedy, Edward wants to do a mission of vengeance to those who give the order. Those are Matthew Hague, Emmet Scott, and the last one is Wilson.

After successfully taking care of Wilson and Emmet Scott, and about to kill Matthew Hague by burning him in his own ship, suddenly, there is a command that asked Edward and his crew to hold their fire. It is Robert Walpole, Duncan Walpole's cousin, who ask them to not shoot. Instead of arrest Edward, he offers something to him. If Edward accepts to give Matthew Hague a mercy, his name will be cleared, property, and some contact to support his business. At this point, Edward knows that it is worth to take the offer and start a new life as he

rationality considers it since his goals in the first place is to become a wealthy man.

My mercy would be handsomely rewarded, he assured me. In return he would see to it that I became the man I always wanted to be: a man of quality. (Bowden, 2013: 348)

The quotation above shows that Edward accepts the offer and in the end Edward become a nobleman by accepting the offering to give a mercy for Matthew Hague not from selling the observatory. Many years in the sea cost him a bad reputation but sure promise him a wealth and when he in his homeland, people are not accepting him even his own mother dumps him after a lot of terrible things he has done. His purpose for becoming rich is already reached for his family and his name is also cleaned up.

The second main goal is using reached using instrumental-rational action as Edward use alternative way to become rich for his family. Weber (1978, p. 26) states that an action can be instrumentally rational when the end all of the result are rationally taken into account and it is also involving rational consideration of alternative means that related to the secondary consequences. Edward plan in the first place is to be wealthy by work in the sea like privateer and pirate but ended up accepting a mercy.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The following chapter presents the conclusions of the analysis in the previous chapter. Furthermore, this chapter also provides the suggestion for the next researchers.

A. Conclusion

This research is applying sociological theory of social action by Max Weber in the main character of *Assassin's Creed Black Flag* (2013) namely Edward James Kenway as for the object of study. Maximillian Weber. In this theory, Max Weber divide the form of social action into four types in two groups: rational and irrational. It is called rational because it comes from rational consideration while irrational is not as it is from a habit or emotion. The first one consists of instrumental rational action, and value rational action, while the second consist of affectual action, and traditional action.

The form of social action in Edward Kenway's character itself is dominant in instrumental rational action. As for the detail, there are ten instrumental rational action of Edward Kenway, four value rational action which all of them are from moral value and happen when he was young, eight affectual actions, and only two traditional actions which can be found when Edward Kenway is already in the sea as a privateer and pirate.

As for the second problem of the study, Edward Kenway has two main goals, those are to marry Caroline and become rich for his family, in this novel.

The first purpose has only one way to achieved while the second has three ways: become a privateer and pirate, hunting Observatory, and accept the offer to give mercy on Matthew Hague. Those are attained by performing affectual action and instrumental-rational action. The affectual action is shown in the first goal when he is proposing her, while instrumental rational action is playing a big role for the second goals since it needs a lot of rational consideration for him when it comes to wealth as it is his main reason to wander in the sea although in the end, he chooses to take an offer that contains about property, contact, and vindication.

B. Suggestion

Since the affectual action, which the action that carried out by the emotion, is the second largest number in this research, researcher suggest to apply psychological approach for future research in the same object to analyze the main character. Another suggestion is analyzing the object by using ecranisation theory from Pamusuk Eneste.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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