

## **CHAPTER V**

## **CONCLUSION**

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

In this chapter, there are two points to be discussed, namely: summary and suggestion.

#### 5.1 Summary

Literary works have a relation to human life so it is useful for the readers to know about it. Even, through deeper analysis, the readers can get knowledge about human life of which the positive aspects can be applied to real life. As one of the literary genres, play is chosen for the object of her thesis because it is different from other fictions. It presents characters in dialogues, actions and appearance. By showing characters in dialogues, actions and appearance, human characteristics can be identified. Then, from analyzing the characters, the writer can learn about various human's characteristics.

The mental qualities of Captain Keeney are stubborn, arrogant, high prestige and getting angry easily. Captain Keeney is a stubborn person. After the ice around the ship is breaking up, all people on the ship

can go home but Keeney refuses because he wants to continue his voyage to get the ile. His wife and the crew of the ship do not agree to his opinion. They want to go home but Keeney does not care about them. Captain Keeney is an arrogant person. He says that all people will call him a good master if he comes home with full of ile. Therefore, he wants to continue his voyage to get the ile. For him, money is not the reason for getting many ile. Captain Keeney has also a high prestige. He does not like to be scorned by other people. He just wants to be respected and praised by other people. Therefore, he wants to get the ile although he must sacrifice his wife and the crew of the ship. Captain Keeney is also a person who gets angry easily.

The other characters see Captain Keeney as a person who does not care about his wife and the crew of the ship. He is thought as being afraid of losing his reputation as a good skipper, who does not give up easily in getting the ile.

O'Neill uses indirect presentation in presenting this play. The characters are shown in actions and they can be observed through what they think, what they say and what they do.

Someone's personality has a relation to the emotional tension. Therefore, in doing something, human characteristics can be influenced by emotional tension. In relation to the emotion, Keeney is a person who is influenced by operational tension. Because of his ambition to be the best skipper among other skippers, he wants to continue his voyage to get the ile. He wants to show to other people that he is the best skipper who always comes home with full of ile.

Mental quality is the typical way of thinking, feeling and acting. In a play there is an interaction among characters. Play uses words to create actions through the dialogues of characters. Someone's mental qualities can be identified from either his or her actions toward the other characters or the other characters' thoughts toward him or her. Actually the mental qualities which are obtained from either his or her actions or the other characters' thoughts are similar. It is more clearly to identify the other characters' thoughts because they give their opinions which are suitable with the actions he or she does toward them.

In this play, the other characters see that Captain Keeney is a stubborn person. His wife and the crew of the ship ask him to go home but he does not want to. He

wants to get the ile and he does not care about his wife and the crew of the ship. He is thought as being afraid of losing his reputation as a good skipper, who does not give up easily in getting the ile.

## 5.2 Suggestion

Since this study only covers the analysis of the central characters' mental qualities of the play "Ile", she suggests other students analyze the play from the view point of characters' relationship because it can give clearer explanation about the content of the play.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## BIBLIOGRAPHY



- Abrams, M.H. 1971. A Glossary of Literary Terms. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
- Annas, Pamela J. and Robert C. Rosen. 1990. Literature and Society: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, Drama, Non Fiction. Boston: Prentice Hall, Inc.
- Bain, Carl E., Jerome Beaty and J. Paul Hunter. 1977. The Norton Introduction to Literature. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc.
- Barnet, Sylvan, Morton Berman and William Burto. 1963. An Introduction to Literature. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, Ltd.
- Budiwirawan, Vincentius. 1992. The Study of Conflict in Eugene O'Neill's "Ile". Unpublished Thesis. Surabaya: FKIP.
- Burton, Dwight L. 1967. Literature Study in the High Schools. Florida: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
- Collow, James T. and Robert J. Rully. 1977. Guide to American Literature from Emily Dickinson. New York: Fitzhenry and Whiteside, Ltd.
- Fergusson, Francis. 1949. The Idea of A Theater. New York: Princeton University Press.
- Hubenka, Lloyd J. and Reloy Garcia. 1973. The Design of Drama. New York: Davis McKay Company. Inc.
- Kennedy, X.J. 1979. Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
- Leontiv, A.A. 1981. Psychology and the Language Learning Process. Oxford, New York: Pergamon Press, Ltd.
- Little, Graham. 1966. Approach to Literature: An Introduction to Critical Study of Content and Method in Writing. Marrickville, N.S.W.: Science Press.

- O'Neill, Eugene. 1955. The Plays of Eugene O'Neill: Ile. New York: Random House.
- Ferrine, Laurence. 1966. Story and Structure. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc.
- Rees, Leslie B.A. 1951. Modern Short Plays. Sydney: Angus and Robertson, Ltd.
- Roberts, Edgar V. and Henry E. Jacobs. 1989. Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing. USA: Prentice Hall, Inc.
- Scholes, Roberts, Carl H. Klaus and Michael Silverman. 1978. Elements of Literature: Essay, Fiction, Poetry, Drama, Film. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc.
- Webster. 1986. Webster's Third New International Dictionary. Massachussets, USA: Merriam-Webster, Inc.