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**LUCENTIO'S WAYS TO REALIZE HIS AMBITION TO MARRY
BIANCA IN THE TAMING OF THE SHREW**



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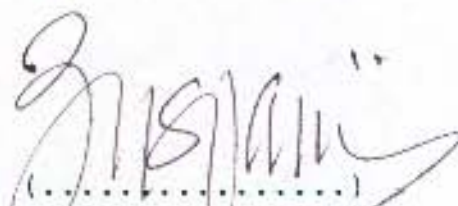
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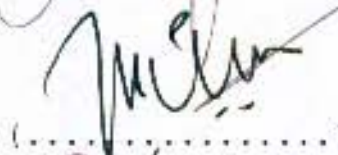
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DEDICATION

Sincerely and affectionately I dedicate this thesis to whom that I always convey my endless love

♥ My father **SUGIJONO** and my mother **DJUMINI**

No single earthly is comparable with your miracle love.

♥ My brothers **EDY PURWANTO** and **HERY SISWANTO**

Your lovely cares cheer up my life.

♥ My sister -in- law **NIKEN RETNO H.**

I hope that our sharing day will be meaningful.

♥ My Alma Mater



MOTTO:

Which of you would not cross the desert
and climb the mountain and sail the seas
To seek her to whom your spirit yearns?

KAHLIL GIBRAN

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SANTI IRAWATI

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale

Literature cannot be separated from life, since the object of creating a literary work is obtained from human daily life. A writer pours out his emotion, idea, and imagination through his work to express his experiences whether they are his own experiences or his indirect experiences. Literature is expressed through the medium of language. Hudson clarifies the statement above that:

Literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life, what they have experienced of it, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It is thus fundamentally an expression of life through the medium of language (1965:10).

Moreover, Edward Jones(1966:1)states that "literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination." It provides human problems thereupon it can teach us about life.

Generally, literature is divided into three kinds. It is embodied in poetry, drama and prose. Drama as one of literary forms closely involves human life as well. It depicts about human activities in their life, since it is the imitation of life. As Reaske (1966:5) remarks that "drama is a work of literature or a composition which delineates life and human activity by means of presenting

various actions of and dialogues between a group of character."

Drama is unique because of its difference from the other forms. Indeed, it is designed to be presented on the theatrical stage by the action and dialogue of the actors who represent the characters of the play in which those are the writer's thoughts. Further MH. Abram (1981:45) gives the definition that "drama is the literary form designed for the theater where actors take the roles of the characters, perform the indicated action, and utter the writer's dialogue."

Drama as the picture of human life concerns with human problems, such as ambition. Ambition is the part of life and it is a part of human life. Human life is always followed by ambitions in every aspect of life. He can do any way to fulfill his ambitions, whatever it is.

The above description also can be found in *The Taming of the Shrew*, a comedy play written by William Shakespeare. Ambition covers Lucentio's life, one of the characters in the play. He has ambition in love. He falls in love with Bianca at the first sight. He is so attracted by Bianca's beauty and personality and wants to make her to be his wife. He does some disguises and deceives Bianca's father to realize his ambition to marry Bianca. By disguises, he tries to get Bianca as his wife. The ways that are taken by Lucentio to realize his ambition are unusual. Therefore, that matter is interesting to discuss in this thesis because it may be done by anyone who is falling in love with a particular

person. He tries hard to make his love come true which will make him happy.

1.2 Problem to Discuss

The *Taming of the Shrew* presents two interesting love stories with intrigues that are applied to reach love that the characters want. First is the love story of Katherina and Petruchio. This plot tells us about Petruchio who wants to tame his wife, Katherina, in which she is known as the shrewish. He treats her badly and builds up the taming school special for Katherina. His attempts are successful at the end by the changing of Katherina's behavior.

Another love story is between Lucentio and Bianca. Bianca is Katherina's sister. "This is the subplot of the play, which is taken from the Italian comedy *I suppositi*, translated into English by George Gascoigne as *The Supposes*. It is based on a series of disguises (Ranald, 1964:31)." Lucentio falls in love with Bianca at the first time he sees her. He is so captivated by Bianca's beauty and personality. This leads him to possess Bianca. Her father, Baptista Minola, loves her extremely and makes Lucentio meet with difficulty to have her. On the other hand, he must face the other suitors who wish her to be their wife too. Therefore, he makes such a plan with his servant for the way to realize his ambition to marry her. They plan some disguises. First, he disguises as a teacher for Bianca. Then, his servant, Tranio, takes over his possession. Last, he hires a pedant to pretend to be

his father, Vicentio. Finally, he can realize his ambition to marry her. "Indeed, *The Taming of the Shrew* presents a variety of stage tricks: mistaken identity both with and without the aid of disguises; physical violence; love at first sight; lesson to be learned; and three different but distinctive marriages (Royster, 1963:8)."

1.3 The Scope of the Study

In order to avoid a misleading discussion, it is necessary to limit the scope of the study. The limitation of the discussion is on the plot of the play as this play is divided into two plots. Each plot tells us about its interesting love story. However, this thesis discusses about Lucentio and Bianca. Lucentio who falls in love with Bianca and has great desire to marry her decides to do some disguises as his way to fulfill his ambition. Therefore, this thesis stresses the discussions on the ways that are taken by Lucentio to realize his ambition to marry Bianca.

Giving explanation of Lucentio's reasons that make him fall in love at the first sight and have great desire to possess Bianca is important in order to give clear description and to be more interesting.

1.4 Hypothesis

Love is very important in somebody's life for everybody needs it. Love is something incredible. For the sake of love, one may willingly do everything to reach it

in order to get happy life. Love is one of human being's feelings that motivate him doing some actions. It also happens to Lucentio who is so enthralled by Bianca's beauty and personality. He takes such ways that are planned with his servant, Tranio, to gain Bianca as his wife.

Therefore, the hypothesis appears when it is necessary to prove that whether or not Lucentio tries to get Bianca as his wife by using unusual ways.

1.5 The Goals of the Study

This thesis is written and focused on that title because of some purposes. First, it gives a clear description about love affair that drives an ambition to reach it. Furthermore, it makes Lucentio do unusual way to realize it. Second, it applies the theories of literature given during the writer's study that are relevant with the topic. Third, to get Sarjana Sastra Degree from Faculty of Letters, Jember University. In addition, the writer gets some learning about human life through this thesis.

1.6 The Approach to Use

Every scientific discussion requires suitable approaches to get clear discussion and a detailed explanation in accordance with the problem. The psychological approach is appropriate to use for this thesis. Wilbur Scott states that

In general, the application of psychological knowledge to art can generate three kinds of illuminations. First, the new field provides a more precise language with which to discuss the creative process. A second application goes back--to the study of the lives of authors as a means of understanding their art. Third, psychology can be used to explain fictitious characters (1962:72).

However, the third one is the most suitable for this thesis. As it provides theory to analysis fictitious character. This means that the approach is used to analyze the action of the characters in the play.

The psychological approach is a means to study the mental situation of the character and on the analyses of the state of mind of the character that motivates his actions in the play.

By using this approach, this thesis gives a clear description on the psychological condition of Lucentio that drives him to do his action in the play. His passionate love influences his mind to do such ways to get her. It also shows that human being has many kinds of ambition and the way to reach it depends on some aspects.

1.7 The Method of Analysis

In writing this thesis, the discussion begins with something from particular points to general ones to take the conclusion. Based on the above statement, the method of analysis used in this thesis is inductive method. As Sutrisno Hadi (1984:42) says that inductive method is a way of drawing a conclusion of certain knowledge from particular case to a general one. In this case, first, it

begins with Lucentio's actions and then the writer draws the conclusion as the general opinion.

The data of this thesis are collected based on library research. This means that the data and information to support the analysis are collected from the play itself and some other books.

1.8 The Organization of Thesis

This thesis is divided into six chapters. The first chapter is the introduction. The biography of William Shakespeare and the synopsis of the play are presented in the second chapter. The third chapter is literary review. It deals with the meaning of the words relating to the title. The fourth chapter is the discussion of this thesis. It contains of Lucentio's reasons to marry Bianca and Lucentio's ways to realize his ambition to marry Bianca. All of the previous chapters lead to a conclusion in the fifth chapter.

CHAPTER II

THE AUTHOR'S BIOGRAPHY AND THE SYNOPSIS OF THE PLAY

2.1 The Writer's Biography

William Shakespeare was an English dramatist and poet. He was considered to be the greatest author in all the time since his era till this time. Shakespeare's plays are performed more frequent than the other playwrights throughout the world.

The date of Shakespeare's birth was not known exactly but it was written that he was Christianized in Holly Trinity Church, Startford-upon-Avon, Wickshire, on April 26, 1564. His father's name was John Shakespeare, a respected middle class trader. He was a Tanner and Glover in Startford, and had filled certain minor municipal offices. Shakespeare was brought up in a comfortable house in Henley Street along with his several brothers and sisters. However, from 1577 until his death, John Shakespeare had gotten in some financial troubles. He felt in bankrupt, so the government made him free not to pay taxes. Furthermore, he had to sell his wife's inheritance. He also decided not to come to the church because he was in process for debt. John Shakespeare finally died in 1601. The poet's mother was Marry Arden, a daughter of Robert Arden of Wilcote. She came from rich family whose father is a wealthy landowner and relative of aristocratic of Arden of Park Hall. She got eight

children from theirs married and Shakespeare was the third child but the oldest son on his family (Encyclopedia Americana, 1974: 625).

There were no records of his boyhood, it would be surprised if there were. He might have received at the local grammar school. It was a good education available at that time. On November 27, 1582, it was recorded as his marriage. Shakespeare was eighteen years while he got married and his wife was twenty sixth years. He married a girl named Anna Hathaway. She was eight years older than he was. She was from Shotttery, a village close to Startford. Their wedding seemed to have been in hasty. They had three children. The first child, Susanna, was baptized five months later after their wedding, on 26 may 1583. The second were twins, whose names are Hamnet and Judith, were baptized on February 22, 1585(Harrison, 1958:28).

William Shakespeare left for London but it was not precisely known when he moved to London. Nothing was known of his beginning as a writer, nor when or in what capacity he entered the theater. After the baptism of his twins, there were no records of what Shakespeare was doing until he mentioned again in 1592 when he emerged and risen as a playwright in London. Aubrey who has heard from an actor who known Shakespeare, said that Shaxespeare in his younger day had been a schoolmaster in the country. By the summer of 1592, he had begun to emerge as a playwright, and had evoked the jealousy of at

least one group of "school dramatist" (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1974; 318).

On 11 August 1596, it was recorded in the Stratford Parish register that it was the date of the burial of his only son, Hamnet. On 4 May 1597, Shakespeare agreed to purchase a large house from William Underhill, New Place, in the center of Stratford-on-Avon (Harrison, 1958; 32-33).

In 1610, Shakespeare seemed to have left London, and to have settled at New Place, Stratford. In 1607, his elder daughter, Susanna, had married John Hall, a physician. His younger daughter, Judith, married Thomas Queny, a member of the family who was the Shakespeare's neighbor in Henley Street. Shakespeare made his will on March 25, 1616. It seemed that he made it in some haste. As it had been found many erasures and interlineations in the draft of the deed. He died on April 23, 1616; a month after his will was signed. As the tithe owner, he was buried in the chancel of Parish church. There were four doggerel verses on his gravestone that was written by him. A monument with a bust was set up on the chancel wall. Anna Shakespeare followed his husband on August 6, 1623, and was buried next to her husband. His family was never founded. The Shakespeare Memorial Theater, on the bank of the River Avon, was opened in 1879. The performances of Shakespeare's plays were given there every year (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1974; 315).

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Shakespeare's career is divided into three periods, first the early period in 1599, second the middle period in 1599 to 1608, and the final period from 1608 to 1612.

The early period, when he began, Shakespeare was an experimenter until his company acquired the Globe Theater. Shakespeare wrote four plays about the Wars of Roses. He made a kind of epic series of *King Henry the Sixth* part 1, 2, 3, and *King Richard the Third*. He also accomplished the great plays such as *King Richard the Second*, *King Henry the Fifth*. In these mature history plays, he blended history, patriotic feeling, great character portrayal and even comedy.

In tragedy, he began with a horror play, *Titus Andronicus*. Then he turned away from that to the romantic tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet*. In comedy, he began with a close imitation with Latin comedy such as *The Taming of the Shrew*, *The Comedy of Errors*, and *Love's Labour Lost*. However, he gradually introduced the romantic element, which makes his great comedies at the end of his period like *Much Ado About Nothing*, *As You Like It*, and *Twelfth Night*.

The middle period, he wrote from 1599 to 1608, when his company acquired the Blackfriars. In this period, he wrote the great tragedies *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*. In these plays, he depicted that between character and fate will influence for the outcome. Shakespeare showed the finest characterizations and his vision of the natural evil and the struggle of human soul as well. Toward the end of this period, he returned to

classical subjects in *Anthony and Cleopatra*, *Coriolanus*, and *Timon of Athen*.

The final period come about from 1608 up to the time when Shakespeare retired tom his home in Startford about 1612. In the end of his career, he wrote the romantic tragic-comedy. *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*, *Cymbeline*, *The Winter's Tale*, and *The Tempest* were his works at the end of his period. After his retirement to Startford about 1612, Shakespeare collaborated with his younger colleague John Fletcher on his history play *King Henry the Eight* and on *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, which is based on the Knight Tale in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*(*Encyclopedia Americana*, 1974; 656-657).

Shakespeare's plays fall into three distinct types based on the types of drama such as comedies, tragedies, and history plays. Shakespeare's source of writing is from history, legend, and other existing stories. He rewrote all of those materials and his own writing is little. However, his plays are regarded to be the original ones. This method is conventional for the playwright at that time(Samekto, 1976; 22).

2.2 The Synopsis of the Play

This play is begun with an induction by the appearing of Christopher Sly, who is a drunken tinker. A nobleman and his friends want to make joke to him by dressing him in fine clothes, and putting him in a beautiful furnished room in the lord's castle. When he wakes, they try to

make him believe that he is a nobleman who has been insane for fifteen years.

Lucentio, a young man of Pisa, has to come to Padua to study at the nursery of art. His servant, Tranio, accompanies his coming. In the public place, he encounters a group of people that consists of Baptista Minola, his two daughters, Katherina and Bianca, and two Bianca's suitors, Hortensio and Gremio. They watch Baptista Minola explaining to Hortensio and Gremio that no one will be permitted to marry Bianca until his elder daughter, Katherina, has wedded. On the contrary, they are free to marry Katherina, but both of them refuse. This is caused by Katherina's behavior that is known as Katherina the shrew. She is different with Bianca who always demonstrates her modest and mild behavior. Baptista Minola asks them to find a tutor for his daughters. Then Hortensio and Tranio agree to postpone their rivalry until they have found a husband for Katherina. Meanwhile, Lucentio who sees Bianca's beauty and her mild behavior falls in love with Bianca at the first sight. He is so enthralled with Bianca. Then he decides with Tranio to use the chance of Minola's seeking of a tutor. He pretends as a teacher in order to give him accessing the house, so that he may woo her. On the other hand, Tranio poses as him. Biondello, another servant of Lucentio, comes to see his master and be surprised by the new appearance of Tranio. Tranio explains to him what he has planned with their master. Lastly, Biondello understands and gives his hand to succeed the plan.

Petruchio, a young man of Verona, arrives with his servant, Grunio, to visit his friend, Hortensio. He tells Hortensio that he is looking for a wife. Having known his friend's aim, Hortensio, who is trying to look for a husband for Katherina, offers her to Petruchio. After knowing about Katherina and her father, he agrees to woo her. In addition, Hortensio decides to pretend as a tutor for Bianca, and asks Petruchio to introduce him as a music tutor to Baptista Minola. In the way to Minola's house, Hortensio and Petruchio meet Gremio who is accompanied by the disguised Lucentio. At this point, Tranio who is disguising as Lucentio meets them too and asks them where the way to the house of Minola is.

Arriving in Minola's house and meeting him, Gremio presents Lucentio as one who smarts in Greek, Latin, and other languages. On the other hand, Petruchio introduces Hortensio as a music tutor. While Tranio shows himself as Lucentio and his coming is to offer himself as another suitor for Bianca, but actually it is the real wooing for his master. On the other hand, Petruchio also explains his coming to see him. He tells that he wants to purpose Katherina. Baptista Minola accepts Petruchio's wooing. Petruchio decides that the wedding will be held on Sunday. Petruchio who has met Katherina and known her in reality, promises to himself that he will tame Katherina someday. Then Tranio, who is posing as Lucentio, outdoes Gremio in impressing Baptista Minola by using the wealthy of Lucentio's father. Minola agrees to accept Lucentio as

his son-in-law. However, he wants to meet his father to make sure about the dowry that is promised by Lucentio.

Meanwhile, Lucentio who disguises as the tutor Cambio, and Hortensio as Licio, attempt to attract Bianca's attention. Lucentio is more successful in attracting her than Hortensio. Lucentio attracts her by translating lines from a Latin text to reveal his real meaning. Realizing that he is unsuccessful to get Bianca's heart, Hortensio decides not to keep on his idea to win her. In the wedding day, Petruchio makes Katherina be ashamed of his behavior by coming late, dressing unsuitable clothes, and riding a broken horse. It is the first trick to tame her. Meanwhile, Lucentio is still in confusion in finding a person to impersonate his father. Lucentio thinks that he might elope their marriage during his father meeting with Baptista Minola.

After the wedding, Petruchio brings Katherina to leave his house not even, to stay for their wedding party. At his house he has prepared the taming school for Katherina in order to make her to be an obedient wife. He treats Katherina badly but all of those just to make Katherina surrender. At last, Lucentio can find a person to pretend as his father by reporting of Biondello that he had spied a person who can help him. He is a pedant who lives in Mantua. Tranio warns him about the imaginary political tense situation between countries. To save his life, he accepts their offer, moreover, he has heard about Vincentio too. His task is to insure the dowry promised by Lucentio to Minola.

Tranio, still impersonates Lucentio and the pedant, as Vincentio, meet Baptista Minola to discuss the marriage arrangements for Bianca and Tranio, supposedly Lucentio. This trick is to keep Minola's attention from his daughter plans to marry the real Lucentio. During their arrangement, without Minola's permission, Lucentio and Bianca were processing for their wedding.

Petruchio, Katherina, and Hortensio are traveling back to Padua. On their way, they encounter an old man who turns out to be Vincentio. He is going to visit his son, Lucentio. Then, they journey together to Padua. When the real Lucentio is going off to marry Bianca in secret, his father arrives at Lucentio's house. By this time, he meets the imitation of himself. Then, Biondello enters and is beaten by his rightful master. Hearing Biondello's scream, Tranio enters with other servants. Like Biondello, Vincentio immediately recognizes Tranio. Vincentio thinks that the servants have murdered his son and taken over his position. Tranio tries to send his rightful master to the jail to keep on the play, but fortunately, Lucentio and Bianca come from their wedding. Lucentio explains the deceit to Baptista Minola and Vincentio. Furthermore, Lucentio asks for forgiveness and wants both of their fathers, Baptista Minola and Vincentio, to bless their marriage. Finally, they receive a blessing from their father. Petruchio, at last, is able to tame his wife to be an obedient wife as well.

CHAPTER III

LITERARY REVIEW

3.1 The Meaning of One's Way to Realize His Ambition

It is necessary to give clear description about ambition itself as the topic of this thesis so that it will avoid the ambiguity of perception. Human being needs such ambition in his life. Since ambition provides the enthusiasm to life in order to get what one wants, so, it will force to make any effort to realize ambition. Ambition is not only found in real life but it is found in literary works as well. It concerns with literary works as the portrayal of human being's life. Consequently, it presents the story of all human aspects without any exception including ambition. According to *New Grolier Webster International Dictionary*.

Ambition is an eager and sometime in ordinate desire for honor, power, fame or whatever confer distinction, aspiration toward an object; desire distinguish oneself among others; determination to progress in one's business or other career(1971:32).

For such definition, there is a meaning that ambition is an ardent will or desire activity to succeed or achieve a particular goal or object. Ambition makes a person livelier because it supports him to make progress for his life.

According to the above definition, ambition is a good matter for human being in his life. The way(s) to succeed or to reach the goal may pass through a good or a bad

one. Everybody may have ambition and each has the different way(s) to achieve his goal. Sometimes he has a good object, a good purpose in which the way to achieve the goal is positive. Sometimes he also has a good object and a good purpose but the way to achieve the goal is bad. It gives a bad effect to others as there is someone who feels cheated, either his body or feeling is hurt. He does not care of it. The important thing is his dream comes true. These matters cause some people have a consideration that ambition is a bad thing.

Someone who has ambition that is done by unfair way has a certain object and purpose that personally useful for himself. He will be satisfied and feel that he is a lucky man if he is able to achieve his goal although he knows one's suffering as the effect of his actions.

Personality has a close relationship with ambition. Giving the meaning of personality is crucial to know its relationship. Allport says "Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his unique adjustments to his environmental (1960:48)."

The foregoing quotation signifies that personality is a system in an individual, which is so subtle and complex. It takes place throughout the way of an individual's behavior, of behaving, and it determines the way of adapting to the environment, and differentiates one single man from the others.

Furthermore, one's personality is shaped from daily experiences of the person himself. His surrounding,



including the around people and environment, supplies great role in establishing one's personality. Hjelle confers his comment.

Personality determines are made up of the day-to-day experiences of the individual, which for the most part are capricious and unpredictable. Beside that, an omnibus of factors shaping personality. Including such diverse elements as interpersonal contacts of brief duration, family constellations, friendship with particular individuals (1976:10).

Bad experiences or environment during one's life may pattern his to have bad personality and on the contrary with the good one. Crow states that;

Everyone has a personality and its function is as a dynamic or activating force in the directing of his behavior. A person's personality is adjudged to be good or bad in comparison with the application of behavior of others (Crow, 1963:265).

Analyzing the above explanations, it is found that there is a relationship between personality, experiences, and environment. The relationship between the personality and ambition is that the second determines the first. It means that if someone has bad experiences and the environment gives the possibility, it enables him to have ambition in negative meaning. The result is he has bad personality.

Ambition also has relationship with a motive. A motive according to Senter is.

Motive will refer to any condition or circumstance which causes an organism to engage in any kind of activity. All of the various needs, urges, wants,

desires, and aspirations which living organisms can experience, and which can drive or impel those organisms to action, are labeled by the collective term motives (or motivator) (1976:232).

In this case, the motive refers to any organism's conditions or circumstances that drive them to do an activity. Including, something that they can experience in which it also can impel them to act.

In the literary term "the motives supplied characters by novelists and dramatists are combinations of temperament and circumstance that realistically account for what they do, do not do, say and do not say (Shaw, 1972:246)." So, a motive is a tendency that causes somebody to act in a particular way. Someone, who does a certain action, certainly has motives why he does it. In achieving the goals of his ambition, he has certain motives because it is impossible for him to do such things without any tendencies.

From the several explanations, showing that motive becomes an important aspect of ambition. Someone will be able to achieve his ambition because of his motive power. It can be concluded that motive is a part of ambition and it is the cause of ambition.

In this point, giving the meaning of "way" is crucial too. So that it will be more distinctive for the explanation, as ambition will lead to take certain way in realizing it. In *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, Way is (1) a method, style or manner doing something; (2) a course of action desired or chosen by somebody (1995:1346).

People take any way to fulfill their dreams. Besides making efforts, they pray to God too in order to get His blessing for what they want. Nevertheless, some may decide to take negative way because of some reasons. In literary works, there are also the happenings like that through the action of its character. For instance, in novel *Whuttering Heights*, it also describe about the main character's ambition in love. Indonesian's folklore, *Ken Arok*, also gives us a reference about someone ambition in love too.

Likewise, the comedy play, *The Taming of the Shrew*, in which Lucentio's love to Bianca is so deep. It motivates him to marry her. Nevertheless, it is not easy to realize his ambition to get her to be his wife. Two suitors have proposed her. He needs certain ways to get Bianca. Then, he decides to do some disguises by his servant's help, Tranio. He acts as a teacher for Bianca to approach her. At the same time, his servant becomes him to woo Bianca at her father. He uses his father's property as the dowry to attract Bianca's father's interest. Furthermore, he asks a pendant to pose as his father to assure Bianca's father.

Motivations of the characters take great role in deciding the way to be applied to achieve his ambition or desire whether it is fair or unfair way. The fear to fail and his want to gain something, sometimes contribute one not to care of the way. The expert strength the foregoing opinion as it is written below.

Motivational factors play an important role in honest or dishonest behavior. There is a complex interaction between the need to achieve; the extent of possible gains; and fear to failure (Hitherington, 1957:391).



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Ambition is the part of human being's life. Ambition for love is one of motivations that can support one to do anything to reach it. Love is a natural and subtle emotional state which may motivate human beings to have a certain emotional towards a particular object to whom they address their love. The power of love is incredible which can lead someone to do anything to reach his desire even it sometimes sacrifices himself.

In *The Taming of the Shrew*, Lucentio's love motivates him to apply the series of disguises to gain the girl whom he loves, Bianca, as his wife. The coming of Lucentio with his servant, Tranio is to study about philosophy in the nursery of art. Unfortunately, he meets Bianca, the younger daughter of Baptista Minola. She is a beautiful girl and charming in manner. Even Lucentio falls in love with her at the first sight. In fact, he has to compete with Hortensio and Gremio who have suited her. Lucentio realizes that it is not easy for him to get her. With his cunning servant, he discusses his sudden former's passion for Bianca and what can be done to help him win her. He applies three disguises that involve not only him but also other persons. First, he disguises as a language teacher for the maid. This may gain him to access to Baptista's house so that he may woo Bianca freely. He succeeds in attracting Bianca by translating a

Latin text. Here, he has to face Hortensio who is trying to steal Bianca's attention, however, Lucentio to be the winner.

Meanwhile, Lucentio disguises as a teacher, his servant, Tranio, disguises as Lucentio. He requests acceptances as another suitor of Bianca to Baptista, of course it is the real wooing for Lucentio. Tranio succeeds in attracting Minola's attention by presenting the larger dowry than Gremio. Baptista who wants Lucentio presents his father, has forced Lucentio to take another disguising. It is the final way to get Bianca. For his next step is looking for a man who can pretend as his father. Finally, he finds a pedant to pose as his father, Vincentio. While the supposed Vincentio discusses with Baptista Minola about the marriage contract, Lucentio and Bianca is in progress of their marriage.

Everything is in disorder by the coming of the real Vincentio to Lucentio's house. All his scheme of disguises is uncovered. The new couple comes from the marriage ceremony. Then, Lucentio explains to both fathers of his actions. He wants them to bless their secret marriage. At last, Bianca and Lucentio have a blessing from both father and Baptista is undeceived anymore.

The above discussion proves my hypothesis that the ways, which are taken by Lucentio to marry Bianca, are unusually disguises. First, he disguises as a teacher, second, his servant as himself and last, a pedant as his father in which those help him to gain Bianca.



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