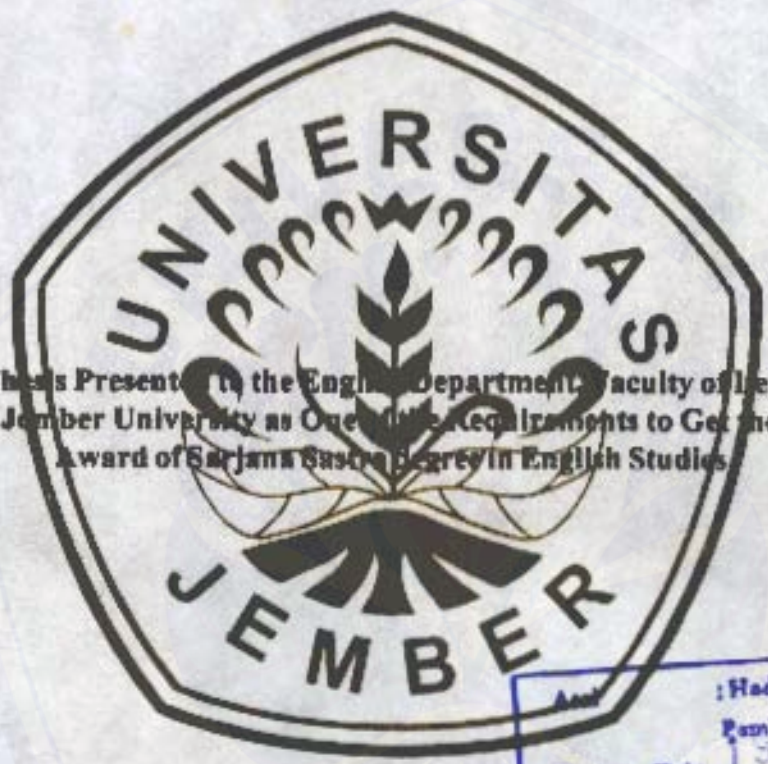


**PERICLES, PRINCE OF TYRE
AS A TRAGI - COMEDY**



A Thesis Presented to the English Department, Faculty of Letters
Jember University as One of the Requirements to Get the
Award of Sarjana Sastera Degree in English Studies

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2001**

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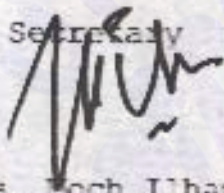
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Approved and received by the Examination Committee
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University

Jember, January 2001

Secretary



Drs. Koch Ilham



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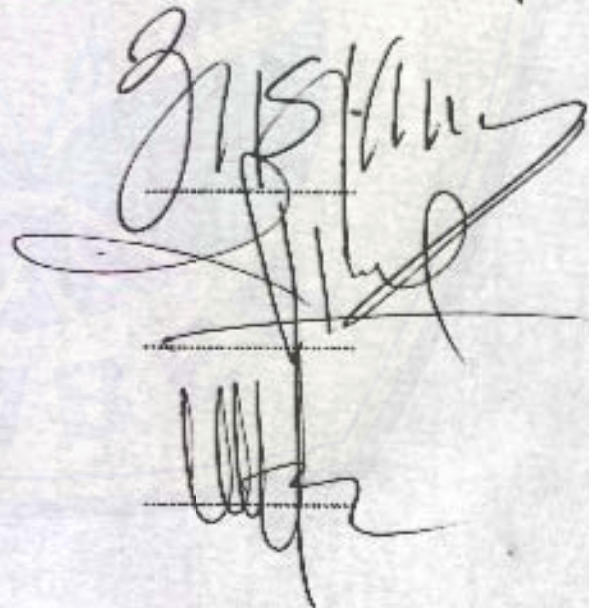
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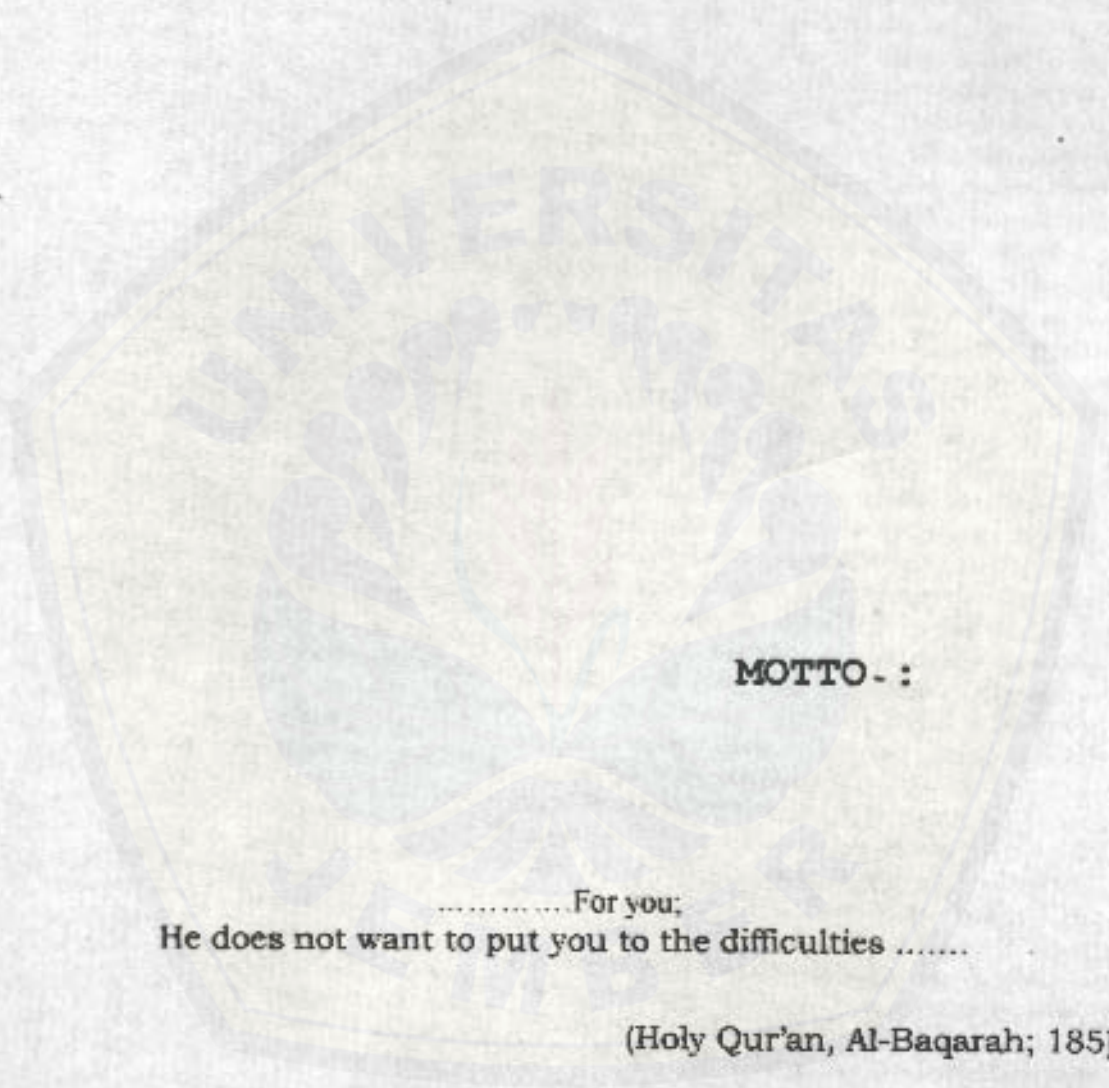
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With Love and Gratitude

I dedicate this thesis to :

- ♥ My beloved parents, St Nurul Qomariyah and Selan Soesanto,
for their true love, care and prayers
 - ♥ My beloved sisters, Ida, Inung, Ummi, Laily and young brother,
Udin for their love, suggestions and investment to my study
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The sun always shines when I am with you
- ♥ Almamater



MOTTO - :

..... For you;
He does not want to put you to the difficulties

(Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqarah; 185)

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MILIK PERPUSTAKAAN
UNIVERSITAS JEMBER

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ETIK NAHRU RODIATI

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale

Literature is truly related to life because it is the reflection of human life in general. Literary works are used to portray human's life. Jones defines it as "simply another way in which we can experience the world around us through our imagination" (1968:1). This definition proves that literature deals with life and human beings and it is able to arouse our thought and feelings. Furthermore, Hudson states 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).

Therefore, indirectly literature work gives us some information and experiences which can be a basic view of life. Of course, everything in real life is not so well organized as we find in literature that are more interesting. In addition, the function of literature works are not only giving pleasure but also giving various kinds of knowledge especially concerning with our lives. "Good literature lives not only because it gives pleasure, but also because it applies truths, facts, and style to the basic emotions of man, those emotions all men everywhere share- pity, fear, anger, pain, hope, joy, sorrow" (*Outlines of Literature*, 1968:5).

Drama as one of the literary forms besides novel and poetry is creative process communicating the emotion, feeling concerning mankind. It does not only illustrate human life but also entertain us. A drama is a literature work or composition which is designed to be acted. As Richard Taylor says :

"Instead of re-creating actions through the imagination of the reader who interprets the language in narrative fiction, drama re-creates action immediately and physically on a stage in front of an audience" (1981 : 101).

A drama also represents the life and activity of human being. It can be described as:

"a work of literature which delineates life and human activity by means of presenting various actions of - and dialogues between - a group of characters and is furthermore designed for theatrical presentation" (Reaske, 1966:5).

William Shakespeare is supposed to be one of the greatest English playwrights who has the best knowledge of the problems of life. He is able to portray men as they really are with a mixture of both tragic fate and good fate. His ability to illustrate the problems of social condition through his characters is shown in one of his works *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*.

Pericles, Prince of Tyre is one of his plays written in about 1608. It is a tragi-comedy that not only emphasizes on and lights up the dark side of human life but also comes to happy ending. It tells about the experience of Pericles' family, Pericles and his daughter, Marina. Pericles undergoes many troubles and problems before finally he is reunited with his wife and

daughter. Marina survives a murder attempt. She manages to maintain her virtue even in a brothel. At last, after Pericles and Marina get evil experiences in their life, they are reunited in happiness.

In addition, the play is chosen with three reasons. First, *Pericles, Prince of Tyre* is well written and gives pleasure to read. Secondly, it can become a mirror for the readers to see themselves in the story. At last, *Pericles, Prince of Tyre* is concentrated on the real condition of human beings in the world.

1.2 The Problem to Discuss

In writing a work of literature, sometimes a writer is inspired or influenced by his experience or others, good and bad events. The writer records many things he feels from social life as the source of his writing.

Pericles and Marina are the two main characters in *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*. They have experiences the bad and good events. Pericles is a man who experiences sufferings from the beginning till he gets his happiness in the end of the play. He must face the anger of tyrant who obliges him to leave his kingdom and appoints a murderer to kill him. He is going to sea until the problem overcome. In his journey, he loses his fleet in a shipwreck and is saved by the fishermen. Then he enters the tourney for the hand of King's daughter. He wins and marries with her. After hearing that the tyrant is died, he leaves for home. On his way, his wife dies after she gives birth a daughter. Pericles leaves his daughter, Marina, with his friend Cleon. Marina never knows her

Marina, with his friend Cleon. Marina never knows her parents till she grows into such a beautiful girl who so skilled in all the arts. It makes Dionyza, Cleon's wife, in a fury of jealousy. She plans to murder Marina and commissions Leonine to do the deed. Marina is seized by pirates who sell her to a brothel keeper in Mytilene. Marina is actually in sufferings, in one side she can release from evil deed but in the other side she must live as a prostitute. She tries to persuade Boult, a servant, to remove her from the brothel. She succeeds in changing his mind and then she becomes a teacher of the fine arts in a decent household.

Finally Marina and Pericles meet in a joyous reunion. They also meet again with Thaisa, Pericles' wife and Marina's mother.

After reading this play, *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*, it is clear that Shakespeare must have applied the two elements of life, tragic and comic. From this clue I would like to devote myself to discuss the two main characters' life, Pericles and Marina, as the way to prove that *Pericles, Prince of Tyre* is as a tragi-comedy.

1.3 The Scope of Study

It is important to limit the scope of discussion. In this study, I concentrate on the two main characters' experiences, conflict, sufferings, dilemma, pessimism and happiness. So this discussion includes the discussion about the tragic and comic elements to prove that this is a tragi-comedy play. Tragedy and comedy are the elements of life that are always found in human beings' life.

So, for this purpose, I study and read books that concern with the topic, such as *Tales From Shakespeare* by Charles and Mary Lamb, *An Approach to Shakespeare* by D.A Traversi, *Shakespeare's Creation The Language of Magic and Play* by Kirby Farrell and some books which can be seen in the page of bibliography.

1.4 The Hypothesis

Before coming to the real study, there is a hypothesis to show what things that will appropriately be studied in this thesis. Soeseno describes hypothesis as a formulation of interior opinion to explain a phenomenon as a basic pattern of an answer or a scientific problem(1989:8).

After reading the play, it is assumed that Shakespeare describes the good fate and the bad fate of human beings by his characters, Pericles and Marina's experiences. They have conflict, suffer, dilemma, pessimism from the beginning of the play. This indicates to the tragic fate. At last Shakespeare makes a happy ending as the good fate.

The hypothesis of this thesis is whether or not that the experiences of the two main characters in this play show the two elements of tragi-comedy, serious action and comic one. So the play *Pericles, Prince of Tyre* is a tragi-comedy.

1.5 The Goals of The Study

We know that there must be the aim of doing something and everyone would get the point of what for

something he does. In this thesis there are number of the goals of the thesis. First of all, it is aimed to prove that *Pericles, Prince of Tyre* is really a tragic-comedy play. It is the combining of the two elements of life, sadness and happiness. Secondly, this thesis is created in order to give the readers more understanding about the chosen topic which mostly concerns with the elements of the life itself. The third is to apply and practice all theories that have been found during my study at the Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

1.6 The Approach to Use

There are so many approaches of literary criticism that can be applied for analyzing literary works. The approach that is used to analyze a literary work depends on the matter or subject that we want to discuss and dig out. Concerning with the main topic of this thesis psychological approach is better to use. Wilbur S. Scott states that psychological approach can be used for "the discussion of creative process, the study of the lives of authors as a means to understanding their art and explanation of fictitious characters" (1962:71-72). The writer pays more attention to the last application that is to explain fictitious characters. It is used to explain the two main characters, Pericles and Marina, who have the the same problems as the human beings do in real life.

1.7 The Method of Analysis

The writing of this thesis is done through library research. Some data and informations are selected to support the analysis through references from the library. Furthermore, the method of analysis, the inductive method is applied in arranging the thesis and analysis the data. Hadi states that inductive method is a way of drawing a conclusion of a certain knowledge from particular case to general one (1983:42). The thesis begins to discuss the elements of tragi-comedy through the two main characters' experiences. After knowing that the elements of tragi-comedy is applied in this play from the series of data then the conclusion is determined.

1.8 The Organization of The Thesis

The thesis is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is Introduction. It shows information that is used as the preliminary information of this thesis and also makes as the guide to understand the thesis. Chapter two is about the background of the writer and the synopsis of the play. This chapter is designed to give further information upon the life of the author and his works. Chapter three deals with the literary review on tragi-comedy that shows the meaning of tragi-comedy, the meaning of the elements of tragi-comedy that can be found in the play and the comparison with the other literary works that have the similarities with this play. The next chapter, chapter four concerns with the main discussion of the thesis entitled *Pericles, Prince of Tyre As A Tragi - Comedy* and its analysis. It is the part where the

CHAPTER II
THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR AND
THE SYNOPSIS OF THE PLAY

2.1. The Biography of the Author

William Shakespeare was an English player, playwright, and poet, who is generally considered to be the greatest of authors in any language, ancient or modern. Ben Jonson, his friend and fellow dramatist, described him as 'not of an age, but for all time'. Throughout the world, Shakespeare's plays are performed more frequently than those of any other playwright (*The Encyclopedia Britanica*, 1974:317).

William Shakespeare was baptized in the Parish church at Stratford-on-Avon on April 26, 1564. "His exact birthday is unrecorded but he may have been born on 23rd April 1564, the day of St. George, which happens also to be the date of his death in 1616" (E. Albert, 1955:94). He was the third child and oldest son of John Shakespeare, a glover and dealer in other commodities who played a prominent part in local affairs. He was elected a chamberlain of the Stratford Corporation in 1561, alderman in 1565, and high bailiff (mayor) in 1568. He signed documents with a mark, but this was no longer supposed to prove that he was illiterate. The poet's mother, Marry Arden, was the daughter of a wealthy landowner and relative of the aristocratic Ardens of park Hall, Robert Arden of Wilmcote (*The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1974:652).

Young Shakespeare got his first education of a Grammar Local School in Stratford-on-Avon. At that time, his studies had been mainly in Latin. On 28 November 1582, when he was eighteen years old, he married Anne Hathaway. His wife was eight years older than he was. She was from Shottery, a village close to Stratford. From their marriage, they had three children. A daughter, Susanna who was baptized on 26 May 1583 and a twins, boy and girl, Hamnet and Judith, were baptized on 2 February 1585 (Drabble, 1995:900).

The historian conventionally concluded that the years between the christening of the twins in 1585 until 1592, when he appeared an actor and playwright in London, was called 'Missing Years'. Some of Shakespeare's friends reported that he had been a schoolmaster in the country. It was rumored too, that he was prosecuted for stealing deer from the estates of Sir Thomas Lucy and left Stratford to avoid further prosecution. The last information said that he followed a company players that with which Shakespeare was connected as players and playwright for the rest of his life (The Encyclopedia Britanica, 1974:318).

From 1592 to 1594, the theatrical companies were closed because of the riots and plague, and during this time Shakespeare presented himself as a poet. His two narrative poems *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece* were published in 1593 and 1594. These were printed by Richard Field and were dedicated to Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Shouthtompton (The Encyclopedia Americana, 1974:653-654).

Shakespeare's literary career was divided into three periods. They are The Early Period, Middle Period, and The Final Period.

The Early Period was the period from Shakespeare's arrival in London until his company acquired the Globe Theater in 1599. During this time he made a great experimentation to get the better style and shape of his plays. In the earliest time of this period, he wrote four plays about the Wars of the Roses. He successively wrote: *King Henry the Sixth*, part 1, 2, and 3, *King Richard The Third*, *King Richard The Second*, *King Henry the Fourth* and *King Henry the Fifth*. All the plays were historical plays blended with patriotic feeling and great character portrayal. His tragedies were *Titus Andronicus*, a senecan horror thriller, and a romantic tragedy *Romeo and Juliet*. Meanwhile his comedies were very much influenced by Latin comedy with the introduction of the romantic love elements, such as *Much Ado About Nothing*, *As You Like It*, and *Twelfth Night*.

The Middle Period, was the period where he made an experiment with the roman material and created the great tragedies in which he put his profoundly vision of the nature of evil and struggle of human soul, such as in *Julius Caesar*, *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*. He also wrote a number of problem comedies, which presented moral dilemmas. The end of this period was filled with classical subject in *Anthony and Cleopatra*, *Coriolanus*, and *Timon of Athens*.

The Final Period, in which he spent his most attention on the area of romance which was very popular

both in fiction and in drama. Such a romantic elements were found in his comedies, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *As You Like It*, and *The Merchant of Venice*. He also put a wonderful plot and emphasized spectacles, song as well as sensational effects as in *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*, *Cymbeline*, *The Winter Tale* and *The Tempest*. His last plays were *King Lear* and *The Two Noble Kinsmen*. They were created in about 1612 after his retirement to Stratford-on-Avon, his birth land. He created the last two plays in collaboration with his younger colleague, John Fletcher, based on the *Knight's Tale* and Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (*The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1974:656-657).

After 1613, Shakespeare retired from active work. He died at the age of fifty-two, a month after he signed the draft of his will. He was buried in the Holy Trinity Churchyard, Stratford on 23 April 1616.

2.2. The Synopsis of the Play

Antioch is the scene of the beginning of this play. Antiochus, King of Antioch, has given the young men for the hand of his daughter a riddle to solve. Those who fail to solve the riddle must die. Pericles comes to try the riddle and succeeds to solve it. From his answer, he knows that Antiochus has a secret. He is engaged in an incestuous relationship with his daughter. Pericles runs away from Antioch to Tyre, his kingdom, when he knows that Antiochus will not willingly let him live after he has guessed rightly. Antiochus immediately appoints Thaliard, his Lord, to kill Pericles. Helicanus, one of

Pericles's Lords, who hears that Pericles is a murder target, suggests him to leave his government until the condition is under control. Pericles leaves his government in the hands of Helicanus. Then Helicanus spreads the issue that Pericles has perished at sea. He lands at a poverty-stricken Tarsus and helps the country by donating his provisions.

In Tarsus, Pericles stays for a time, and Cleon, the governor with his people makes a statue in his honor. However when a messenger brings news of Thaliard's visit to Tyre, Pericles believes it dangerous to stay longer in Tarsus. So Pericles continues his journey to Pentapolis. On his way, he loses his fleet in a shipwreck and lands in ashore alive. After rescuing his armor from the nets of the fishermen whom he meets upon the shore, he plans to enter the tournament for the hand of King's daughter, Thaisa. He hears the news from the fishermen who have saved him. After passing in review before the King and his daughter, Pericles wins the tournament. Simonides, Thaisa's father, joins the hands of the young couple, Thaisa and Pericles, in marriage.

Meanwhile, in Tyre, there is news that Antiochus and his daughter are both dead. The Tyrean Lords do not know whether their king, Pericles, is alive or dead. They appoint Helicanus as a king, but he rejects it. He suggests that they must search for their missing king for another year before they take such a step.

In Pentapolis, Pericles who has married the beautiful Thaisa, receives a message from Tyre and the necessity of his immediate return. Pericles leaves for

home with his wife who is pregnant. On their way home, Thaisa gives birth a daughter in a storm at sea. Unfortunately she dies during the delivery. Thaisa is buried at sea in a well-caulked coffin. Pericles thinks that his newborn daughter, named Marina for her sea birth, cannot survive the long journey back to Tyre. Then he leaves her with his friend, Cleon, in Tharsus. Then he sails back to Tyre to reclaim his throne.

← Thaisa's coffin floats ashore in Ephesus, where lives Cerimon, uncannily skilled in medicine. Cerimon tries to revive her and he succeeds in doing it. Thaisa is in great despair. She is doubtfully of ever seeing Pericles again and then decides to leave the world and enter a Diana's Temple as a priestess.

In Tarsus Marina grows into such a beautiful girl who is so skilled in all the arts. Her beauty quite eclipses Philoten, Cleon's daughter. Dionyza, Philoten's mother, who is in a fury of jealousy, plans to murder Marina. She orders a servant, Leonine, to do the deed. However, before Leonine can commit the crime, Marina is seized by pirates who carry her away to Mytilene. The pirates sell her to a brothel keeper who immediately makes her as a prostitute. The beauty and innocence of Marina strike the Governor of Mytilene, who comes in disguise to the brothel. He gives her gold without making any other advances. Marina lives unhappily in the brothel. Boult, the Bander's villainous servant, tries to ravish Marina. However, he cannot do it. He changes his purpose. Marina changes his mind by her request and gives him the gold. She persuades him to remove her from the

brothel. She also asks him to put her as a teacher of the fine art in a decent house. Marina succeeds in her effort. She becomes a teacher. Marina gets her freedom from the brothel by paying the Master, Pander, a good deal of money.

In Tarsus, Dionyza confesses her evil deed to her husband, Cleon. Although Cleon is angry with his wife, he cannot do anything to punish her. Then they build a monument in memory for Marina. Pericles comes to see her daughter after he claims his throne. Pericles falls in sadness when he knows that his daughter is reported dead. He visits her monument. Pericles who is in deep mourning, makes hermit's vows as he returns to his ship.

Pericles, who is in grief, refuses to speak to anyone, visits to Mitylene. Lysimachus, The Mitylene's governor, who hears Pericles' affliction, comes to see him. He suggests that Marina, who is so skilled in gentle ways, maybe can make Pericles happy. Marina comes to Pericles' ship. She tells her story and Pericles recognizes her as his daughter. Now Pericles is very happy. When he hears the music of the spheres, he falls asleep and sees a vision of the goddess Diana. Diana tells him to visit her temple at Ephesus.

After he joins the hand of his daughter and Lysimachus in marriage, Pericles continues his journey. He goes to Diana's Temple at Ephesus. Here he tells his story to the votaresses' meeting. Thaisa who hears it, collasps and faints. When she wakes up, a reconciliation of Pericles' family is finally complete.

CHAPTER III

LITERARY REVIEW ON TRAGI-COMEDY

Before discussing and analyzing the problems of this thesis, it is necessary to understand the meaning of the terms concerning with the title. It is also important to know the elements of tragi-comedy of the play and the examples of tragi-comedy plays besides *Pericles*, *Prince of Tyre*. This chapter hopefully will give a clearer understanding of the thesis.

3.1 The Meanings of The Terms

Before discussing the meaning of tragi-comedy itself, it is better to know what the meaning of tragedy and comedy is.

In tragedy, life is too complicated. Man, though strong and brave and steadfast, is at the mercy of life. Man possesses problems beyond his capacity to solve. At last, he leads to catastrophic defeat. While in comedy, life may present problems, but man can overcome them. In other words, by his optimistic view of life, man can solve some difficulties or obstacles to gain happiness in the end (AR Mitchell, 1967:1).

According to M.H.Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms* tragedy represents serious and important actions, which turns out disastrously for the chief character (1957:201). This means that tragedy dramatically is presented in action. The central character is destroyed by his own flaw. In other words, the tragic flaw leads a



character into despair, misery or death through some sorts of error either in himself or in his action.

Whereas comedy Abrams defines as follows:

A comedy is a work in which the materials are chosen primarily that it can amuse people. The characters and their discomfitures engage the delighted attention rather than the profound concern, can be felt confident that no great disaster will occur, and usually the action turn out happily for the chief characters

(1971:25)

it is implies that comedy has a purpose to delight and entertain the audience through the presentation of characters, situation and ideas.

It is true that "tragedy explains the subject matter which is necessarily dark, whereas comedy explains the subject matter which is essentially light" (Reaske, 1966:7).

In order to gain a clear meaning of tragi-comedy, it is necessary to discuss the meaning of tragi-comedy in broad terms. The word tragi-comedy is usually used in literature particularly in drama. It is pointed out in *Encyclopedia Americana* that "tragi-comedy is a form of drama that combines tragic and comic elements" (1928:923).

The meaning of tragi-comedy itself is when tragedy and comedy are mixed. The resulting drama may be called tragi-comedy (Hornby, 1974:917). It is the mixture of the elements of tragedy and comedy.

Furthermore, Harry Shaw in *Dictionary of Literary Terms* states that "tragi-comedy is usually applied to plays in which events apparently leading to a catastrophe

but in which happy ending are brought about by changes in circumstances or the intervention of a *deus ex machina*" (1965:382).

From these statements, it is clear that the beginning of tragi-comedy play is tragic for the characters but ends in happiness.

Encyclopedia Britannica states tragi-comedy as: a type of play in which elements of classical tragedy and romantic comedy are mixed: the heroic with the unheroic, the grand style with the plain: and in which a seemingly tragic sequence of events has, surprisingly a happy outcome, or at least end without the final tragic downfall of a person (1966:156).

While *Encyclopedia of Knowledge* states that:

Tragi-comedy is a sophisticated and deliberately ambiguous genre of drama that combines and somehow fuses the mutually opposed patterns and responses of tragedy and comedy. Unlike, comedy, tragi-comedy stirs deep emotions and directly confronts human suffering, morality and death. Unlike, tragedy, tragi-comedy rejects absolutes, the inevitability of catastrophe and the need for heroism and sacrifice (1961:314).

Based on the two quotations above, there is a portrait of the elements of a tragi-comedy play. They are conflicts, sufferings, dilemma, pessimism and happiness. Those tragi-comedy elements can be found in the play that will be discussed in the next chapter.

3.2 The Elements of Tragi-Comedy in the Play

This sub chapter discusses about the meaning of each element of tragi-comedy that are found in the play .

Pericles, Prince of Tyre. Those elements are conflict, sufferings, dilemma, pessimism and happiness.

The word conflict means 'fight, struggle, quarrel or different opinions, desires' (Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary of Current English, 1974:178). Conflict can happen to every person in the world. Conflict can be arisen by some causes. It maybe comes from himself, another person or his environment.

← The next element is sufferings. Hornby states sufferings as follows:

1. Suffering is pain of body or mind
2. Sufferings means feeling of pain or unhappiness (1974:881)

It can be said that sufferings is a condition where a person has no happiness in his life. He gets disappointment in facing his life, that one perhaps comes from himself, his family or his environment. An unhappy life is the result of it.

Dilemma is also the element of tragi-comedy. Harry Shaw asserts that dilemma is a situation requiring a choice between two equally undesirable alternatives (1972:115). It means that dilemma is a situation where a person must choose one out of two alternatives. He is confused to choose which one is better for him. If he chooses the first alternative, he will get a difficulty on one side but if he chooses the second one, he will get a difficulty on the other side.

Pessimism can also be found in this play. According to Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary of Current English by A.S.Hornby "pessimism is a tendency to believe that

the worst thing is most likely to happen, that everything is essentially evil" (1974:627). A human being who lacks self-confidence will get failure in his life because he has a doubt in facing the reality of his life. It means an inability of a person to do something because he feels that all his efforts are useless.

The last element of tragi-comedy in this play is "happiness. It is explained in *Webster's New International Dictionary* that happiness is :

1. favored by circumstances; lucky; fortunate
2. having, showing or causing a feeling of great pleasure, contentment, joy

(1996:613).

Based on the two citation above, it is evident that happiness is the condition where someone gets his lucky, great pleasure after they never stop struggling all their problems.

3.3 Literary Review on Tragi-Comedy

By applying the elements of tragi-comedy that have discussed in the sub previous chapter, the playwright can make a literary work as a tragi-comedy play. These also can be seen in the other literary works that they are categorized as tragi-comedy besides *Pericles, Prince of Tyre* itself, such as *Ghost, Measure For Measure*, and *The Cherry Orchard*.

Hendrik Ibsen's *Ghost* is a tragi-comedy. It can be traced through the main character's life experiences. Mrs Alving, the protagonist of this play, undergoes psychological conflict in her life before she gets her



happiness. Her parents force her to marry Captain Alving, the man, she does not love. After her marriage, she knows that her husband has a bad behavior. He is a drunkard and has love affairs with various women. She wants to leave him, but as a puritan, she has to obey the pastor. He suggests her to return to her husband. This happening makes her get dilemma whether she has obey the Pastor's suggestion or not. She also has dilemma when she knows that Oswald, her own son, loves Regina, his half-sister. Finally, Mrs. Alving decides to tell Oswald and Regina about the truth that they both are relative.

Measure For Measure, William Shakespeare's work, is a tragi-comedy too. The story of *Measure For Measure* not only has a tragical but also has a happy situation. The story presents an immoral conduct. The magistrate punishes a proven offender but he himself makes a careless mistake.

In this play, Isabella gets a dilemma. She is confronted with Angelo's offer to choose a certain choice because this offer is not suitable for her. At last, Isabella gets happiness. She is free from Angelo's offer and her brother, Claudio, is saved from his guilt.

The next main character is Angelo. He abuses the authority. He is destroyed by his carelessness, his own blunder. At the end of the story Angelo is not sentenced to death but he is ordered to love his wife.

The last main character is Claudio. He is condemned to death for having seduced his girl friend, Juliet. The story of Claudio is full of sufferings. Finally Claudio is saved from his guilt and he is ordered to marry her.

Anton Chekov's *The Cherry Orchard* can be categorized as a tragi-comedy play. *The Cherry Orchard* tells about Madame Ranevskaya, a landowner in Russia who goes bankrupt. She has a lot of debts and she has to sell her estate to pay them. *Cherry Orchard* has a special meaning for her as a landowner. Ironically the buyer of her estate is Lopahin. He is the son and grandson of her serf who becomes a successful merchant. At first Ranevskaya's family does not agree that their estate must be sold because they love it. Ranevskaya's family makes an effort to get money in various ways, but their attempts are not successful and the *Cherry Orchard* must be sold to pay Ranevskaya's debts. At last Lopahin himself buys the estate. Now Ranevskaya is not a landowner again and she has a new life. On the other hand, Lopahin looks so happy and becomes a new landowner.

Likewise, the tragi-comedy play, Shakespeare's *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*, in which through Pericles and Marina's experiences is a tragi-comedy too. At first, Pericles has a conflict with Antiochus. It makes Antiochus send a murderer to kill him. Pericles runs away by leaving his kingdom to Helicanus, one of his lords. On his way, he has a lot of experiences good and evil, such as the loss of his fleet in shipwreck, the death of his wife, and the death of his daughter. His experiences are full of sufferings. Pericles also undergoes a dilemma when he had to decide to throw his dead queen overboard or let her remains in the ship but the life of his daughter is in danger. Besides conflict, sufferings and dilemma, Pericles experiences pessimism too. It happens

when he falls in a deep melancholy after hearing the death of his daughter. It is the condition where he refuses to speak with everybody. He feels it is better for him to die rather than to live without his family. At last he gets happiness. He meets with his wife and his daughter who never die as he thought in a joyous reunion.

The next character is Marina. She is Pericles' daughter. She is separated from his family since she has been a baby. When she grows up, her foster-mother has a jealousy and makes her as a murder target. Then the pirates save her and sell her to the brothel. It is the experience of sufferings of Marina. At the end Marina gets her happiness. She meets her family again and becomes Lysimachus' wife.

So after studying those plays through their characters' life experiences, those plays prove to present tragic situation and end happily. They are the tragi-comedy plays. M.H. Abrams points out that tragicomedy consists of a serious action which threatened a tragic disaster to the protagonist, yet, by an abrupt change of circumstance ended happily (1971:205).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

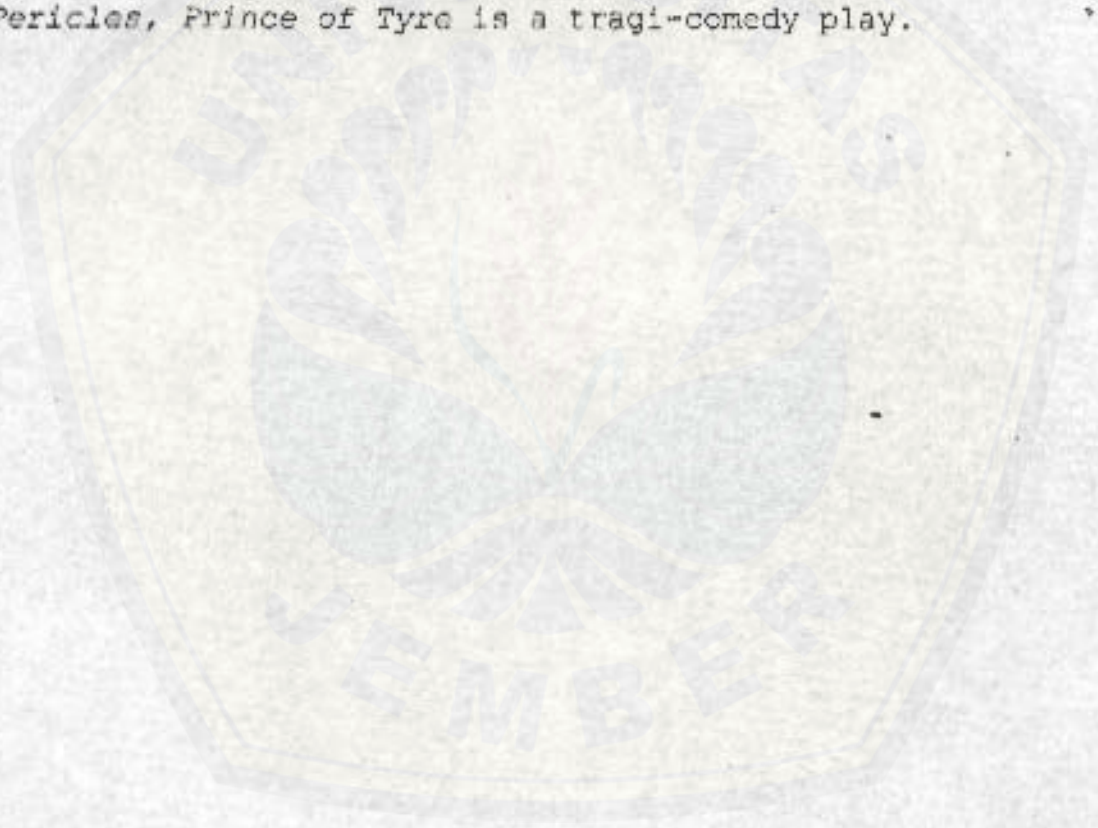
Tragedy and comedy are the aspects of life that are always found in human life. In the play *Pericles, Prince of Tyre* not only presents a tragic situation but also presents a happy one. It can be seen through the two main characters' life experiences.

Pericles is the first main character who undergoes tragi-comedy in his life. In this play, he has a conflict with Antiochus, king of Antioch, who obliges him to leave his kingdom and appoints a murderer to kill him. On his way in order to save his life, Pericles undergoes sufferings such as the loss of his fleet in shipwreck, the death of his wife in her delivery, the segregation of his daughter, Marina, who is left in Tharsus with Cleon's family and the death news of his daughter after they have separated more than fourteen years before he meets her again. Besides conflict and sufferings, Pericles also experiences dilemma. It happens when he must decide to throw his dead queen overboard or lets her remains in the ship but the life of his newly daughter is in danger. His last tragic experience is pessimism. He falls in a deep melancholy after he had heard the death of his daughter. He rejects to speak to everybody. Finally Pericles gets his happiness when he not only meets with his wife, Thaisa but also meets with his daughter, Marina.

The next main character is Marina. She is segregated from her parents since she was born. Then she must not

only face the murderer who is ordered by her foster-mother, Dyoniza, to kill her but also lives as a prostitute in the brothel. The story of Marina is full of sufferings. At the end of the play Marina has a beautiful reunion. She meets with her parents again.

So, after examining this play through the two main characters' life experiences, it presents tragic situation and ends happily. It is true that the play *Pericles, Prince of Tyre* is a tragi-comedy play.



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