



**THE EFFECTS OF RIDGEON'S AMBITION UPON THE MAIN
FEMALE CHARACTER
IN SHAW'S "THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA"
THESIS**

A thesis presented to the English Department, Faculty of Letters,
Jember University as one of the requirements to obtain
The Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree
In English Studies.

By:

Eva Mustika Sari

000110101104

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
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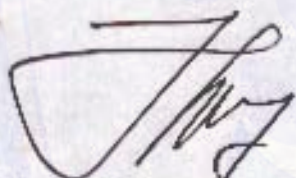
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APPROVAL SHEET

Approved and received by the Examination Committee of the English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

Jember, August 5, 2006

Secretary



(Ikwan Setiawan S. S)



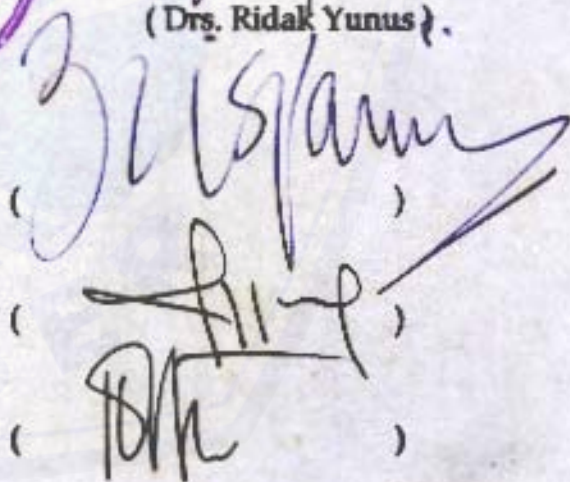
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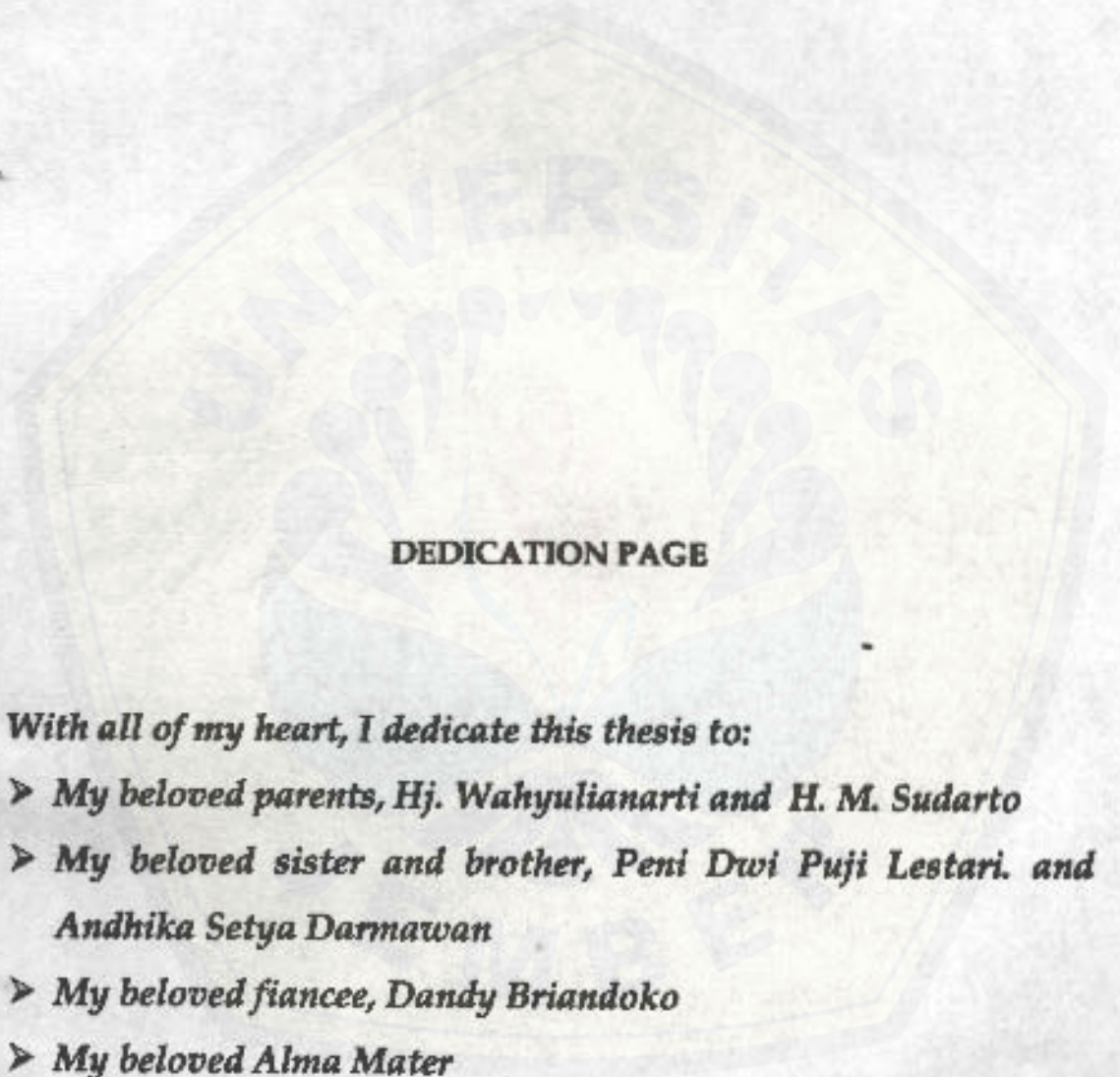


(Drs. Ridak Yunus)

The Members:

1. Drs. H. M Busjairi
2. Drs. Imam Basuki M. Hum
3. Dra. Hj. Meilia Adiana M. Pd





DEDICATION PAGE

With all of my heart, I dedicate this thesis to:

- *My beloved parents, Hj. Wahyulianarti and H. M. Sudarto*
- *My beloved sister and brother, Peni Dwi Puji Lestari. and Andhika Setya Darmawan*
- *My beloved fiancée, Dandy Briandoko*
- *My beloved Alma Mater*

DECLARATION

I hereby state that the thesis entitled "The Effects of Ridgeon Ambition upon the Main Female Character in Shaw's *The Doctor's Dilemma*" is an original piece of writing. I certify that the analysis and the result described in this thesis have not already been submitted for any other degree or any publications.

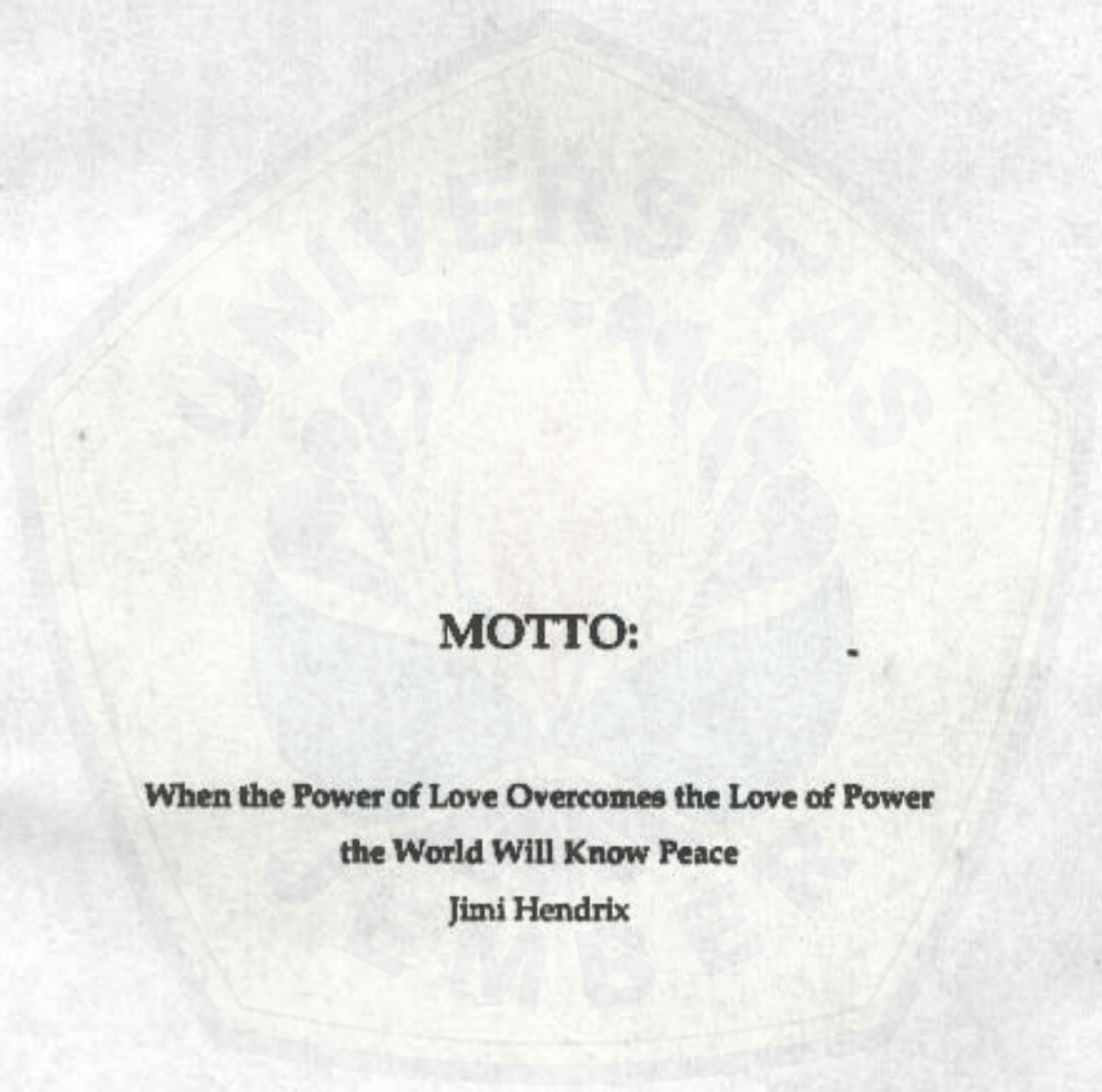
I certify to the best of my knowledge, that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, August 5, 2006

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The Writer

Eva Mustika Sari

000110101104



MOTTO:

**When the Power of Love Overcomes the Love of Power
the World Will Know Peace**

Jimi Hendrix

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First and foremost my great thanks for Allah SWT – The Almighty and Merciful – for His blessing and mercies upon my life so that finally I am able to accomplish this thesis.

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My deeply gratitude is dedicated to the lecturers of Faculty of Letters, who have taught me useful subject and knowledge in English studies. I also thank the librarians of Faculty of Letters and Central Library of Jember University, who have helped and lent me necessary books to finish this thesis.

For all of my friends in English Department '00, thanks for the happiness and sadness that we have shared together, I will not forget you. May God rewards their kindness and blesses them all.

At last, I hope this thesis will be a useful contribution to the study of literature.

EVA MUSTIKA SARI

ABSTRACT

The Effects of Ridgeon Ambition Upon the Main Female Character in Shaw's *The Doctor's Dilemma*, Eva Mustika Sari, 000110101104, 2006, 55 pages.

Literature is essentially an imaginative art, an act of writer's imagination, in selecting, ordering and interpreting human life being surrounding him. Literary work is divided into three forms, namely: poetry, drama, and novel. Drama is one of literary forms performed by actors on the stage. It teaches us that life is not like they imagine. Generally, the author personalities, emotions, and beliefs are bound up in his works.

The Doctor's Dilemma is a tragedy comedy drama written by George Bernard Shaw, an Irish dramatist who is famous as the greatest playwright in the English language since Shakespeare. The story of the drama is about the main male character, named Ridgeon, a tuberculosis doctor. The story of the drama tells us about the problem that happens to a doctor in his surrounding.

To gain a goal sometimes people do every way, not only in a good way, but also in a bad one. This is what happens to the main character of the play. He has an ambition to marry a woman by killing her husband. The goal of the study of this thesis is to give a clear meaning of ambition, to get more understanding about Ridgeon's ambition, and to analyze the effect of his ambition. The approach to use in this thesis is psychological approach because this approach studies the mental situation of the characters which becomes the illustration of human activities in life. While the method to use in analyzing this thesis is deductive method.

English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale

Like other arts, literature is essentially an imaginative art, an act of writer's imagination, in selecting, ordering and interpreting human life surrounding him. Reading a work of literature is interesting, because it not only gives us enjoyment but also opens up our mind. It means that there are many problems in the world, which can't be seen from one side.

In human life, there are many problems happen surrounding us. The problem happens not only in real life but also in fiction or literature. Literature that is made by author gives us any contemplation about life. In *The Sociology of Literature*, Diana Laurensen and Alan Swingewood, explain:

" Literature was thus a mere epi- phenomenon of the social structure, a reflection either of the author's life or his times: Literature was explained away; literary creativity was held to be no more than the end product of an external, determinate causality (1972: 59)."

The statement above proves that a work of literature is really a reflection of the author's life, or his time and the phenomenon among human life. So the ideas given to the readers are taken from daily life. It means that literature tries to rewrite and explain the spiritual truth of human life. It is an expression in words to transmit the ideas about life of human being. The language used by a writer is influenced by his experiences, imaginations, and social conditions in a certain place and time. Literature is the nearest thing to life; it is a mode amplifying experience and extending our contact with our fellow- man beyond the bounds of our personal lot (Eliot, 1965: 18).



Drama is one of literary forms performed by actors on the stage. It teaches us that life is not like they imagine. There are many complicated problems from any sides that sometimes we cannot face them and this thesis is made to give some explanations.

George Bernard Shaw is a deromanticized romance. He is a writer that lives in Romanticism era. And it was Shaw, of course, who embodied the advance of English drama as it crossed the threshold marking the end of Victorian era and the start of a new century.

The Doctor's Dilemma is one of Shaw's dramas which is tells about the psychological problem of a doctor whose name Ridgeon. He has many ambitions that lead him to do an illegal practice. Ridgeon found new medicine which can make him famous. But one of his friends tells him that his father found that medicine several years ago. And the Ridgeon's invention just completes the theory. The doctor finally wants to be the patent inventor of tuberculosis anti- toxin, because it is proved to be able to save a tuberculosis patient. This ambition leads him to make decision not to give the anti- toxin to one of his patient, because he is falling in love in his patient's wife. It is done because the doctor wants to be her new husband. Because of his feeling, he does an illegal practice by letting his patient die. This problem arises many effects, and one of the effects happened to the character in the drama.

By comprehending the facts above, it is interesting to discuss the ambition that leads the main character to do illegal practice. As a doctor, of course, he should prefer to help his patient rather than allowing his desire. His decision has bad effect upon the main female character. Therefore, it is appropriate to entitle the thesis *The Effects of Ridgeon's Ambition upon the Main Female Character*.

1.2 The Problem to Discuss

The problem discussed in this thesis is about Ridgeon as the main character who has an ambition to be a patent inventor of tuberculosis anti-toxin. A patient can be saved by this medicine. His invention makes him confused when one of his friends, Blenkinsop, gets tuberculosis. On the other hand he had accepted the request of a beautiful woman, Jennifer Dubedat whose husband gets tuberculosis too. Ridgeon confuses who should be saved. Finally, he chooses Blenkinsop as his patient and gives Louis Dubedat to B.B, his friend who is also a doctor. Ridgeon is successful in his treatment, so Blenkinsop can be saved. On the contrary, B.B fails to save Louis Dubedat.

The description above makes some problems to discuss. Among them are: What are the causes of Ridgeon's ambition? What are the effects of Ridgeon's ambition? How does Ridgeon's ambition happen? Does Ridgeon get what he wants?

1.3 The Goal of the Study

First of all, the purpose of writing this thesis is to give a clear meaning of ambition, to get more understanding about Ridgeon's ambition, and to analyze the effect of his ambition.

Secondly, it also aims to comprehend George Bernard Shaw's works, mainly *The Doctor's Dilemma* in order to get more understanding about his interest in medical science and the relation with a social condition at that time as well as on psychological problems.

Finally, it applies theories of literature acquired during the study, especially on drama. It is also hoped to give information to those who are interested in George Bernard Shaw's works especially *The Doctor's Dilemma*.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

It is important to limit the scope of the study in order to avoid a complicated discussion of the problem discussed. The study focuses on Ridgeon's ambition. It also covers his action, reaction, thought or everything else dealing with his efforts to gain his goals.

1.5 The Approach to Use

This play, *The Doctor's Dilemma* uses psychological approach. Willbur S. Scott, in *Five Approches of Literary Criticism*, states that psychology can be used to explain fictitious characters. This means that psychology provides some patterns of actions and reactions of created characters (1962: 72).

This approach is applied to study Ridgeon's mental situation reflected in his action, reactions and the opinion of other character to prove that he has ambition, because this approach studies the mental situation of the character in this play which becomes the illustration of human activities in life.

1.6 The Method of Analysis

Studying the effects of Ridgeon's ambition upon the main female character, it is needed to read some books or references dealing with the topic discussed. For that reason, besides *Theory of Literature*, it is so necessary to study the books of psychology, the biography of the playwright, and some references about the play itself.

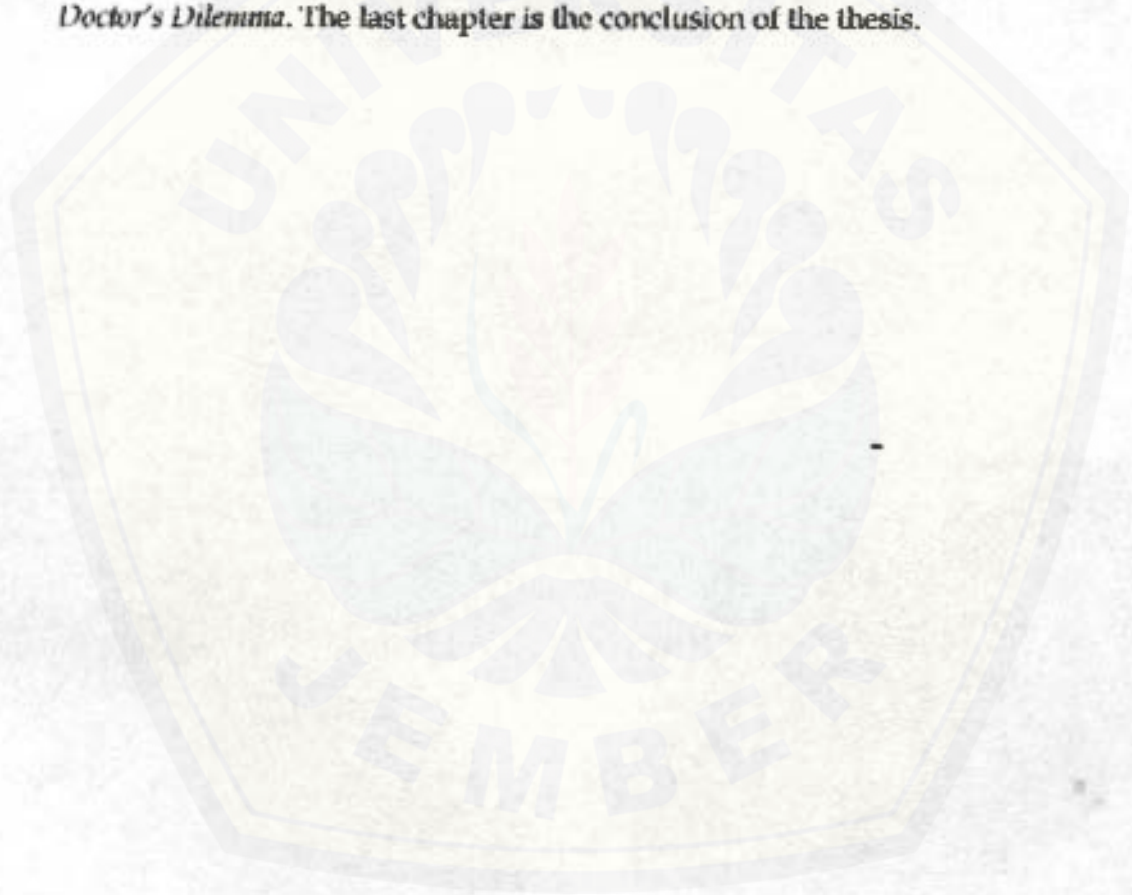
This thesis is composed by using deductive method, to set out the general idea to the particular (Hadi, 1986: 36). To prove that ambition has negative effects, the evidence to support the hypothesis will be collected.

Ambition usually controls the behavior and produces many effects either good or bad ones, concerning with the title that is chosen,

this method is used to investigate the effects of the ambition of Ridgeon in particular, and his relationship with other characters in the drama.

1.7 The Organization of the Thesis

The thesis is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction. Chapter two is about George Bernard Shaw's biography as the playwright and the synopsis of the drama. The next chapter relates with the meaning of the terms. The fourth one is analyzing about the effects of Ridgeon's ambition upon the main female character in *The Doctor's Dilemma*. The last chapter is the conclusion of the thesis.





CHAPTER 2. THE LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Biography of the Writer and His Works

George Bernard Shaw is an Irish dramatist, philosopher, and novelist, the greatest critic of his age and the greatest playwright in the English language since Shakespeare. He was born in Dublin, Ireland on July 26, 1856, of Anglo Irish stock. His father, having failed in business, took to drinking; his mother, having failed in matrimony, took to singing. From the first he learned how to laugh at tragedies of life, from the second how to appreciate music. For him and his two elder sisters it was a loveless home, the affections being starved, the critical sense surfeited. As a child, he was taken by a servant to the slums where her friends and relations lived, and this bred in him a life long hatred of poverty. (Bahr, 1989: 649)

He learned nothing at the various schools he attended, but educated himself by reading Dickens, Shakespeare, the Bible, Bunyan, and *The Arabian Nights*, listening to the music of operas. A teacher of singing with whom the family lived gave Shaw's mother a cottage at Dalkey, and here Shaw spent his happiest days as a boy, reveling in the scenery. (Bahr, 1989: 649)

The two individuals who most influenced him as a boy were his mother who was a singer and a pianist and George Vandeleur Lee, a conductor and music teacher, who was part of the Shaw ménage for many years. In 1876, after working for five years as a clerk in a real estate office, Shaw resigned and went to London, where his mother, sisters and Lee had already gone. (Godrey, 1998: 674)

The Young Shaw had early determined to write for a livelihood, and though his articles were returned to him by editors with depressing regularity, he went on sending them in. A single article earned him fifteen

shillings, which was all he got from journalism in nine years. But he also wrote five novels during that time, each of which was rejected by every respectable publisher in England. The novels illustrated his mental development from rationalism to socialism. (Bahr, 1989: 649- 650)

By the age of twenty- five he had become a vegetarian, he joined the Fabian Society in 1884 and in time became its "star" orator. (Bahr, 1989: 650). Although by the late 1890's his energies were increasingly directed to the theater, he never lost his beliefs in socialism as the only way to fundamental social betterment. (Godrey, 1998: 675)

Shaw's first three plays, *Widower's House* (1893) dates of completion throughout, *The Philanderer* (1893), and *Mrs. Warren's Profession* (1893), deal with social questions such as slum landlordism and prostitution. His gift for satirical comedy appears fully in *Arms and the Man* (1894), a spoof on the romanticized view of the war, and his first successful play. (Godrey, 1998: 675)

In 1895 he became dramatic critic for *Saturday Review* (a London periodical): his deliberately provocative reviews stirred up contemporary English ideas about plays and acting and enlarged the intellectual horizons of his readers. He championed Henrik Ibsen as well as Wagner, and published in 1891 a study of Ibsen entitled *The Quintessence of Ibsenism* which presented the Norwegian dramatist as a realistic and reforming playwright who addressed himself to the problems of modern life and introduced genuine discussion in his dialogue. The more profound and symbolic Ibsen whom we admire today was not Shaw's Ibsen, and it is significant that for him the great plays were those which attacked middle-class conventionality and hypocrisy rather than those which probed more subtly and poetically into deeper aspects of experience. (Abrams, 1974: 1748)

By this time Shaw was a playwright, and his energies began to concentrate themselves on drama. In 1898, after an illness caused by overwork, he married Charlotte Payne-Townshend (d. 1943), an Irishwoman of good family who combined progressive political views with considerable fortune. He had met her when staying with his friends Sidney and Beatrice Webb, and she had nursed him during his illness. (Benton, 1973: 355). During his protected illness he wrote *Caesar and Cleopatra* (1899), for Johnston Forbes-Robertson, followed by what he called a religious tract, and *Captain Brassbound's Conversion* (1900), for Ellen Terry. In 1901, *The Devil's Disciple*, *Caesar and Cleopatra*, and *Captain Brassbound's Conversion* were published as *Three Plays for Puritans*. (Bahr, 1989:650). They lived in London for a time and then moved to Ayot St. Lawrence, Hertfordshire, theirs home for the rest of their lives. Their marriage, which was childless, lasted 45 years. Shaw was by now a public figure, but the quiet of Hertfordshire enabled him to write with prodigious industry. (Godrey, 1998: 674)

His marriage established him in a settled mode of living. Although he remained an active Socialist, he was henceforward essentially a dramatist. He was fond of declaring that he was "a social reformer and doctrinaire first, last, and all the time." But it was the theatre that he loved, although he insisted on surrounding his work with manifestos, and on importing into it a strong polemical tone. He was in every sense a showman, and kept himself in the public eye by sort of intellectual clowning. (Benton, 1973: 355)

The Doctor's Dilemma to *Pygmalion*-Shaw now enters on a period of somewhat relaxed achievement. *The Doctor's Dilemma* (1906) is a successful light satire on the medical profession, knit to a less convincing representation, in the consumptive painter, Dubedat, of the strengths and frailties of the artistic temperament. Shaw himself is a great creative, in

seldom at his best in depicting artists. (Benton, 1973: 356). His attacks on social ills were unceasing- on poverty, in *Major Barbara*; on questionable medical practices, in *The Doctor's Dilemma* (1906); on England's treatment of Ireland, in *John Bull's Other Island* (1904); and on the British class structure, in *Pygmalion* (1912). He also exposed some of the shams inherent in many social conventions and institutions, such as marriage, in *Getting Married* (1908) and in *Misalliance* (1910), and dealt with family relationships, the status of women, and other subjects in other plays. (Godrey, 1998: 676)

In brief, he renovated the British stage which for generation had been shadowed by Shakespeare or deadened by censorship. He restored mind to the theater, awakened the social conscience of the age, made entertainment serve the cause of religion, proved that historical figures were as human and interesting as contemporaries, and re-created in the playhouse what had long been absent from it: an atmosphere of good fun and fellowship. Every playwright since his time has benefited from his liberating influence. (Bahr, 1989: 652)

Bernard Shaw's unique character infused his works. His vitality, curiosity, industry, and gaiety; his wit, sanity, good humor, and uncommon sense; his kindness, toleration, and freedom from envy and malice; his irresponsible frivolity and fundamental sincerity: such a compound of qualities in one personality and in treasury of plays will be never been repeated and cannot be counterfeited. (Bahr, 1989: 652)

In his 95th year, Shaw fractured his thigh after falling from a tree that he was pruning in his garden. He died in Ayot St. Lawrence on November, 2, 1950. It is reported that in the night, theaters around the world were darkened in his honor. (Godrey, 1998: 676)

2.2 The Synopsis of *The Doctor's Dilemma*

Act One

In Dr. Ridgeon's consulting room, Redpenny and Emmy are talking about Dr. Ridgeon's successful discovery especially in tuberculosis. Emmy says that this discovery makes Ridgeon's friends wish to give him compliments. Some doctors who come to Ridgeon's house are Sir Patrick Cullen, Schutmacher, Walpole, Sir Bloomfield Borington and Blenkinsop. These doctors ask everything on Ridgeon's discovery. This means that they want to know whether his discovery is valid or not.

There is a serious discussion between Ridgeon and Sir Patrick Cullen. He thinks that Ridgeon's discovery is not a new medical treatment. This is only inoculation that has been practiced by his father a hundred years ago. At the time the inoculation failed since it did not completely cure every tubercular. Later, the inoculation has not been practiced in medical treatment because his father could not determine the exact method in analyzing blood, virus and phagocytes.

This is different from Ridgeon's experiment. In his practice, he tries to mix a drop of blood into anti-toxin. The further reaction Ridgeon finds two results. Later, he searches its reaction in his laboratory. Ridgeon then knows the effects of two kinds of liquids. If the reaction is in negative phase, it will endanger and kill the patients. If the reaction is in positive phase, it will cure the patients. By examining his experiment, Ridgeon is able to cure tubercular. Therefore, he exactly discovers the circulation of blood in analyzing tuberculosis treatment. Thus, every tubercular does not die through his medical treatment. At last, before they leave the consulting room, Ridgeon invites them to come to his party on Thursday afternoon at the Star and Garter Hotel in Richmond.

Mrs. Louis Dubedat and her husband come to Ridgeon. She asks him to cure her husband who is suffering from tuberculosis. Indeed

Ridgeon refuses to cure her husband because he has many patients at the hospital. Ridgeon convinces her that his tuberculosis patients need experience, skill and much time. Moreover, Ridgeon advises her to come to another doctor. As a woman of genius, she tries to persuade Ridgeon by showing a beautiful picture, one of Louis' works. Her trick is successful so that Ridgeon is interested in Louis' work and he wants to buy the picture. She then promises that the picture will be presented to him if he cures her husband. Ridgeon agrees to her idea. At last, Mrs. Louis Dubedat and her husband are also invited by Ridgeon to come to his party.

Act Two

All Ridgeon's friends, Louis Dubedat and Jennifer have enjoyed the party. Louis and Jennifer are only in a short time because they know that late night is not good for tubercular. This means Louis Dubedat keeps his condition in order to make himself better. Few minutes later, Blenkinsop comes, he asks Louis Dubedat, one who has borrowed some money from him. Blenkinsop explains to his friends that the money will be returned in a short time. In fact, Louis Dubedat forgets his promise so he does not pay the money back. Anyway, Blenkinsop feels that he has been deceived by Louis Dubedat.

The other doctors like Walpole and Sir Patrick are surprised to hear Blenkinsop's information because they also have lent Louis Dubedat some money. Finally, they are aware how carelessly Louis Dubedat borrows some money from his friends. So all the doctors disregard to Louis Dubedat.

Ridgeon tells his friends that Jennifer, Louis Dubedat's wife, asked him to cure her husband. Hearing this information, Blenkinsop, one of the doctors, says that his right lung has ached. This means his disease is close to tuberculosis. He also wants Ridgeon to cure him. Of course, this

makes Ridgeon has more problems because he has to cure two patients, Louis Dubedat and Blenkinsop. Moreover, Ridgeon and his friends think who will be saved between the two patients. They compare Louis Dubedat and Blenkinsop's behavior. Louis is a good artist but he is fond of money. On the other hand, Blenkinsop is a faithful friend; he is an honorable man. Sir Patrick Cullen reminds Ridgeon to cure and save a patient. In addition, there is a new idea suggested by Sir Patrick. Ridgeon may have a patient and Sir Ralph Bloomfield will cure another. This means Ridgeon will save Blenkinsop and Sir Ralph Bloomfield is hoped to cure Louis Dubedat.

When Ridgeon and his friends are talking about Louis Dubedat's behavior, a lady named Minnie Tinwell approaches them. She asks Ridgeon where Louis Dubedat and a lady have gone. Ridgeon is surprised to know Minnie Tinwell involved in Louis Dubedat's case. He says that she has no right to ask about Louis and his wife. Finally, she explains to him that she really is Louis Dubedat's legal wife. She convinces Ridgeon that he has married her and they have enjoyed their honeymoon. Shortly after the honeymoon, Louis Dubedat left her and went to London. He does not pay attention to her until she saw Louis Dubedat and a lady come to Ridgeon's party. This case makes Ridgeon and his friends deeply convince of Louis Dubedat's bad behaviour.

Act Three

In Louis Dubedat's studio, Jennifer is angry with Louis Dubedat who always borrows some money from other people. She reminds him if he needs some money, he has to ask her, she will give him money he needs. Moreover, Louis clarifies Jennifer that he is really ashamed at asking her money every time. Jennifer says that his behavior is disgraceful as he is fond of borrowing some money. Louis Dubedat is aware; he promises that he will not borrow money.

Few minutes later, Ridgeon comes to meet Louis. Although he has promised that he will not borrow some money, he suddenly asks Ridgeon to lend him money. Ridgeon does not fulfill his demand although he will pay the money back with a cheque post-dated in three months. Ridgeon then tells him some doctors will come to this studio. This means Ridgeon and his friends will tell Louis Dubedat's behavior at the Star and Garter. Firstly, Walpole asks for his gold cigarette case that is borrowed by Louis. Louis frankly says that the cigarette case has been pawned. As the return, he gives Walpole a pawn ticket.

Sir Patrick also asks Louis about Minnie Tinwell, a woman who wants to meet him. Louis explains to him about his acquaintance with Minnie Tinwell and their legal marriage. Louis describes he just wanted to enjoy the honeymoon with her. Afterwards, they would separate and he went to London while Minnie Tinwell was left alone as a maid in a hotel. In London he met Jennifer and married her. Ridgeon and his friends are very surprised at Louis Dubedat's bad behavior. They think Louis Dubedat is an abnormal.

Ridgeon and his friends still consider Louis Dubedat's attitude. They try to make him conscious toward his behavior but he refuses their advice. However, the doctors like Walpole and Schutzmacher do not wish to cure Louis Dubedat should be taken to a lunatic asylum, the Brompton Hospital.

At last, Sir Ralph Bloomfield wishes to cure Louis Dubedat and Ridgeon will cure Blenkinsop. Jennifer is shocked to hear Ridgeon's decision. She forces him to cure Louis Dubedat and leaves Blenkinsop to Sir Ralph Bloomfield. Furthermore, Ridgeon does not agree to her idea.

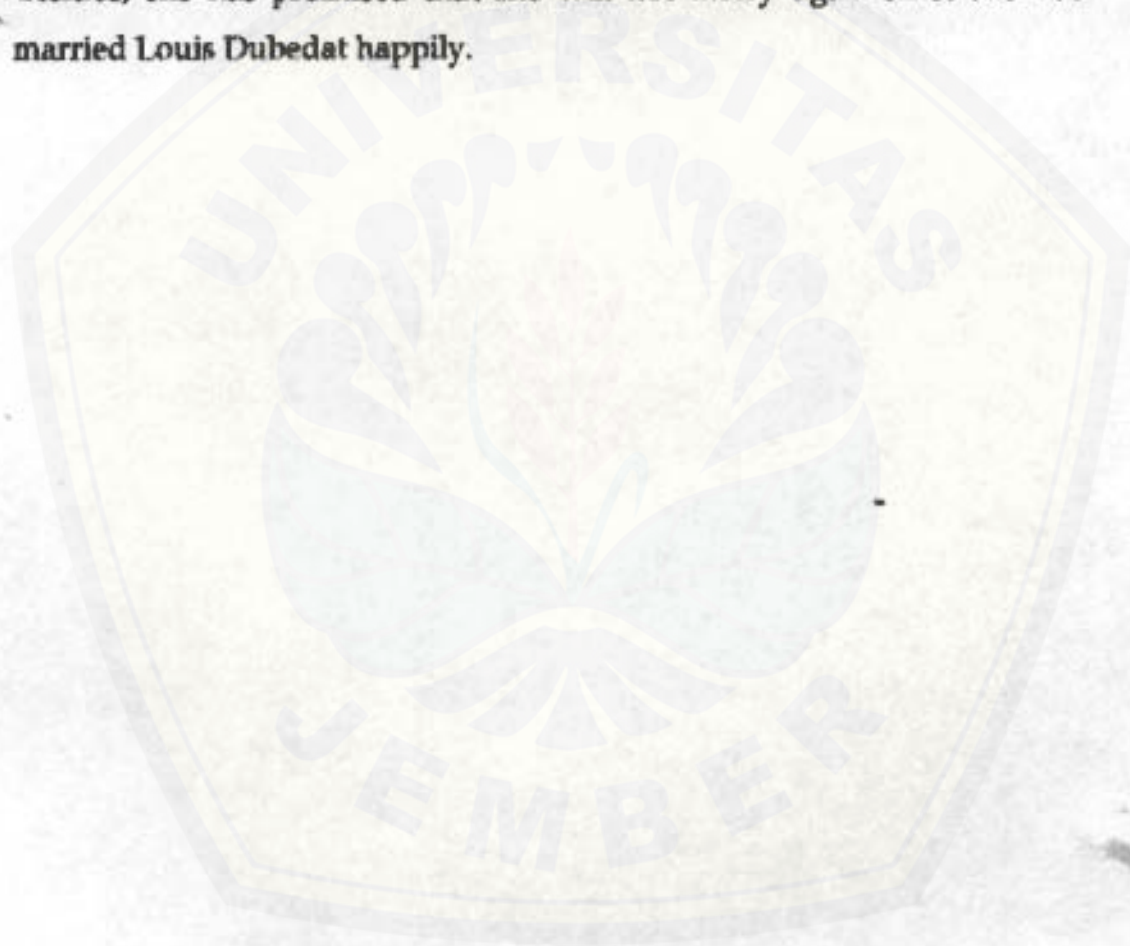
Act Four

In the studio, Sir Patrick, Walpole and Ridgeon are waiting for Sir Ralph Bloomfield who is curing Louis Dubedat. Later, Sir Ralph Bloomfield goes out of the inner room and hastens to approach them. He says that he has inoculated Louis Dubedat with medicine. Really, what Sir Ralph Bloomfield has done toward Louis Dubedat is wrong because he should know the reaction between Louis Dubedat's blood and anti-toxin before he inoculates Louis Dubedat. In fact the reaction is in negative phase. So in a short time Louis Dubedat will die. Therefore, Jennifer decides to take Louis to Cornwall where there is a doctor who is able to cure his tuberculosis. Unfortunately, the inoculation works so fast that makes Louis Dubedat very weak and later he dies. Jennifer is very anguishes of his death. She then leaves the room. Sir Ralph Bloomfield tells his friends why he did not cure Louis Dubedat perfectly. He says that he has considered Louis Dubedat's behavior toward other people. Louis does not only get into debts toward his friends but he also leaves his real wife behind.

Act Five

When Jennifer, Louis Dubedat's widow, is preparing catalogue in her gallery, Ridgeon comes to this room. The gallery is furnished so beautifully that Ridgeon likes to enter it. Jennifer does not comment what Ridgeon says. Instead of giving comment on Ridgeon, Jennifer tells him that she has met Blenkinsop, a man who is spared from his illness by Ridgeon. She adds that Ridgeon is more successful in curing Blenkinsop than Sir Ralph Bloomfield who has failed to save her husband. In this case, Jennifer knows that Ridgeon has given Sir Ralph Bloomfield a special medicine to be inoculated into Louis Dubedat's body. The inoculation makes his strength worse. Anyway, Ridgeon explains to her that the

medicine was really intended for Blenkinsop but the medicine was harmful to Louis Dubedat. Ridgeon then adds that the medicine is very dangerous if it is given to Louis Dubedat because its reaction will kill Louis Dubedat. This is known by Ridgeon since Blenkinsop's blood is different from Louis Dubedat's. Furthermore, Ridgeon says that he hopes Louis Dubedat dies so he is able to marry Jennifer. On the contrary, Jennifer rejects to marry Ridgeon because he is much older than she is. Besides, she has promised that she will not marry again since she has married Louis Dubedat happily.



CHAPTER 3. THE MEANING OF THE TERMS

Before coming to further analysis and discussion related to the thesis, it is necessary to know the meaning of the significant words used in the title of the thesis. The meaning of the significant words explained to lead us understand the discussion easily. Furthermore, it is appropriated to use some dictionaries and some books of references that deal with the terms.

There are three significant terms that are used in the title which are necessary to be explained clearly. They are effect, ambition, and character.

3.1 The Meaning of Effect

The effect explained here concerns upon the main female character, Jennifer. According to *Dictionary of Literary Terms*, effect is:

“The mental, emotional, and spiritual impression an author attempts to create in and upon his reader’s minds and hearts. (1905: 130)”

Philip Babcock Gove in *Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged*, states that effect means:

1. Something that is produced by an agent or cause: something that follows immediately from an antecedent: a resultant condition: RESULT
OUTCOME
2. PURPOSE, INTENTION, END. (1966: 724)

Neufeldt and Guralnik’s *Webster’s New World College Dictionary* remarks, effect is:

1. Anything brought about by a cause or Agent; result
2. The power or ability to bring about result efficacy
3. Influence or action on something. (1996: 432)

Based on the definitions above, effect is the influence or result of action that is produced by a cause.

3.2 The Meaning of Ambition

The Doctor's Dilemma concerns with the psychological experience of the main character who has some ambitions. According to *The Australian Reference Dictionary*, ambition is desire for distinction or for a specific attainment; its object. (1986: 21)

Webster's Third New International Dictionary of English Unabridged states that ambition means:

1. The object of one's desire
2. A desire for activity or extension. (1966: 66)

Moreover, Victoria Neufeldt and David B. Guralnik in their *Webster's New World College Dictionary* define the word ambition as follows:

1. A strong desire to gain a particular objective; specific, the drive to succeed, or to gain fame, power, wealth, etc
2. The objective strongly desired. (1996: 43)

From such definitions, it can be stated that ambition is a will or desire for activity to succeed or achieve a particular goal or object.

According to the previous definitions, ambition is good but the way to succeed or to reach the goal may pass through a good way or bad one. Everybody may have ambition and each person has different way to achieve his goal. Sometimes he has a good object, a good purpose in which the way to achieve the goal is positive, by means there is not anyone who feels cheated or hurt either his body or feeling. Basically, everything including the object, purpose, way, and effect either toward he himself or toward other persons are positive. Sometimes he also has a

good object and good purpose but the way to achieve his goals is bad. It gives a bad effect to others as there is someone who feels cheated, either his body or feeling is hurt.

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

From the given descriptions, Ridgeon as the main character has the ambitions which are useful for himself but not for the others. In achieving his goal, he chooses the bad ways. Ridgeon wants to marry the wife of his patient by his own way. In short, Ridgeon does cruel action for his ambition.

3.3 The Meaning of Character

In the *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged*, Philip Babcock Gove defines the term character in several meanings. Gove states that character is a person regarded as characterized by or exemplifying distinctive or notable traits. (1966: 376)

Moreover, Harry Shaw in his *Dictionary of Literary Terms* defines the word character as follows: notably that of a person represented in a story, novel, play, etc. (1905: 70)

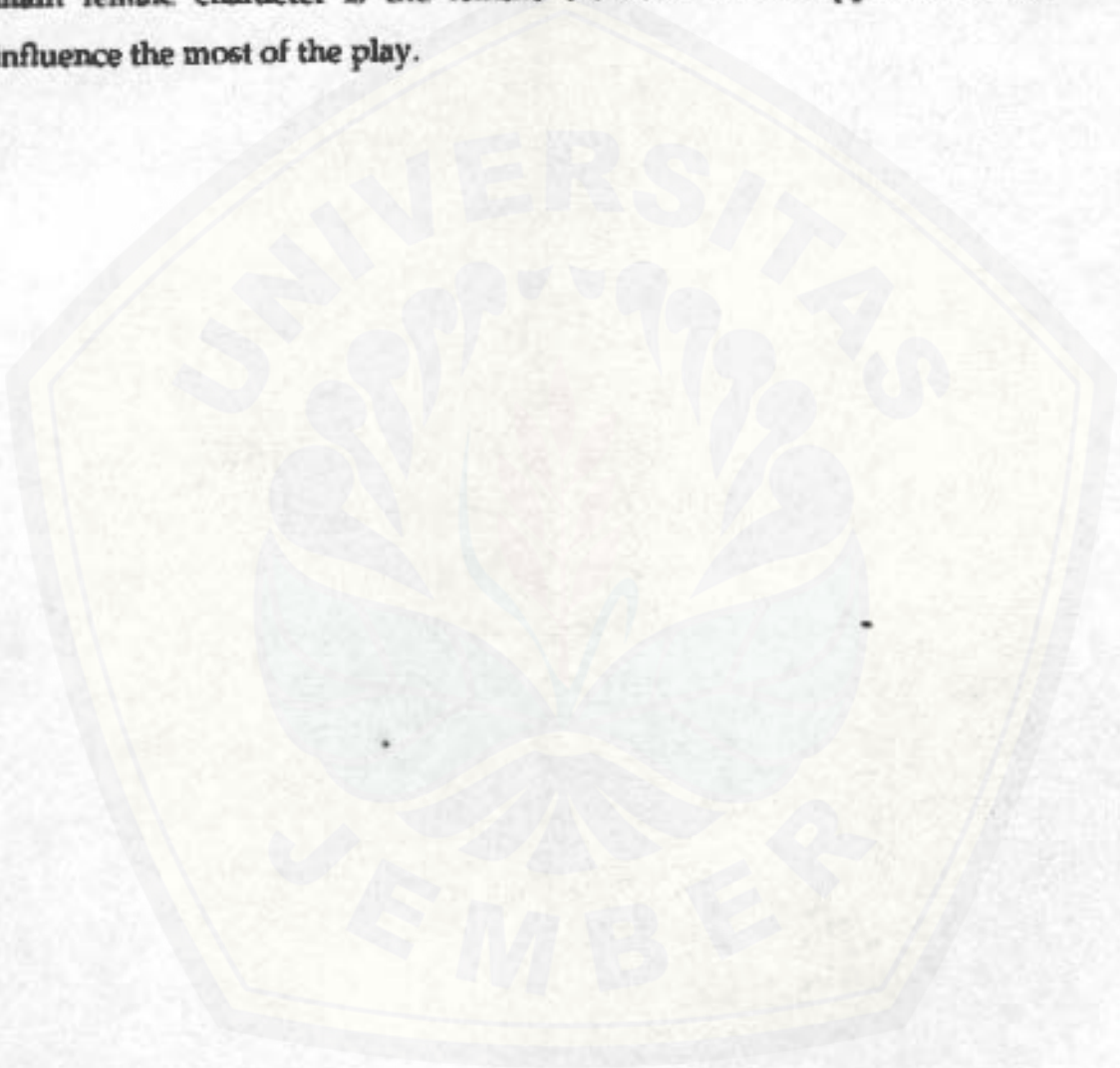
Whereas Victoria Neufeldt and David B. Guralnik in *Webster's New World College Dictionary* remark a description as the following statement:

1. Personage
 2. a. A person in a play, story, novel, etc
b. A role as portrayed by an actor or actress.
- (1996: 235)

It means that the word character is the combination of features, qualities, traits and principles that distinguish people one from another.

Character means a person regarded who is characterized by or exemplifying distinctive or notable traits that is play in drama, story, novel, etc.

From the title "The Effect of Ridgeon's Ambition upon the Main Female Character in Shaw's *The Doctor's Dilemma*", it can be said that the main female character is the female character whose appearance can influence the most of the play.





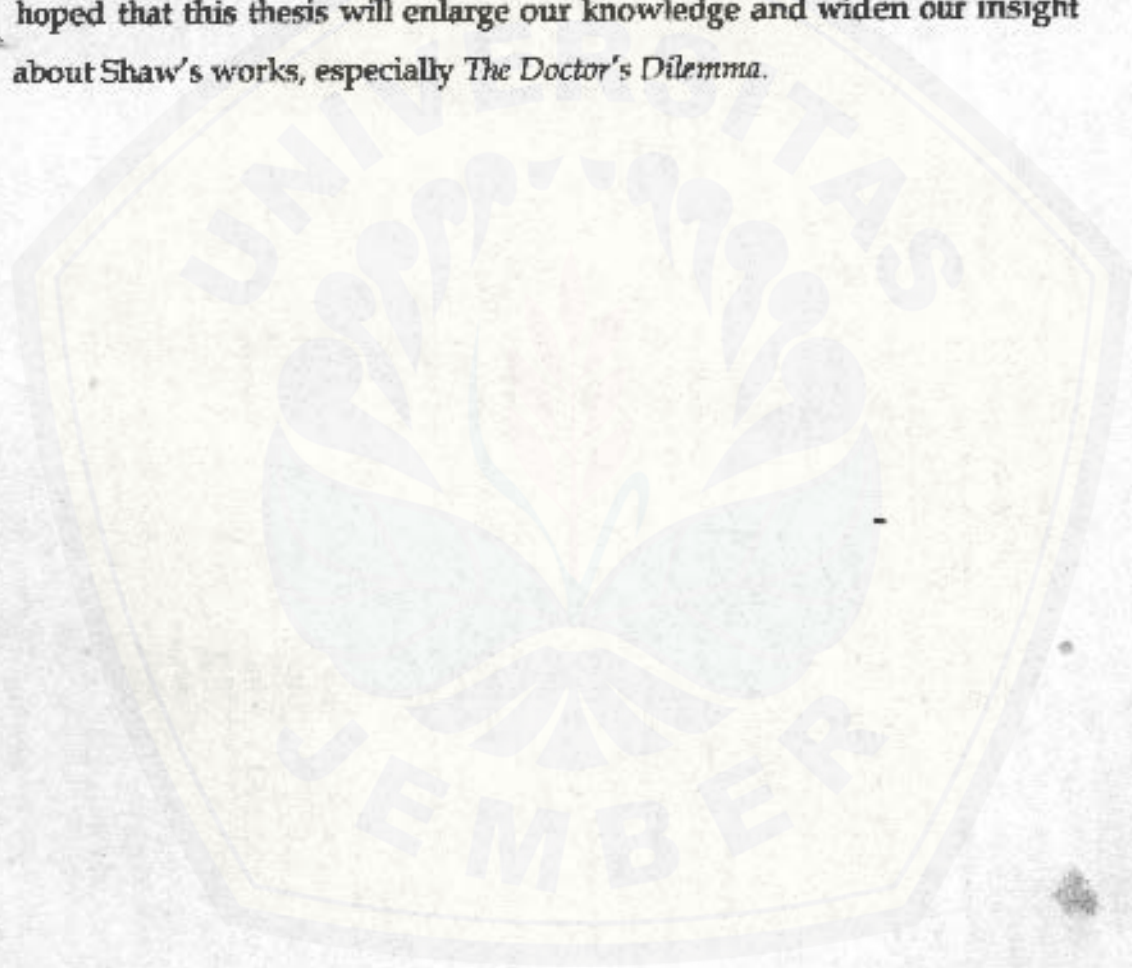
CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

As we know from the previous chapter, Ridgeon is a doctor who has ambition in his life. The first, he wants to be the patent inventor of the medicine he found which is able to cure tuberculosis. However, he faces a different opinion with his friends. One of his friends, Sir Patrick, says that his father has found that medicine several years ago, but he is suicide of the failure and of imperfect invention, while Ridgeon's invention just completes Sir Patrick's father.

The second, he wants Jennifer to be his wife. Jennifer's husband, Louis Dubedat, is a man who gets tuberculosis and she wants Ridgeon to cure him, but Ridgeon has to choose one of his patients. He has had nine patients before, and he must fulfill ten patients to be cured. The last patients are Louis Dubedat and Blenkinsop. Ridgeon chooses Blenkinsop as his patient, and he asks his friend, Sir Ralph Bloomfield Bonington to cure Jennifer's husband. Ridgeon's decision to give Louis Dubedat to cure by Sir Ralph finally realizes one of his dreams. He always hopes Jennifer, Louis Dubedat's widow, as his wife. His decision makes Louis find his death, because, when the medicine was handled by him, it will work. However, if the medicine handled by others it will not work. It happens to Louis. Ridgeon is successful in his first plan, but he can not get Jennifer's love and can not get his dream to make her as his wife. It happens because Jennifer dislikes him since Ridgeon gives her husband's treatment to his friend, not to be handled by him, and it causes the death of her husband. Ridgeon handles Blenkinsop as his patient and rejects her husband is one of her reasons to dislike him. When she knows that Ridgeon intentionally wants her husband's death because he loves her and wants her to be his wife, her feeling of dislike is complete. One of the other reasons she refuses him that he is twenty years older than her and she doesn't

appreciate him so much. In fact, Ridgeon doesn't get anything of his plans. He can't save Louis Dubedat and can't get his widow to be his wife.

In this drama, it is found some messages that in the world men have to make effort to gain his dreams. The egoism will make someone fall into the failure or serious problems. In addition, this drama proves that ambition is not unusual topic to discuss, because this matter is also the social fact which commonly happens in that society. Finally, it is hoped that this thesis will enlarge our knowledge and widen our insight about Shaw's works, especially *The Doctor's Dilemma*.



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