CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

After studying and explaining many problems through dictionary and psychology, the writer comes to the conclusion that human beings need ambition to reach their goal, so does Eliza Doolittle. From the whole play, the writer finds out Eliza's great ambition to become a lady, so she studies hard about the manner and pronunciation from Professor Higgins.

Eliza is a girl who comes from lower class people that has strong will and ambition to change her life. Her ambition is to become a lady so she can get a work as a shop assistant in a flower shop. Se knows well that her ambition to become a lady is not easy to reach. In order she can reach her ambition she studies hard about the manner and pronunciation from Professor Higgins.

As she wants to become a lady, she has to change her manner considered to be bad. Her manner and language are very bad because she is a flower girl who sells flowers on the road and turned out by her father. She has to against with the society which is very cruel and it makes her to be a rebellious girl. Eventhought, Eliza often gets the rude words and bad treatment, she is still has a resoluteness to become a lady. She always shows her intelligence to Mr. Higgins and it is confessed by Mr. Higgins and Colonel Pickering. After Ambassador Party Eliza still shows her pride to Mr. Higgins because he still regards her as his object for experiment. It makes Eliza feels frustation, so she run away from Mr. Higgins's house. She tells all of her problem to Mrs. Higgins.

20

For her decision we knows that Eliza is a girl who is not afraid to face her future with a new status and has pride and dignity. We have to admire Eliza who has the courage to face the world with its problem. Being an uneducated girl and being free from the guidance of both parents, it is really hard for a young girl to survive in society, but Eliza proves to be girl who can do it. She is an honest girl. Although she is poor, she has the ambition to improve herself so that she can get a better job and rises from her low situation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Davit, S.M.A. 1960. *Modern American Drama*. American city: The Mcmillan Company.
- Griffith, Kelly Jr. 1990. Writing Essay About Literature. San Diego: Harcourt Brave Javanovich.
- Hadi, Sutrisno. 1986. Methodology Research. Yogyaka-ta: Yayasan Penerbit Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gajah Mada.
- Holman, C.H., Harmon W. 1986. A Handbook to Literature. New York: Mcmillan P.C.
- Hornby, A.S. 1986. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. London: Oxford University Press.
- Hudson, William Henry. 1965. An Introduction to The Study of Literature. London: George S. Harrap and Co. Ltd.
- Jones, Edward H. Jr. 1968. An Outline of Literature. New York: Monarch Press.
- Kennedy, X.J. 1979. An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama. Boston: Little Brown and Company.
- Longman. 1987. Dictionary of Contemporary English. London: Richard Clay, Ltd.
- Oakland, John. 1995. British Civilization. London: Routledge.
- Reaske, Christopher Russel. 1966. How to Analyze Drama. New York: Monarch Press.
- Santrock, John W. 1988. Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behavior. Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Publisher.
- Scott, Wilbur S. 1962. Five Approaches of Literary Criticism. London: Collier Mcmillan Publisher.
- Shaw, George Bernard. 1961. Pygmalion. New York: Dover Publications, Inc.
- Stein, Peter J. Beth B. Hess. Elizabeth W. Markson. 1988. Sociology. New York: Mamillan Publishing Company.

Trevelgan, G.M. 1952. History of England Literature. New York: Double Day.

Webster. 1966. Webster Elementary Dictionary. Massachusetts: G and C Merriam Co.