THE MEANING OF LAURA’S DREAM AS DEPICTED IN TENNESSEE WILLIAMS’ THE GLASS MENAGERIE

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

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THE MEANING OF LAURA'S DREAM AS DEPICTED IN TENNESSEE WILLIAMS' THE GLASS MENAGERIE

By

Monica Sindhi Galih Susanti
Student Number: 101214134

Defended before the Board of Examiners
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DEDICATION PAGE

You only live once, but if you do it right, once is enough.

~Mae West

Be yourself; everyone else is already taken.

~Oscar Wilde

Dum Spiro Spero!

This thesis is dedicated to:

Jesus Christ, Saint Mary and Holy Spirits

My beloved family: Ibu, Bapak, and Mas Wawan

My spirit: My Dear Novanly

My best friends: Ria, Prista, Mentari, and Helen

My beloved big family and my beloved friends
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

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101214134
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ABSTRACT


This study analyzes a play script written by Tennessee Williams entitled The Glass Menagerie. The script tells about the life of Laura Wingfield who has a toys collection. Through the way she keeps her collection, Laura tries to show people about her weaknesses and what she really dreams in her life.

The aim of the study is to examine the meaning of Laura’s dream of her life as seen in the play script. There are two problems to answer. The first one is “How is Laura described in the play?” and the second one is “What is the meaning of Laura’s dream?”

The writer uses two sources in this study. The primary source is the play script itself, titled The Glass Menagerie. The secondary sources are the books on psychology and literary theories, and the internet sources that help the writer analyzes the problems of the study. In answering the problems the writer uses the psychological approach and several theories. The theory of character and characterization are applied to analyze Laura’s character. The theory of motivation is applied to reveal the meaning of Laura’s dream.

Based on the analysis, the result of the study shows that Laura Wingfield is a woman who has a toys collection and she lives in her fantasy world through that collection. She has a physical defect that makes her pessimistic, asocial, and unconfident. The other result is about the literal and deeper meaning of Laura’s dream. The literal meaning of Laura’s dream is that Laura places herself as a glass which needs to be taken care carefully. The deeper meaning of Laura’s dream is that Laura needs to be the centre of attention of the people around her.

It is suggested to future researchers to conduct an analysis of how to treat someone who lives in fantasy world. This play script can also be used as the material to teach drama. The implications of this study deal with such an activity. It is related to Laura who lives in her own imaginative world and needs special care. Teachers are suggested to give attention and care differently for each student based on the students’ need.

Keywords: glass menagerie, meaning, literal meaning, deeper meaning.
ABSTRAK


Skripsi ini menganalisa sebuah naskah drama yang ditulis oleh Tennessee Williams yang berjudul The Glass Menagerie. Skrip tersebut menceritakan tentang kehidupan dari Laura Wingfield yang memiliki koleksi mainan Glass Menagerie. Melalui cara dia menjaga koleksinya, Laura berusaha untuk memperlihatkan kepada orang lain tentang kelemahannya dan apa yang sesungguhnya dia impikan didalam hidupnya.

Tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah untuk mengungkap arti dari impian Laura mengenai hidupnya yang dapat dilihat di dalam naskah drama. Di dalam skripsi terdapat dua permasalahan yang harus dibahas. Pertama adalah “Bagaimana Laura dideskripsikan di dalam naskah?” dan kedua adalah “Apakah arti dari impian Laura?”


Berdasarkan pada analisa, hasil dari skripsi ini menunjukkan bahwa Laura Wingfield adalah seorang gadis yang memiliki koleksi mainan dan dia hidup didalam dunia fantasiya melalui koleksi tersebut. Dia memiliki cacat fisik yang menyebabkan dirinya menjadi seorang yang pesimis, asosial, dan kurang percaya diri. Hasil yang lain yaitu tentang makna dangkal dan mendalam dari impian Laura. Makna dangkal dari impian Laura adalah bahwa Laura memposisikan dirinya seperti kaca yang butuh dijaga dengan hati-hati. Makna mendalam dari mimpi Laura adalah Laura butuh menjadi pusat perhatian dari orang-orang disekitarnya.


Kata kunci: glass menagerie, meaning, literal meaning, deeper meaning.
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I would also want to appreciate my special friends PBI C 2010 for the greatest experience that I get during my study in Sanata Dharma University. I would also thank everyone whom I cannot mention one by one. They have helped me to pass the greatest days in PBI. I am blessed because I have all the people around me. I hope God will always bless them all.

Monica Sindhi Galih Susanti
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE PAGE</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL PAGES</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDICATION PAGE</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI</strong></td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRAK</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF FIGURES</td>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF APPENDICES</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Background of the Study</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Objective of the Study</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Problem Formulations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Definition of Terms</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Review of Related Theories</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Theory of Character</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Theory of Characterization</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Theory of Motivation</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Psychological Approach</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Theoretical Framework</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Context ........................................................................................................ 14
   1. The Life of Tennessee Williams .................................................... 15
   2. The Glass Menagerie ................................................................. 17

CHAPTER III. METHODOLOGY ............................................................ 17
   A. Object of the Study ............................................................................ 17
   B. Approach of the Study ................................................................. 17
   C. Method of the Study ........................................................................ 18

CHAPTER IV. ANALYSIS .................................................................... 20
   A. Laura Wingfield .............................................................................. 20
      1. Laura Wingfield’s Character ..................................................... 20
      2. Laura Wingfield’s Characteristics ............................................ 21
   B. The Meaning of Laura’s Dream ..................................................... 31
      1. The Literal Meaning of Laura’s Dream ..................................... 31
      2. The Deeper Meaning of Laura’s Dream ................................... 38

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS 41
   A. Conclusions ................................................................................. 41
   B. Implications ................................................................................. 44
   C. Suggestions ................................................................................. 46

REFERENCES ......................................................................................... 48

APPENDICES .......................................................................................... 50
# LIST OF FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Figure 1  Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs ..........................................................</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2  The relationship of the personality structures to the levels of awareness ........................................................................</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF APPENDICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appendix A</td>
<td>The Glass Menagerie</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix B</td>
<td>The Biography of Tennessee Williams</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides general explanations of the study. There are four subheadings which are background of the study that contains the reasons why the topic is chosen, objective of the study which is the aim of the study, problem formulations which contain two problems of the study and definition of terms which discuss important definitions to avoid misinterpretation.

A. Background of the Study

When people are talking about literature, they will talk about new world of experiences. By reading a literary work, people will get new experiences from the characters in the literary works. Based on Hudson (1910), 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 the aspects of it which have the most immediate, and enduring interest for all of us (p. 10). Literature is a record of life that can be seen from the characters in the book.

According to Eagleton (1996), there have been various attempts to define literature. You can define it for example, as an imaginative writing in the sense of fiction – writing which is not literally true. But even the briefest reflection on what people commonly include under the heading of literature suggests that this will not do (p. 1).
Related to the various attempts to define literature, people will find many experiences through the characters in the story. It is interesting to talk about literary works especially the classic story. There are many classic literary works that are interesting because the stories give value in life. Moreover, classic literary works are the base for the modern literary works. It is important to know them because they are the root of the modern literary works. One of the classic literary works that is interesting is a play script entitled *The Glass Menagerie* by Tennessee Williams.

The play script tells about a family which consists of a mother, a daughter, and a son. Here the play mostly tells about the life of Laura Wingfield who is the daughter. In the story she has a physical defect and because of the condition, she is unconfident to meet people. She prefers to play her toys collections which are *The Glass Menagerie*. Through the way she takes care of the glass, she tries to show people about what she dreams in her life. According to Weiner (1980), there is Freud’s concept about dream. Here from Freud’s concept, dreams are wish fulfillments or at least attempts at wish fulfillment. Freud argued that the true meaning of dream, or its latent content, often is masked (p. 14). From the opinion, dream also can be described as something that can exist because of people’s wish. Dream is something important in human life. By having a dream, people can prevent the worst situation that would likely take place in their heart. From this study, the writer wants to examine deeper about the meaning of someone’s dream that is described as what someone really wants in their life.
In the play script *The Glass Menagerie*, the writer will examine the meaning of Laura’s dream or what Laura really wants in her life. Here in the play, Laura is one of the major characters that have a dream through her toys collections.

**B. Objective of the Study**

The objective of the study is to examine the meaning of Laura’s dream of her life as seen in Tennessee Williams entitled *The Glass Menagerie*. In this study, the writer wants to break deeper the meaning of Laura’s dream based on the way Laura takes care of her toys collection.

**C. Problem Formulations**

Based on the background of the study, there are two problems that will be discussed in this study. Those problems are formulated into these questions below:

1. How is Laura described in the play?
2. What is the meaning of Laura’s dream?

**D. Definition of Terms**

There are three words that need explaining in this study in order to avoid misunderstanding. Those words are dream, meaning and play script.
1. Dream

Dream can be described as two different things. First, dream can be described as an imaginative story that is got by someone while he or she is sleeping. Second, dream can be described as something that somebody really wants or something that somebody wants to achieve. According to Feist and Feist (1998), dreams are our unconscious and spontaneous attempt to know the unknowable, to comprehend a reality that can only be expressed symbolically (p.125).

In this study, dream is seen as someone’s hope and an imaginative thing that someone wants to achieve in her life. Dream is something imaginative and something that has not been achieved. In order to achieve the dream and make it real, people have to do efforts.

2. Meaning

In this study, the writer analyzes the meaning of a dream. The definition of meaning is divided into two parts. The first definition is the literal meaning. The literal meaning is the explicit meaning which can be seen in the play script. According to Blair and Gerber (1948), in an explicit statement of meaning the author simply tells you or has an attractive character expressing his point of view to tell you what the meaning is which he has in mind (p.111). Here in this study, the literal meaning can be found in the conversations from the play script.

The deeper meaning or the true meaning is the meaning which can be seen implicitly from the play script. According to Fredrick (1964), the deeper meaning
of the story is a meaning which has value for every reader (p. 75). In this study, the deeper meaning is the meaning that can be seen from the motive of the characters.

3. Play Script

Play script is one of the parts in a play. Play script is important because from that element, the story begins. According to Gordon (1975), plays are written to be heard and seen on a stage. In studying drama you must assume a dual role as both reader and viewer. If you want to capture the total impression the playwright creates, you should imagine the setting, the characters, and the action as you read (p. 150). Based on Gordon’s opinion, play script is the main part of a play. In this study, the primary source that is used is a play script that is analyzed as a text. The play script in this study is The Glass Menagerie by Tennessee Williams.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theories that are used to analyze the play script. This chapter is divided into three parts. The first part is the review of related theories that contain an approach and theories that are used in this study. The second part is the theoretical framework which explains how the theories are applied in analyzing the play script. The third part is the context of the novel which contains of the life of Tennessee Williams and the summary of The Glass Menagerie.

A. Review of Related Theories

This part contains the related theories which are used to analyze the play script. The theories used in this study are the theory of character, the theory of characterization and the theory of motivation.

1. Theory of Character

In this study, character is one of the significant elements in a literary work that is going to be analyzed. Here the writer wants to analyze Laura in The Glass Menagerie. Because of that, the writer needs some theories to analyze the character.
According to Forster (1974), character divides into two kinds, a flat character and a round character. A flat character is built around ‘a single idea or quality’ and is presented in outline and without much individualizing detail. A flat character is characterized by one or two traits and this character is called flat because we can see only one side of him (p. 46).

According to Forster (1974), there are two advantages of a flat character. First, only by seeing a part of a person’s character, the reader can get the description of the whole character. Then the second advantage is that the readers easily remember a flat character because from the beginning of the story until the end of it the character does not change. It is different from a round character which is complex in temperament and motivation and it is represented with subtle particularity. Here Forster says that we remember him in connection with the great scenes and we do not remember him so easily for the waxes and wanes and has many facets like human being. Therefore, he is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like most people, he is capable of surprising us (pp. 46-52). It is the same as Rohrberger and Woods (1971) say. Characters can be described as a flat or a round character. The flat characters are one-sided; the round characters are many-sided (p. 20).

According to Henkle (1977), a character can be described as a major and a secondary character. There are two elements in the creation of the major characters. They are the complexity and the attention given them in the book. While a secondary characters are those who perform less important and less complex in the novel (pp. 87-89).
2. Theory of Characterization

Characterization is the process of an author creates his character in a story. According to Holman and Harmon (1986), in fiction such as novel, drama or short story, the author tries to reveal or create the imaginary person so that they exist for the readers as life is called characterization (p. 81).

According to Murphy (1972), there are a few ways in which an author attempts to make his characters understandable to the readers. They are a personal description, a character as seen by another, a speech, a past life, a conversation of others, reactions, a direct comment, and a thought. A personal description means the author can describe the characters directly about the appearance and clothes. A character as seen by another means the author describes the character through the eyes and opinion of another. A speech means the author can give us an insight into the character of one of the persons in the book through what that person says. A past life means the author lets the readers learn something about a person’s past life by giving a clue to events that have helped to shape a person’s character. A conversation of others means the author gives the readers clues to a person’s character through the conversations of other people and the things that say about him. Reactions mean the author give the readers a clue to a person’s character by letting us know how that person reacts to various situations and events. A direct comment means the author can describe or comment on a person’s character directly. Thoughts mean the author can give us direct knowledge of what a person thinking about (pp. 161-172).
4. Theory of Motivation

Motivation is the base in doing something. The meaning of someone’s act can be analyzed by looking at their motives. In this study, the writer uses Maslow’s theory of “Hierarchy of Needs” to analyze the meaning of Laura’s dream. According to Maslow (1954), there are four types of needs that must be satisfied before a person can act unselfishly.

![Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs](image)

From the figure, the biological and physiological needs are the need for food, drink, shelter and relief from pain. Safety and security needs are once the physical needs of the moment while man is concerning himself with protection from physical dangers with economic security, preference for the familiar, and the desire for an orderly predictable world. Here the social aspect becomes important motivators of his behavior. Esteem or egoism is a need both for self-esteem and the esteem of others, which involves self-confidence, achievement, competence,
knowledge, autonomy, reputation, status and respect. Here self-fulfillment or self-actualization is the highest level in the hierarchy; these are the individual’s needs for realizing his or her own potential, for continued self-development and creativity in its broadest sense.

B. Psychological Approach

A judgment will not be accepted if there is no base. There must be certain criteria standard in evaluating literary works. According to Rohrberger and Woods (1971), there is no one will accept anybody’s statement of evaluative judgment unless he understands and accepts the standards upon which that judgment is based (p.3). Based on the statement, it can be concluded that evaluating of literary works should be based on the standard evaluation. Furthermore, a critical approach to literature necessitates an understanding of its nature, function, and positive values. One must know what literature is, how to read it, and how to judge it (p.3).

According to Rohrberger and Woods, there are five approaches that can be used for evaluating literary works. They are the formalist approach, the biographical approach, the sociocultural-historical approach, the mythopoeic approach, and the psychological approach. The five approaches described all have their values and limitations. Every approach has its proper insights to give and not all approaches are good to be used in all literary criticisms.

In order to analyze a particular literary work, especially about human psyche, the author chooses to use psychological approach. The approach in this
study will be applied to analyze the psychological traits of Laura Wingfield in Tennessee Williams’ *The Glass Menagerie*.

There are some psychological criticisms and each of them draws on a different body of knowledge. But the modern psychological movement received its greatest impetus from Freud (p.13). According to Freud as cited in Weiner (1980), there are three components or parts of personality: the id, the ego, and super-ego.

1. The Id

The id is conceived by Freud to be the first system within the person. It is most intimately related to the biological inheritance of sexual and aggressive drives. The individual is unaware of the existence of many of these inborn drive states.

The id is the reservoir of all psychological energy. The availability of this energy allows the id to be directly responsive to bodily needs. Internal bodily tension cannot be tolerated by the id, which functions to discharge it immediately. Thus, the id operates according to the pleasure principle, or the doctrine of hedonism. Immediate pleasure is sought, and this is accomplished through homeostatic processes and tension reduction (pp.14-15). It means that the id is the basic instinct that a human has to fulfill and it only knows how to fulfill its desire without considering the realistic.
2. The Ego

The ego is governed by the “reality principle” rather than the pleasure principle. However it does not mean that hedonism is given up. The ego serves the id in its pursuit of pleasure and tension reduction, taking into account the demands of reality. The ego follows the rules of “secondary process” thought. This is adult thinking characterized by logic, time orientation, and a distinction between reality and unreality. The ego also has the tools of memory and attention and the control of motor activity. Thus, its existence provides a means for delay of gratification, long-term goal planning, and so on (pp. 15-16). It means that the ego uses a realistic principle to fulfill the desire of id and manage the balance between the desire and the reality. It is done as adult thinking that has some consideration.

3. The Superego

According to Freud, the last of the three structures to develop is the superego. The super-ego has two main functions, both based on built-in reinforcement processes. The first one is used to reward individuals for acceptable moral behavior and the second one is used to punish actions that are not socially sanctioned by creating guilt. The super ego thus represents the internalization of moral codes and is often called one’s “conscience.” The super-ego opposes the expression of unacceptable impulses rather than merely postponing them as does the ego (p.16). It means that the superego has an expectation in perfection and it represents the internalization of moral codes.
D. Theoretical Framework

In this study there are two problems that are analyzed. The first problem is “How is Laura described in the play script?” and the second one is “What is the meaning of Laura’s dream?” In order to answer those questions, the writer uses psychological approach. It is because the base of the analysis will be closely related to human psyche, human mind, and behavior. Moreover, the writer also uses some theories to answer those questions. For the first problem about the description of Laura Wingfield character, the theories used are the theory of character and characterization. The theory of character can be used to determine the character of Laura Wingfield in Tennessee William’s The Glass Menagerie. The theory of characterizations is used to describe the physical and psychological traits of Laura Wingfield.

The second problem that will be discussed in this study is about the meaning of Laura’s dream. The writer uses psychological approach to determine what the meaning of Laura’s dream in Tennessee Williams’ The Glass Menagerie.
In order to know deeper about the meaning of Laura’s dream, the writer also uses theory of motivation to analyze it. It is because the meaning of the dream can be seen from the motive of the character in the play script.

E. Context of the Play

This part presents a brief biography of Tennessee Williams as the author of the play *The Glass Menagerie*. It is important to know about the author because in this study the writer wants to analyze one of the characters in Tennessee Williams’ *The Glass Menagerie* and there must be similarities between his life and the play.

1. The life of Tennessee Williams

Thomas Lanier Williams was born on March 26th, 1911 in Columbus, Mississippi. He is the son of a traveling shoe salesman, Cornelius and an Episcopalian minister’s daughter, Edwina. His father spent a great deal of time away from the family and the relationship between his parents was not good since they often had arguments that frightened his sister Rose. The family spent much of their children’s childhood in the home of the maternal grandfather.

In 1929, Williams enrolled at the University of Missouri to study journalism. But he was soon withdrawn from the school by his father, because he knew that his son’s girlfriend was also attending the university. Williams retreated home, and at his father's urging took a job as a sales clerk with a shoe company. There he worked with a young man named Stanley Kowalski who would later
resurface as a character in *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Besides his job, he eventually returned to school and received degree from the University of Lowa in 1938.

In 1939, Williams moved to New Orleans and changed his name from ‘Tom’ to ‘Tennessee’ which was the state of his father’s birth. In 1939, Story magazine published his short story, “The Field of Blue Children,” the first work to appear under the name “Tennessee” Williams. Earlier that year, he won a Group Theatre prize with American Blues and attracted the interest of New York agent Audrey Wood, who represented him for the next thirty-two years.

Williams met and fell in love with Frank Merlo in 1947 while living in New Orleans. Merlo was a second generation of Sicilian American who had in the US Navy in World War II. Together they vacationed in Italy where the writer drew inspiration from the passion for life he felt there. Merlo was a steadying influence in the chaotic life of Williams. However, Frank Merlo died in 1961 of lung cancer and Williams went into a deep depression that lasted for ten years which he later described as his ‘stoned age’.

Williams struggled with depression throughout his life. At a young age he suffered a nervous breakdown, and he lived with constant fear that he would go insane as did his sister Rose. For periods of his life, Williams battled with addictions to prescription drugs and alcohol. He was also tortured by the thoughts that he had abandoned Merlo at the time of his declining health.
2. The Summary of *The Glass Menagerie*

*The Glass Menagerie* written in 1944 and originally titled The Gentleman Caller. It is one of the great plays of the American theatre whose central characters are Amanda, Tom, and Laura.

*The Glass Menagerie* is a "memory play," in which Tom recalls scenes from his youth during the height of the Depression. It shows his mother, Amanda, trying to maintain a lost gentility in the midst of overwhelming poverty and cajoling her children into her idea of happiness. Tom also has a crippled older sister, Laura, who resembles her collection of glass animals in her delicate inner beauty and fragility. Tom works in a shoe factory to contribute to the family's support while dreaming of becoming a poet. At his mother's insistence, he brings a friend from work home as a possible suitor for Laura. The suitor went to high school with Laura. He is the only boy that she ever had a crush on. The evening turns into a disaster. After Jim leaves, Amanda scolds Tom, who runs off to join the merchant marine shortly after that disastrous night. But, as Tom tells the audience, he was never able to leave his guilt behind. So, in the end, none of them escaped from the traps in which they were caught.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains three sub-chapters. They are object of the study that reveals the play script, approach of the study that shows the approach used in this study and method of the study that explains about the method used in this study.

A. Object of the Study

*The Glass Menagerie* was written by Thomas Lanier Williams or the well-known name was Tennessee Williams in 1944. In this study, the writer used the book of Tennessee Williams (1959) entitled *A Streetcar Named Desire*. For the first time, the play has an original title, *The Gentleman Caller*. The title was changed because most of the movie producers rejected the title when Tennessee offered the play. After that, the title of the play was changed into *The Glass Menagerie* that becomes more popular than the first title.

The play was one of the great plays of the American theatre whose central characters were Amanda, Tom, and Laura. In this play’s action, they became powerful images of human alienation and despair. The play’s events trace, in seven scenes, Tom’s memories of his family in the 1930s through the crisis led up to his escape from his stultifying home and job.

B. Approach of the Study

In this study, concerning to the problems that were analyzed, the writer used the psychological approach. The approach was used because the problems in...
the study related to human psyche and need to be analyzed by the suitable approach.

The psychological approach was used to analyze the meaning of Laura’s dream as one of the characters in Tennessee William’s *The Glass Menagerie* by knowing from the psychological aspect.

C. Method of the Study

The method used in this thesis was a library research. There were some steps to get the answers from the problem formulation in the study. Before starting the analysis, the writer tried to collect data. There were two important sources that were used to analyze the problems. First was the primary source which was the play script that was analyzed in the study; *The Glass Menagerie* by Tennessee Williams. The second source was the secondary sources which were some books about psychology and literature and also some information from the internet.

In this study the writer analyzed Laura’s characteristics and the meaning of Laura’s dream. Here there were some steps to get the answer to the problems. First of all, in order to get some important information of Tennessee Williams’ biography, the writer used Encyclopedia of Drama and Dictionary of Literary Biography. The first step of analyzing the play was reading the primary data for several times and tried to find some important point that support the problems that will be analyzed. The second step was reviewing the secondary sources. They were used to support the analysis and the answer of the thesis and used as a guidance to answer the question in thesis logically. The third step were using and
applying the primary and secondary sources to analyze the problems. The sources were very important to analyze the problems logically with some scientific reasons. The fourth step was drawing the conclusion. In this last step, the writer would sum up the answers of the problems that were analyzed in the thesis.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses those two questions that have been formulated in the previous chapters. This chapter is divided into two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter discusses about the description of Laura Wingfield characteristics. The second sub-chapter discusses about the meaning of Laura’s dream.

A. Laura Wingfield

1. Laura Wingfield’s Character

The character of Laura Wingfield in the play script can be categorized as one of the major characters in the play script. According to Henkle (1977), characters can be described as major and secondary characters. There are two elements in the creation of major characters. They are the complexity and the attention given them in the book. While a secondary characters are those who perform less important and less complex in the novel (pp. 87-89). In the play script by Tennessee Williams, Laura is the character who has the glass collections. Most of the characters in the play script talk about Laura. Here is attention given to Laura in and she can be categorized as the major character.

The character of Laura Wingfield in the play script is also a flat character. It is because the character of Laura is built by a single idea. Furthermore, the character does not change from the beginning of the story until the end of it. According to Forster, there are two advantages of a flat character. The first one is
that only by seeing a part of a person’s character, the reader can get the description of the whole character. Then the second advantage is that the readers remember easily a flat character because from the beginning of the story until the end of it the character does not change. It is different from round character which is complex in temperament and motivation and it is represented with subtle particularity.

2. Laura Wingfield’s Characteristics

In order to know the characteristic of some character in the play, here the writer applied the theory of characterization. Based on the theory of characterization by Murphy, the reader can get the characterization by looking at the personal description, character as seen by another, speech, past life, conversation of others, reactions, direct comment, and thought that are written in the play script. In the characteristics of Laura Wingfield, the writer divides the characterization into two main categories. The first category is about the description of Laura Wingfield physically, and the second is the description of Laura Wingfield psychologically.

a. The Physical Characteristics

Laura Wingfield in the script is described as someone who has problem with her leg. She walks lamely and because of the condition, Laura lack of confidence. From the play script, it shows that she feels uncomfortable while everyone stare at her when she walks.
AMANDA: Girls that aren’t cut out for business careers usually wind up married to some nice man. *(She gets up with a spark of revival.)* Sister, that’s what you’ll do!

[LAURA *utters a startled, doubtful laugh. She reaches quickly for a piece of glass.*]

LAURA: But, Mother—
AMANDA: Yes? *(She goes over the photograph.*)

LAURA: *[In tone of frightened apology]*: I’m—crippled!

AMANDA: Nonsense! Laura, I’ve told you never, never to use that word. Why, you’re not crippled, you just have a little defect—hardly noticeable, even! When people have some slight disadvantage like that, they cultivate other things to make up for it—develop charm—and vivacity—and—charm! That’s all you have. To do! *(She turns again to the photograph.* One thing your father had *plenty* of—was charm! *(pp. 246-247).*

From the conversation between Amanda and Laura, it shows that Laura feels uncomfortable with her physical appearance. She thinks that her condition brings her to the worst situation so that she will not get married to someone.

In the following lines, there is a statement from Tom about Laura’s physical characteristics. Here, he said that her sister is crippled and Amanda did not like the way he describe his sister.

TOM: Mother, you mustn’t expect too much of Laura.
AMANDA: What do you mean?
TOM: Laura seems all those things to you and me because she’s ours and we love her. We do not even notice she’s crippled any more.
AMANDA: Do not say crippled! You know that I never allow that word to be used!
TOM: But face facts, Mother. She is and—that’s not all—
AMANDA: What do you mean “not all”?
TOM: Laura is very different from other girls.
AMANDA: I think the difference is all to her advantage.
TOM: Not quite all—in the eyes of others—strangers—she’s terribly shy and lives in a world of her own and those things make her seem a little peculiar to people outside the house (p.271).

Another physical characteristic of Laura is about her chest which is flat and it is not really proportional for girl. Because of that condition, her mother tries to make it as perfect as she can while a gentleman caller will come to their house. In this following line, there will be a conversation between Laura and her mother about Laura’s physical condition.

LAURA: What is it now? AMANDA produces two powder puffs which she wraps in handkerchiefs and stuffs in LAURA’S bosom. LAURA: Mother, what are you doing? AMANDA: They call them “Gay Deceivers”! LAURA: I won’t wear them! AMANDA: You will! LAURA: Why should I? AMANDA: Because, to be painfully honest, your chest is flat (p. 275).

From all of the conversations in the play script, it shows that Laura is a girl who has physical defect. Her leg is crippled and her body is not proportional because the chest is flat.

b. The Psychological Characteristics

In the study, the author reveals four psychological personality traits of Laura Wingfield. Here, based on the script, Laura Wingfield is a girl who is careful, pessimistic, unconfident, and asocial. Besides that, she is someone who lives in her own fantasy world.

1). Careful

Laura Wingfield is a careful person. She cares about her family very much. It can be seen from the way she tries to obey whatever her mother wants.
Although she feels uncomfortable, she tries to follow her mother. When she is dropped out from the school, she does not say anything to her mother because she does not want her mother know it and she prefers to spend her time outside the house by going to somewhere she likes. Moreover, her care is shown from the way she gives suggestion to Tom to ask for apologize to her mother. She does it because she does not want to see her mother and her brother have bad relation.

AMANDA: Laura, tell your brother his coffee is ready. LAURA slips into the front room.
LAURA: Tom!—It's nearly seven. Do not make Mother nervous. He stares stupidly. (beseechingly:) Tom, speak to Mother this morning. Make up with her, apologize, speak to her!
TOM: She won’t to me. It’s her that started not speaking.
LAURA: If you just say you’re sorry she’ll start speaking.
TOM: Her not speaking—is that such a tragedy?
LAURA: Please—please!
AMANDA (calling from the kitchenette): Laura, are you going to do what I asked you to do, or do I have to get dressed and go out myself?
LAURA: Going, going—soon as I get on my coat! She pulls on a shapeless felt hat with a nervous, jerky movement, pleading glancing at TOM. She rushes awkwardly for her coat. The coat is one of AMANDA’S, inaccurately made-over, the sleeves too short for LAURA. Butter and what else? (p. 256).

From the play script, especially from the conversation above, it proves that Laura is someone who really cares about her family. She does not want to see her mother angry with her brother or even with herself.

2). Pessimistic

Laura Wingfield is pessimistic. Because of her physical condition, Laura always thinks that she will not have a good future, especially about her love. She thinks that she is not as beautiful as her mother and there will be no gentlemen callers who want to marry her.
LAURA: I’ll bring in the blanc mange.
TOM remains standing with his cigarette by the portieres.
AMANDA (rising): No, sister, no, sister—you be the lady this time and I’ll be the darky.
LAURA: I’m already up.
AMANDA: Resume your seat, little sister—I want you to stay fresh and pretty—for gentlemen callers!
LAURA (sitting down): I’m not expecting any gentlemen callers.
AMANDA (crossing out to the kitchenette, airily): Sometimes they come when they are least expected! Why, I remember one Sunday afternoon in Blue Mountain—she enters the kitchenette.
TOM: I know what’s coming!
LAURA: Yes. But let her tell it (p. 237).

From the conversation in the play, Laura is someone who is very pessimistic. She thinks that there will be no one who wants to marry her although her mother always makes her believe that someday there will be a gentleman who will do so. It is also seen in different page which shows the pessimism of Laura.

LAURA: Mother, let me clean the table.
AMANDA: No, dear, you go in front and study your typewriter chart. Or practice your shorthand a little. Stay fresh and pretty!—It’s almost time for our gentlemen callers to start arriving. (She flounces girlishly toward the kitchenette) How many do you suppose we’re going to entertain this afternoon?
TOM throws down the paper and jumps up with a groan.
LAURA (alone in the dining room): I do not believe we will receive any, Mother.
AMANDA (reappearing airily): What? No one—not one?
You must be joking!
LAURA nervously echoes her laugh. She slips in a fugitive manner through the half-open portieres and draws them gently behind her. a shaft of very clear life in thrown on her face against the faded tapestry of the curtains. Faintly the music of “The Glass Menagerie” is heart as she continuous, lightly: Not one gentlemen caller? It can be true! There must be a flood, there must have been a tornado!
LAURA: It isn’t a food, it’s not a tornado, Mother. I’m just not popular like you where in Blue Mountain….
TOM utters another groan. LAURA glances at him with faint, apologetic smile. Her voice catches a little:
Mother’s afraid I’m going to be an old maid.
The scene dims out with the: “Glass Menagerie” music(p. 239-240).
Laura Wingfield is a pessimistic person and she always thinks that her condition is very bad. She is crippled which then she thinks that her condition makes everything getting worse. However, her mother always tries to give her motivation that she can cultivate other things to make up for it.

AMANDA: Girls that aren’t cut out for business careers usually wind up married to some nice man. (She gets up with a spark of revival.) Sister, that’s what you’ll do! LAURA utters a startled, doubtful laugh. She reaches quickly for a piece of glass.

LAURA: But, Mother—

AMANDA: Yes? (She goes over the photograph.)

LAURA (in a tone of frightened apology): I’m—crippled!

AMANDA: Nonsense! Laura, I’ve told you never, never to use that word. Why, you’re not crippled, you just have a little defect—hardly noticeable, even! When people have some slight disadvantage like that, they cultivate other things to make up for it—develop charm—and vivacity—and—charm! That’s all you have. To do! (She turns again to the photograph) One thing your father had plenty of—was charm!

The scene fades out with music (pp. 246-247).

Many people who have physical defect feel that they are very different from other and that condition makes them pessimistic in their lives. The condition of Laura’s physical appearance makes her pessimistic. She thinks that she is very different from others because of her leg.

3). Introverted

Laura Wingfield is someone who is introverted. She likes to be alone and waste her own time by doing something that she likes. She avoids her friends in her business college and she is dropped out from her college because she does not go there for a long time. She likes to go somewhere alone instead of going to the college. Furthermore, she likes playing glass menagerie and lives it as her imaginative life.
AMANDA: Laura, where have you been going when you’ve gone out pretending that you were going to business college?
LAURA: I’ve just been going out walking.
AMANDA: That’s not true.
LAURA: It is. I just went walking.
AMANDA: Walking? Walking? In winter? Deliberately courting pneumonia in that light coat? Where did you walk to, Laura?
LAURA: All sorts of places—mostly in the park.
AMANDA: Even after you’d started catching that cold?
LAURA: It was the lesser of two evils, Mother. *Screen image: Winter scene in a park.* I couldn’t go back there. I—threw up—on the floor!
AMANDA: From half past seven till after five every day you mean to tell me you walked around in the park, because you wanted to make me think that you were still going to Rubicam’s Business College?
LAURA: It wasn’t as bad as it sounds. I went inside places to get warmed up.
AMANDA: Inside where?
LAURA: I went in the art museum and the bird house at the Zoo. I visited the penguins every day! Sometimes I did without lunch and went to the movies. Lately I’ve been spending most of my afternoons in the Jewel Box, that big glass house where they raise the tropical flowers (p. 244).

From the conversation above, it shows that Laura is a girl who does not want to see people. She is shy to meet people because she thinks that her leg condition is very bad. Moreover, she prefers to live in her own imaginative world. Through the glass collection, she can express what she wants.

4). Unconfident

Not only Laura Wingfield is pessimistic but she is also unconfident. She often feels nervous because she feels unconfident. From the play script, Laura often shows that she is unconfident due to her physical condition and also because she does not trust herself to do something. Many people can feel unconfident since they think that they cannot do what they want. Here Amanda as her mother always tries to make her to be more confident, but Laura is often nervous. There are some conversations in the different scene of the play that show how Laura is
unconfident. First, Laura feels unconfident while her mother prepares her for the
gentleman caller.

AMANDA: Why are you trembling?
LAURA: Mother, you’ve made me so nervous!
AMANDA: How have I made you nervous?
LAURA: By all this fuss! You make it seem so important!
AMANDA: I do not understand you, Laura. You couldn’t be satisfied with
just sitting home, and yet whenever I try to arrange something for you, you
seem to resist it. (She gets up.) Now take a look at yourself. No, wait! Wait
just a moment—I have an idea! (pp. 274-275).

Second, Laura is nervous and she feels unconfident while she is asked to
open the door for Tom and Jim. In this scene, firstly Laura does not want to open
the door for Tom because she is very nervous to meet Jim as the gentlemen caller.
However, at the end she opens the door for them because her mother really wants
her to do so.

AMANDA: Laura Wingfield, you march right to that door!
LAURA: Yes—yes, Mother! A faraway, scratchy rendition of
“Dardandella” softens the air and gives her strength to move through it.
She slips to the door and draws it cautiously open. TOM enters with the
caller, JIM O’CONNOR.
TOM: Laura, this is Jim. Jim, this is my sister, Laura.
JIM (stepping inside): I did not know that Shakespeare had a sister!
LAURA (retreating, stiff and trembling, from the door): How—hhhow do
you do?
JIM (hearty, extending his hand): Okay! LAURA touches it hesitantly
with hers.
JIM: Your hand’s cold, Laura!
LAURA: Yes, well—I’ve been playing the Victrola …. 
JIM: Must have been playing classical music on it! You ought to play a
little hot swing music to warm you up!
LAURA: Excuse me—I haven’t finished playing the Victrola ….(She
turns awkwardly and hurries into the front room. She pauses a second by
the Victrola. Then she catches her breath and darts through the portieres
like a frightened deer.)
JIM (grinning): What was the matter?
TOM: Oh—with Laura? Laura is—terribly shy(p. 280).
Third, Laura is unconfident to face her friends in the class. From the conversation below, Laura tells Jim that she feels unconfident walking in front of her friends with the condition of her leg. She feels that the brace on her leg can clump so loud and it sounds like thunder.

JIM: Now I remember—you always came in late.
LAURA: Yes, it was so hard for me, getting upstairs. I had that brace on my leg—it clumped so loud!
JIM: I never heard any clumping.
LAURA (**wincing at the recollection**): To me it sounded like—thunder!
JIM: Well, well, well, I never even noticed.
LAURA: And everybody was seated before I came in. I had to walk in front of all those people. My seat was in the back row. I had to go clumping all the way up the aisle with everyone watching! (p. 294).

Laura likes playing the glass menagerie and being alone. She quits from her college and goes to many places she likes. Moreover, she also likes to spend her time mostly in her house. While spending her time in house, she likes playing her glass collection and lets her fantasy live in her glass collection. In the following lines, there is a conversation between Tom and Amanda that talks about Laura who is very different from other girls because she lives in a world of her own.

TOM: Laura is very different from other girls.
AMANDA: I think the difference is all to her advantage.
TOM: Not quite all—in the eyes of others—strangers—she’s terribly shy and lives in a world of her own and those things make her seem a little peculiar to people outside the house.
AMANDA: Do not say peculiar.
TOM: Face the facts. She is. *The dance hall music changes to a tango that has a minor and somewhat ominous tone.*
AMANDA: In what way is she peculiar—may I ask?
TOM (**gently**): She lives in a world of her own—a world of little glass ornaments, Mother…. *He gets up. AMANDA remains holding the brush, looking at him, troubled. She plays old phonograph records and—that’s about all— (He glances at himself in the mirror and crosses to the door)* (p. 271).
Laura likes playing her glass collection because she can create her own life which is a life she wants, a life she dreams about, and a life that can make her comfortable. She thinks that playing her glass collection is one of her best activities.

JIM: What are you doing now?
LAURA: I do not do anything—much. Oh, please do not think I sit around doing nothing! My glass collection takes up a good deal of time. Glass is something you have to take good care of.
JIM: What did you say—about glass?
LAURA: Collection I said—I have one—(she clears her throat and thrones away again, actually shy.) (p. 298).

In the play script Laura is a girl who has a physical defect and it affects her psychology. She thinks that her leg’s condition is very bad although the people around her do not think that way. Because of the physical defect, she becomes someone who is pessimistic, introvert, and unconfident.

B. The Meaning of Laura’s Dream

Dream is something important in life. While people are having a dream, they can prevent the worst situation in their lives. In the play script, Laura as one of the major characters also has dream in her life. She dreams about being the center of attention of the people around her. She thinks that she is very fragile to face her life and because of that she wants care from others.

In this study, the meaning of Laura’s dream can be divided into two parts. Those are the literal meaning and the deeper meaning. The literal meaning of Laura’s dream is the meaning that can be found in the play script explicitly. In other word, the literal meaning is the meaning of Laura’s dream that is written in
the play. Then, the deeper meaning of Laura’s dream is the implicit meaning from the play. The deeper meaning of Laura’s dream is not written in the play. However, the deeper meaning can be found by reading the play and interpreting it by looking at the clues from the play.

1. The Literal Meaning of Laura’s Dream

The literal meaning of Laura’s dream is the meaning that is taken from the play script explicitly. In this part, the literal meaning of Laura’s dream can be seen from the written conversation in the play. Here the psychological approach from Freud is applied to analyze the play script in order to get the literal meaning of Laura’s dream. Based on Freud’s theory, there are three components or parts of personality. They are the id, the ego, and super-ego. The id is the basic instinct that a human has to fulfill and it only knows how to fulfill its desire without considering the realistic. In the play script, Laura is a girl who has physical defect and she is unconfident with her condition. Because of what she feels, she becomes a girl who is introverted and she prefers to play her glass menagerie. Here there is something that she wants to tell people. It is as what the desire in the id without considering the realistic.

From the way she takes care of the toys collections, she tries to show people what she really wants. In the play script, Laura is the character that stands as the representative of the “Glass Menagerie” itself. Talking about glass is talking about something that is fragile, easily broken, and need to be taken care carefully. It is like Laura who has a physical defect that made her walk lamely.
She is fragile because of the physical condition that makes her unconfident to face the world. Her condition makes her pessimistic to see her own future. Due to the fact that she is unconfident with her condition, she likes to avoid the reality and it makes her asocial.

In the play, Laura must also face a bad situation in her family life. It makes her fragile in the context of her psychology. In the past time, her father abandoned her mother and also her family. It makes her family life goes uneasily. Her mother tries to give the best things for Laura and Tom because of her position in the family is the head of the family as a single parent. However, the way she treats her children is too strict and it seems that she is perfectionist. In the play, Amanda gives big pressure to Laura’s psychologist. Amanda is afraid of Laura’s future. Amanda really wants to see gentlemen callers who want to get married to Laura. She always throws back into her past life about her own gentlemen callers. She is very popular so that there are many gentlemen callers who want to get married to her. She also hopes that Laura will have the same experience. Because of that, Amanda tries to do everything to make her dream comes true. However, for Laura it gives bad pressure because she is very pessimistic of her physical condition. On the other side, Tom as Laura’s brother also gives another pressure to Laura’s psychological condition. In their family, Tom is the one who works and takes care of the economy of the family. Tom wants to end his position and reaches his own dream instead of taking care of his family’s economy. Everyday, Tom always spends his night time by watching movies in a cinema. He is also smoking a lot. Because of that, Amanda always gets angry. This condition makes
Laura uncomfortable to live the life. She thinks that Tom is very unhappy with his condition. As a person who cares about her family, Laura gets big impression from Tom’s condition.

From the condition of life that Laura has, she prefers to be alone and live in her own life. She likes to go somewhere alone only for avoiding people. She also spends much of her times playing her glass collections. While she is playing her glass, she can tell others what she feels and what she really needs to face her life. In the following lines there are some conversations in the play that explain what Laura dreams or what she really needs from the way she tells about her glass menagerie.

JIM: What are you doing now?
LAURA: I do not do anything—much. Oh, please do not think I sit around doing nothing! My glass collection takes up a good deal of time. Glass is something you have to take good care of.
JIM: What did you say—about glass?
LAURA: Collection I said—I have one—(she clears her throat and thrones away again, actually shy.) (p. 298).

From the conversation, Laura shows that in her mind, playing her glass collection is something that is really precious. For Jim, playing the glass collection is like doing something weird so he needs to ask Laura by saying “What did you say—about glass?” But for Laura, it takes up a good deal of time. In her conversation, she also says that glass is something that has to take a good care of. From the conversation above, Laura says that playing the glass menagerie takes up a good deal of time. Here it can be explained that those fragile things are important. She also says that glass is something you have to take a good care of.
The literal meaning from what Laura says is that dealing with something fragile means those things should be taken a good care of. It will be the same as taking care of someone who is fragile because of the condition that she has. In the next following lines, there are also literal meanings that Laura wants to show about what she dreams.

JIM: Now how about you? Isn’t there something you take interest in than anything else?
LAURA: Well, I do—as I said—have my—glass collection—A peal of girlish laughter rings from the kitchenette.
Jim: I’m not right sure I know what you’re talking about. What kind of glass is it?
LAURA: Little articles of it, they’re ornaments mostly! Most of them are little animals made out of glass, the tiniest little animals in the world. Mother calls them a glass menagerie! Here’s an example of one, if you’d like to see it! This one is one of the oldest. It’s nearly thirteen. Music: “The Glass Menagerie.” He stretches out is hand. Oh, be careful—if you breathe, it breaks!
JIM: I’d better not take it. I’m pretty clumsy with things.
LAURA: Go on. I trust you with him! (She places the piece in his palm.) There now—you’re holding him gently! Hold him over the light, he loves the light! You see how the light shines through him?
JIM: It sure does shine!
LAURA: I shouldn’t be partial, but he is my favorite one.
JIM: What kind of a thing is this one supposed to be?
LAURA: Haven’t you noticed the single horn on his forehead?
JIM: A unicorn, huh?
LAURA: Mmmm-hmmm!
JIM: Unicorns—are’n’t they extinct in the modern world?
LAURA: I know!
JIM: Poor little fellow, he must feel sort of lonesome.
LAURA (smiling): Well, if he does, he does not complain about it. He stays on a shelf with some horses that do not have horns and all of them seem to get along nicely together.
JIM: How do you know?
LAURA (lightly): I haven’t heard any arguments among them! (pp. 300-301).

From the conversation above, Laura tells that her glass collection is called a glass menagerie by her mother. She also says that Jim must be careful to carry it
by saying “if you breathe, it breaks”. One of her favorite glass is a unicorn. Based on Jim’s opinion, unicorn is extinct in the modern world and it must feel sort of lonesome. However, Laura thinks that it is not the matter as long as the horse does not complain about the horn. The horse can stay on a shelf with some horses that do not have horns and all of them seem to get along nicely together.” Here also other conversation from Laura about her glass menagerie.

From above conversation, Laura explains to Jim how precious the glass is. She thinks that the glass is interesting than anything else. She also says that in order to touch it, we must be very careful. She says that the glass will even break if you breathe. It shows the reality that Laura is someone who is fragile so that anyone must be very careful in treating her. In the conversation, Jim says that he is pretty clumsy with things. However Laura gives him a trust to take her glass. It shows that there is something between Laura to Jim. She gives him a trust means that in the fact that Laura is different from others, Laura gives trust to Jim that he can handle her. Jim is her first love and Laura has many hopes about love in him. Besides that, there is one of Laura’s favorite glasses and it is a unicorn. Jim says that unicorn is extinct in the modern world and it must fell sort of loneliness. However Laura says that if it is true, the unicorn does not complain about it. He stays on a shelf with some horses that do not have horns and all of them seem to get along nicely together. In this conversation, it describes a lot about Laura through the description of the unicorn. Laura is someone who is different from others. She is terribly shy, asocial, and pessimistic. She also feels lonely. However
in the reality she tries to accept it like what the unicorn does. In the following lines, there is other conversation that also shows Laura’s dream.

LAURA: Oh my goodness!
JIM: Ha-ha-ha! *They suddenly bump into the table, and the glass piece on it falls to the floor. JIM stops the dance.* What did we hit on?
LAURA: Table.
JIM: Did something fall off it? I think—
LAURA: Yes.
JIM: I hope that wasn’t the little glass horse with the horn!
LAURA: Yes. *(She stops to pick it up.)*
JIM: Aw, aw, aw. Is it broken?
LAURA: Now it is just like all the other horses.
JIM: It’s lost its—
LAURA: Horn! It does not matter. Maybe it’s a blessing in disguise.
JIM: You’ll never forgive me. I bet that that was your favorite piece of glass.
LAURA: I do not have favorite much. It’s no tragedy, Freckles. Glass breaks so easily. No matter how careful you are. The traffic jars the shelves and things fall off them.
JIM: Still I’m awfully sorry that I was the cause.
LAURA *(smiling)*: I’ll just imagine he had an operation. The horn was removed to make him feel less—freakish! *They both laugh.* Now he will feel more at home with the other horses, the ones that do not have horns….

*(pp. 302-303)*

From the conversation, it tells that Laura is not sad while her favorite glass is broken. She says that the horse will be less-freakish after he does not have the horn. Based on the conversation above, accidentally they break the unicorn until he loose the horn. It is like the sign that something has been changed into normal. It is like what happened with Laura. For the first time she can be normal like others. The unicorn will be the same as other horses while he is losing the horn and he will not feel alone. It is the same as Laura. She will be the same like others if she can change herself to be someone new. In the conversation Jim says sorry because he thinks that he is the cause that makes the glass broken. However Laura says that it’s not tragedy, freckles; glass breaks so easily no matter how careful
you are. From that part it shows that something which is fragile can be broken easily and it is the fact. No matter how careful you are to take care something that is fragile and breakable, someday it will be broken. It is like Laura who is fragile. No matter how careful people treat her, as long as she is fragile, she can be broken easily.

In conclusion, from the way Laura takes care of the glass, here she wants to tell people about what she dreams in her life. From the conversations that she has in the play script, it shows that the literal meaning from the way she takes care of the glass menagerie is that she wants people know how to take care something that is fragile like her. She tries to place herself like the glass which is fragile and it needs to be taken care carefully. Here she also has one favorite glass and it is a unicorn. It symbolizes her who is different from others.

2. The Deeper Meaning of Laura’s Dream

The deeper meaning of Laura’s Dream is the meaning that can be seen from the play implicitly. It means that the dream of Laura can be explained not only by showing the meaning of what the characters say but it can be explained from the motivation of the characters. The motivation is the base in doing something. In explaining the deeper meaning of Laura’s dream, people can see it from the motive behind what the characters do and say.

Here in this part, theory of motivation from Maslow is applied to get the deeper meaning of Laura’s dream. In the play there are some Laura’s motivations that can explain the meaning of what she dreams. She wants to be the center of
attention of the people around her. Based on the literal meaning that also picks some conversation of Laura, there are also some motivations that can explain the meaning of Laura’s dream.

The motivation of Laura in the play relates each other. There is one big motivation of Laura that can be seen from all of the conversations she made, especially from the conversation that explains about her glass menagerie. In the following lines, there are some conversations from Laura that can be reviewed related to the motivation of Laura and the deeper meaning from what she dreams.

AMANDA: Girls that aren’t cut out for business careers usually wind up married to some nice man. (She gets up with a spark of revival.) Sister, that’s what you’ll do!
[LAURA utters a startled, doubtful laugh. She reaches quickly for a piece of glass.]
LAURA: But, Mother—
AMANDA: Yes? [She goes over the photograph.]
LAURA: [In tone of frightened apology]: I’m—crippled!
AMANDA: Nonsense! Laura, I’ve told you never, never to use that word. Why, you’re not crippled, you just have a little defect—hardly noticeable, even! When people have some slight disadvantage like that, they cultivate other things to make up for it—develop charm—and vivacity—and—charm! That’s all you have. To do! [She turns again to the photograph.] One thing your father had plenty of—was charm! (pp. 246-247).

Firstly, from the conversation above, it can be seen that Laura is very pessimistic about her future because she is crippled. Due to the physical condition she is unconfident which then makes she thinks that there will be no gentlemen caller who wants to marry her. From the deeper understanding, here Laura wants to tell anyone that she hurts by her condition and it is very hard for her to accept
it. She wants and needs someone. She wants to get married and has a husband, but she has the specific criteria for it. He is someone who will accept her condition as the way she is. Unfortunately, it is hard to find someone who has that criterion.

JIM: What are you doing now?
LAURA: I do not do anything—much. Oh, please do not think I sit around doing nothing! My glass collection takes up a good deal of time. Glass is something you have to take good care of.
JIM: What did you say—about glass?
LAURA: Collection I said—I have one—\textit{(she clears her throat and thrones away again, actually shy.)} (p. 298).

From the conversation above, there is a connection with the previous conversation because it is also talk about someone who Laura wants. From the motivation, it can be seen that Laura tries to show what kind of man she wants. She says that playing with her glass collection is a good deal of time. Glass is something that people have to take care of. Here in the conversation, she speaks to Jim who is her friend in her high school and he is her first love. As people know first love is love that is really hard to be forgotten and she says “Glass is something you have to take good care of.” As what the writer explains in the previous sub-title about the literal meaning of Laura’s dream, Laura allegorizes herself as the glass menagerie. Here can be seen that Laura has deeper dream that she wants to be taken care of by Jim as her first love. From the conversation, Laura implicitly wants to tell Jim that the girl in front of him is someone who is weak and needs cares.

In conclusion, the deeper meaning of Laura’s dream can be seen from the motive of what Laura does through the way she takes care of her collections. In the literal meaning, Laura tries to place herself as the glass collection which is
fragile. She wants to show people how to threat someone who is fragile. From the motivation of Laura, can be concluded that she does it because she needs care and she wants to be the center of attention of the people around her.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of three sections. Those are conclusions, implications and suggestions. The conclusions contain of the summary from the result of the analysis in this study. At the second place, there will be the implications of this study that can be important to be applied in the classroom activities. Then in the last section there will be suggestions for future the researchers and the teachers.

A. Conclusions

In the previous chapter, the answers of the problem formulations have been revealed and discussed. Here in the conclusion, the writer summarizes those answers into some paragraphs that are taken from the previous discussion. In this play script, the character of Laura Wingfield is shown as a girl with a physical defect that makes her walk lamely. She is not as popular as her mother so that there is no gentleman caller who wants to get married to her. Besides that, there is no one who wants to get married to Laura because she does not like to meet people. She likes being alone and does whatever she likes by herself. She does not want to go to the business college. She feels unconfident to meet people because of her physical condition. She thinks that the condition of her leg is very bad so that people will comment negatively on it. She is very pessimistic and hopeless about love although her mother always tries to give her support.
In the play script, Laura Wingfield has to face hard condition. Besides her physical defect, her psychology also gets pressure from her family. Her mother who is a single parent of the family always tries to do the best for her children. However, the ways she gives care to her children give them pressure. Amanda, Laura’s mother, really wants Laura to have a husband and she does everything for it. On the other hand, Laura feels uncomfortable because of that action. She knows that her mother does not want to see Laura becoming an old maid. However, Laura cannot do anything. Other pressure comes from her brother, Tom who is the breadwinner in the family. Almost everyday Amanda complains about everything that he does. It makes Tom uncomfortable. He feels that he does not have any right to reach what he dreams besides taking care of the economy of the family. Every night Tom goes to the movie to watch film because he feels uncomfortable to stay at home. Laura as a person who really cares about her family also feels uncomfortable with Tom’s condition. She thinks that Tom is very unhappy and it gives her bad pressure. Because of that condition, Laura chooses to be alone. She prefers to live in her own fantasy world to escape from the realities. She is too fragile to face the reality that is very hard to pass through. That is why she prefers to play her glass menagerie. It is because while she is playing the glass collections she can live with her dreams.

Playing the glass collections is doing something important for Laura. It is because she can show what she dreams in her life. In this study, the writer explains the meaning of Laura’s dream from two different sides. The first one is the literal meaning of Laura’s dream. It can be seen clearly from what Laura says
in the play. Here from the literal meaning can be found that playing the glass menagerie is like taking good times. She understands that glass is something fragile. Anyone who wants to take the glass collections must be very careful. The glass needs to be taken care carefully because it is precious and fragile.

From the way Laura thinks about her glass menagerie, there is some information about what she really wants in her life. First, the glass itself is the representative of Laura. Glass is something that is very fragile. It is like Laura who is fragile to face the reality. She cannot face the reality and she chooses to be alone and does whatever she likes by herself. Beside that the glass which is fragile needs to be taken care of someone gently. It is the same as Laura who really needs someone to take care of herself. In the play script Laura has one of her favorite glasses. It is a unicorn. Unicorn is a horse which has a horn. It is different from other horses and it symbolizes Laura who is different from other girls. From the way she takes care of the glass collections, can be concluded the literal meaning of Laura’s dream. The meaning is that Laura tries to show people how to take care herself. She hopes to be taken care carefully. She dreams to be protected like the glass collections.

From the deeper meaning, Laura’s dream can be reviewed by looking at her motivation. She wants to be the center of attention of the people around her. By showing others about the way she takes care of her collections, she wants to show that she is weak. However, it can be seen deeply that what she really needs is being the center of attention of the people around her. She needs to be taken care carefully by people around her. She also needs someone who is a man that can
make her stronger. She needs a mother who does not push her to be a perfect lady, but let her choose whatever she likes. She needs a mother who understands her physical and mental condition. She needs support from others. Over all, what she needs is attention from others.

B. Implications

Based on the primary source that is used in the study, there are the implications that can be used in education. *The Glass Menagerie* is a popular play that tells about a life of a family. There are three members in the family. They are the mother who is over protective to her children because she is a single parent, the younger son who is the breadwinner in the family, and the last member of the family is the daughter whose a physical defect. In that family there are many problems to face because each character cannot understand the need of each member.

The father left the family many years ago and the mother has to take care of the family. It is hard for her to be the parent of the family with two children. By the time she becomes over protective to her children and it becomes the serious matter in that family. She pushes the son to work very hard and take care of the family’s economy. At the other side, the son is uncomfortable with his mother because he cannot choose what he really wants to do in his life. Furthermore, in that family, the daughter also gives a hard matter. She has a physical defect and it makes her unconfident. She does not go to her college and chooses to live with
her glass collections. Nobody knows what she really wants in her life, but she tries to tell people through the way she takes care of her glass collections.

From the story of the primary source in the study, there are some values that are good for teachers. Teachers have to pay attention to the students’ needs. Teachers not only have to take care about the materials for the students but also have to take care of the student’s condition. It is important to know that every student needs different care. There are some different things that should be paid attention from the students. The first thing is about the way they learn in the classroom. Some students like studying with music, but some others cannot study with music because they will have bad concentration. Some students like to study with soft music, but some others like to listen to hard music while they are studying. According to the situation, being a teacher is not easy because they have to be wise in choosing the best way of teaching based on what they need. The second thing is about the priority in teaching. Teachers have to know the priority map of their students. In the classroom, there will be some students who can accept the materials faster than others. Here the teacher has to understand well some students who understand the materials given more slowly. It is important to know that matter. It is because in the classroom, every student has rights to understand the materials given well. In facing the situation, the teacher has to give more attention to the students who cannot understand the materials faster. The third matter is about the psychological condition of the students in the classroom. In the classroom there will be many different characteristics of the students. There are different psychological conditions of the students. In facing that matter, the
teacher has to give different care and attention to the students based on the need of the students. Some students may need a lot of attention because they have a defect. Some others may need serious attention because they have serious problems in their family.

Finally, based on the story of The Glass Menagerie that mostly talks about care and need, it can be applied in education field. Being a teacher is not only talk about the materials given but also talk about attention given based on what the students need. According to the play script, every person needs different kind of attention and care. Because of that matter, as having wise personality, people have to give attention to others based on their need.

C. Suggestion

In the real world, understanding others’ feeling is so important. There are many kinds of people’s characteristics that need to be understood. Sometimes there are some people that show their feeling very differently. It is like Laura in the play. In order to know people’s needs and dream, people should have deeper understanding in translating whatever they say and do. In this study, there are two suggestions provided. Those are the suggestion for future researchers and the suggestion for teachers.

1. The Suggestion for Future Researchers

The Glass Menagerie is a popular literary work. Because of that, there have been many studies that use the play as the source for their research. There are also some studies that have the same topics or even relate each other. Although there
are some studies that have the same topic, they can be totally different. It is
because people have different point of view in reviewing something that has a
similarity.

In this study the writer reviewed Laura’s dream. From the topic, the writer
suggests any future researchers to further develop this topic. There is a possibility
to conduct a research on how to treat someone who lives in fantasy world.

2. The Suggestion for Teachers

*The Glass Menagerie* is one of the popular plays that can be used as the
material to teach. *The Glass Menagerie* is a popular play and it developed many
plays. The play can be used as the material in teaching drama. The play is a
classic drama that has a good value in human life. For some students the play
script may hard to be analyzed because the language used is different from the
modern drama. However, in teaching, teachers need to introduce this play because
the students will get the wider knowledge.

In the modern era, teachers tend to use modern fiction in teaching. In the
development of fiction, the classical works are the base for the development. It
means that the modern fiction is the result of the classic fiction development. In
order to appreciate the classic fiction, teachers can use classic fiction as the
material in teaching.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES
Appendix A

The Glass Menagerie
The Glass Menagerie

Tennessee Williams (1911-1983), born Thomas Lanier Williams, is considered by many to be the leading playwright of his age, post-World War II America. He drew many of the elements of his plays from his own life. He was born in Columbus, MS, to a violent, aggressive traveling salesman and a high-minded, puritanical, preacher's daughter. He had an older sister named Rose, whom he adored, but who suffered from mental problems that eventually caused her to be institutionalized. Rose was the model for several of William's characters, "whose inner beauty is too delicate to be disclosed to the world." His family moved to St. Louis at some point in his childhood. Williams attended a succession of universities before he finally received his degree in playwriting. Between stints in college, he worked for three years in a shoe factory.

Williams began writing plays in the 1930s, and his first play to receive a major production was Battle of Angels (1940), which folded on the road. The Glass Menagerie (1944), his next play was a major success, and the first of a series of successes. Later plays include: A Streetcar Named Desire (1947), Summer and Smoke (1948), and Cat on a Hot Tin Roof (1955). Both A Streetcar Named Desire and Cat on a Hot Tin Roof won the Pulitzer Prize and the New York Drama Critics' Award, the two most prestigious awards given to any American play. After 1960, Williams increasingly met with failure, as he was accused by critics of merely repeating himself (he was...
fond of re-writing plays-Summer and Smoke became Eccentricities of a Nightingale; Battle of Angels became Orpheus Descending). His writing style is classified as modified realism.

The Glass Menagerie is a "memory play," in which Tom recalls scenes from his youth during the height of the Depression. It shows his mother, Amanda, trying to maintain a lost gentility in the midst of overwhelming poverty and cajoling her children into her idea of happiness. Tom also has a crippled older sister, Laura, who resembles her collection of glass animals in her delicate inner beauty and fragility. Tom works in a shoe factory to contribute to the family's support while dreaming of becoming a poet. At his mother's insistence, he brings a friend from work home as a possible suitor for Laura. The suitor went to high school with Laura. He is the only boy that she ever had a crush on. The evening turns into a disaster. After Jim leaves, Amanda scolds Tom, who runs off to join the merchant marine shortly after that disastrous night. But, as Tom tells the audience, he was never able to leave his guilt behind. So, in the end, none of them escaped from the traps in which they were caught.

While The Glass Menagerie is one of Tennessee Williams' most popular plays, it is also one of his least characteristic. The play is fragile and poignant. Although the scenes and characters are very vivid, there is a sense of unreality about the whole play, much like many of our memories. Williams introduces a major recurring theme in this play-"What place can be found in
the modern world for 'lost souls'-the artist, the natural man, the aristocrat, the non-conformist?" His protagonists are almost always out of tune with accepted norms and generally use something—sex, drugs, alcohol—to escape an unfriendly present or to recover a dead past. (Laura uses her glass animal collection.) The action usually shows the protagonist forced to face the truth—often after being subjected to physical or psychological degradation.

Likenesses within The Glass Menagerie to Williams' life—TW's first name was Tom, tenement in St. Louis, worked in a shoe factory, dreaming of being a writer, father was a telephone man who fell in love with long distance/real father was traveling salesman (although he did not abandon TW's family, he was gone for long stretches of time), mother had come down in circumstances/social status, Rose/Laura both fragile (Rose mentally, Laura physically, psychologically), glass menagerie (although Rose only had 2 or 3 glass animals), Amanda based on TW's mother, Tom's guilt over not being able to save Laura.

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Appendix B

The Biography of Tennessee Williams
Biography of Tennessee Williams

Tennessee Williams

Tennessee Williams was a master playwright of the twentieth century, and his plays *A Streetcar Named Desire, The Glass Menagerie,* and *Cat On A Hot Tin Roof* are considered among the finest of the American stage. At their best, his twenty-five full-length plays combined lyrical intensity, haunting loneliness, and hypnotic violence. He is widely considered the greatest Southern playwright and one of the greatest playwrights in the history of American drama.

Born Thomas Lanier Williams on March 26, 1911, he suffered through a difficult and troubling childhood. His father, Cornelius Williams, was a shoe salesman and an emotionally absent parent. He became increasingly abusive as the Williams children grew older. His mother, Edwina, was the daughter of a Southern Episcopal minister and had lived the adolescence and young womanhood of a spoiled Southern belle. Williams was sickly as a child, and his mother was a loving but smothering woman. In
1918 the family moved from Mississippi to St. Louis, and the change from a small provincial town to a big city was very difficult for Williams' mother. The young Williams was also influenced by his older sister Rose's emotional and mental imbalance during their childhood.

In 1929, Williams enrolled in the University of Missouri. After two years his father withdrew him for flunking ROTC, and he took a job at his father's shoe company. He despised the job but worked at the warehouse by day and wrote late into the night. The strain was too much, and in 1935 Williams had a nervous breakdown. He recovered at his grandparents' home in Memphis, and during these years he continued to write. Amateur productions of his early plays were produced in Memphis and St. Louis.

Rose's mental health continued to deteriorate as well. During a fight between Cornelius and Edwina in 1936, Cornelius made a move towards Rose that he claimed was meant to calm her. Rose thought his overtures were sexual and suffered a terrible breakdown. Her parents had her lobotomized shortly afterward.

Williams went back to school and graduated from the University of Iowa in 1938. He then moved to New Orleans, where he began going by the name Tennessee, a nickname he'd been given in college thanks to his southern drawl. After struggling with his sexuality through his youth, he finally entered a new life as a gay man, with a new name, a new home, and a promising new career.
In the early 40s, Williams moved between several cities for different jobs and playwriting classes, also working at MGM as a scriptwriter. In 1944 came the great turning point in his career: *The Glass Menagerie*. First produced in Chicago to great success, the play transferred to Broadway in 1945 and won the NY Critics Circle Award.

While success freed Williams financially, it also made it difficult for him to write. He went to Mexico to work on a play originally titled *The Poker Night*. This play eventually became one of his masterpieces, *A Streetcar Named Desire*. It won Williams a second NY Critics' Circle Award and a Pulitzer Prize in 1947, enabling him to travel and buy a home in Key West as an escape for both relaxation and writing. The year 1951 brought *The Rose Tattoo* and Williams' first Tony award, as well as the successful film adaptation of *A Streetcar Named Desire*, starring Vivian Leigh.

Around this time, Williams met Frank Merlo. The two fell in love, and the young man became Williams' romantic partner until Merlo's untimely death in 1961. He was a steadying influence on Williams, who suffered from depression and lived in fear that he, like his sister Rose, would go insane.

The following years were some of Williams' most productive. His plays were a great success in the United States and abroad, and he was able to write works that were well-received by critics and popular with audiences, including *The Rose Tattoo* (1950), *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* (1955), *Night of the Iguana* (1961), and many others. *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* won Williams his
second Pulitzer Prize, and was his last truly great artistic and commercial success.

He gave American theatergoers unforgettable characters, an incredible vision of life in the South, and a series of powerful portraits of the human condition. He was deeply interested in something he called "poetic realism," namely the use of everyday objects which, seen repeatedly and in the right contexts, become imbued with symbolic meaning. His plays also seemed preoccupied with the extremes of human brutality and sexual behavior: madness, rape, incest, nymphomania, as well as violent and fantastic deaths. Williams himself often commented on the violence in his own work, which to him seemed part of the human condition; he was conscious, also, of the violence in his plays being expressed in a particularly American setting. As with the work of Edward Albee, critics who attacked the "excesses" of Williams' work often were making thinly veiled attacks on his sexuality. Homosexuality was not discussed openly at that time, but in Williams' plays the themes of desire and isolation reveal, among other things, the influence of having grown up gay in a homophobic world.

The sixties brought hard times for Tennessee Williams. He had become dependent on drugs, and the problem only grew worse after the death of Frank Merlo in 1961. Merlo's death from lung cancer sent Williams into a deep depression that lasted ten years. Williams was also insecure about his work, which was sometimes of inconsistent quality, and he was violently jealous of younger playwrights.
His sister Rose was in his thoughts during his later work. The later plays are not considered Williams' best, including the failed *Clothes for a Summer Hotel*. Overwork and drug use continued to take their toll on him, and on February 23, 1983, Williams choked to death on the lid of one of his pill bottles.

He left behind an impressive body of work, including plays that continue to be performed the world over. In his worst work, his writing is melodramatic and overwrought, but at his best Tennessee Williams is a haunting, lyrical, and powerful voice, and one of the most important forces in twentieth-century American drama.

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