

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

**A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE SECONDARY CHARACTERS,
GANDALF AND ARAGORN, ON THE PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT
OF THE MAJOR CHARACTER, FRODO BAGGINS,
IN J.R.R. TOLKIEN'S *THE LORD OF THE RINGS:
THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING***

A THESIS

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
to Obtain the *Sarjana Pendidikan* Degree
in English Language Education**



Written by:
Abhirama Swastyayana Dian Perdana
001214078



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SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2004**

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by

ABHIRAMA SWASTYAYANA DIAN PERDANA

Student Number: 001214078

Approved by:



Drs. L. Bambang H. Y., M. Hum.
Major Sponsor

October 5, 2004



P. Kuswandono, S. Pd., M. Ed.
Co-Sponsor

October 5, 2004

A Thesis on

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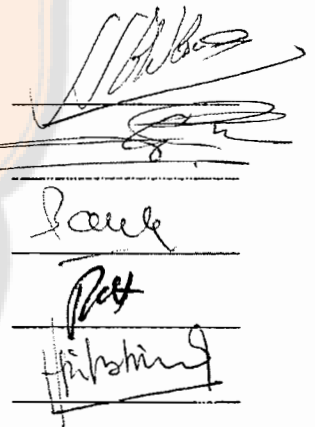
by

Abhirama Swastyayana Dian Perdana
Student Number: 001214078

Defended before the Board of Examiners
on October 28, 2004
and Declared Acceptable

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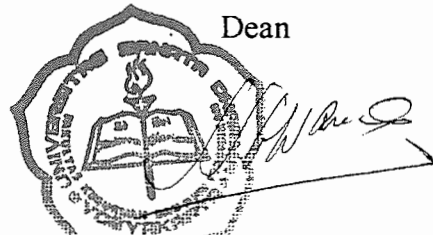
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A handwritten signature in black ink, written over a circular stamp. The signature is cursive and appears to be 'Dr. A. M. Slamet Soewandi'.

Dr. A. M. Slamet Soewandi, M. Pd.

All that is gold does not glitter,
Not all those who wander are lost;
The old that is strong does not wither,
Deep roots are not reached by the frost.

From the ashes a fire shall be woken,
A light from the shadows shall spring;
Renewed shall be blade that was broken:
The crownless again shall be king.

J.R.R. Tolkien (2001: 241).

"When you least expect it,
something great might come along,
something better than you even planned for."

Along Came Polly

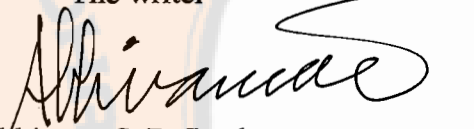
*A dedication for:
My beloved family, bestfriends,
and my precious Dini W., S.Pd.
...with all the love I have inside my heart*

STATEMENTS OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

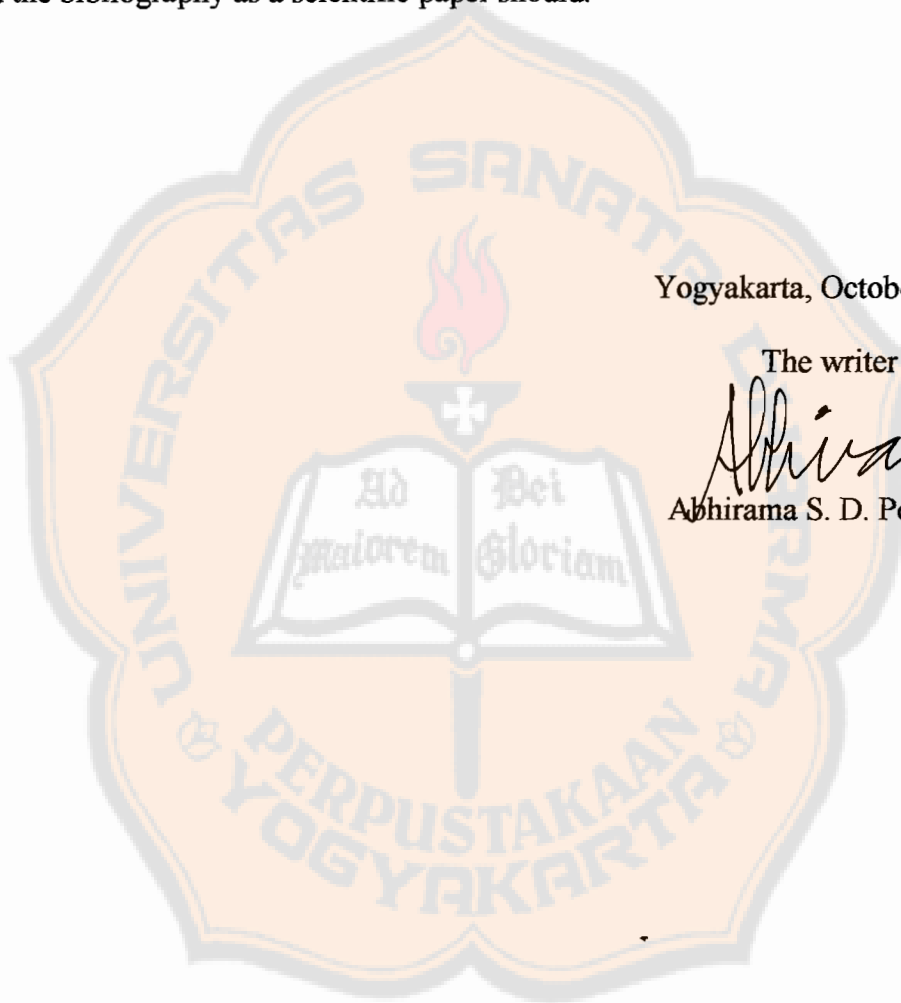
I honestly declare that the thesis I wrote does not contain the works or part of the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations and the bibliography as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, October 5, 2004

The writer



Abhirama S. D. Perdana



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Abhirama Swastyayana Dian Perdana

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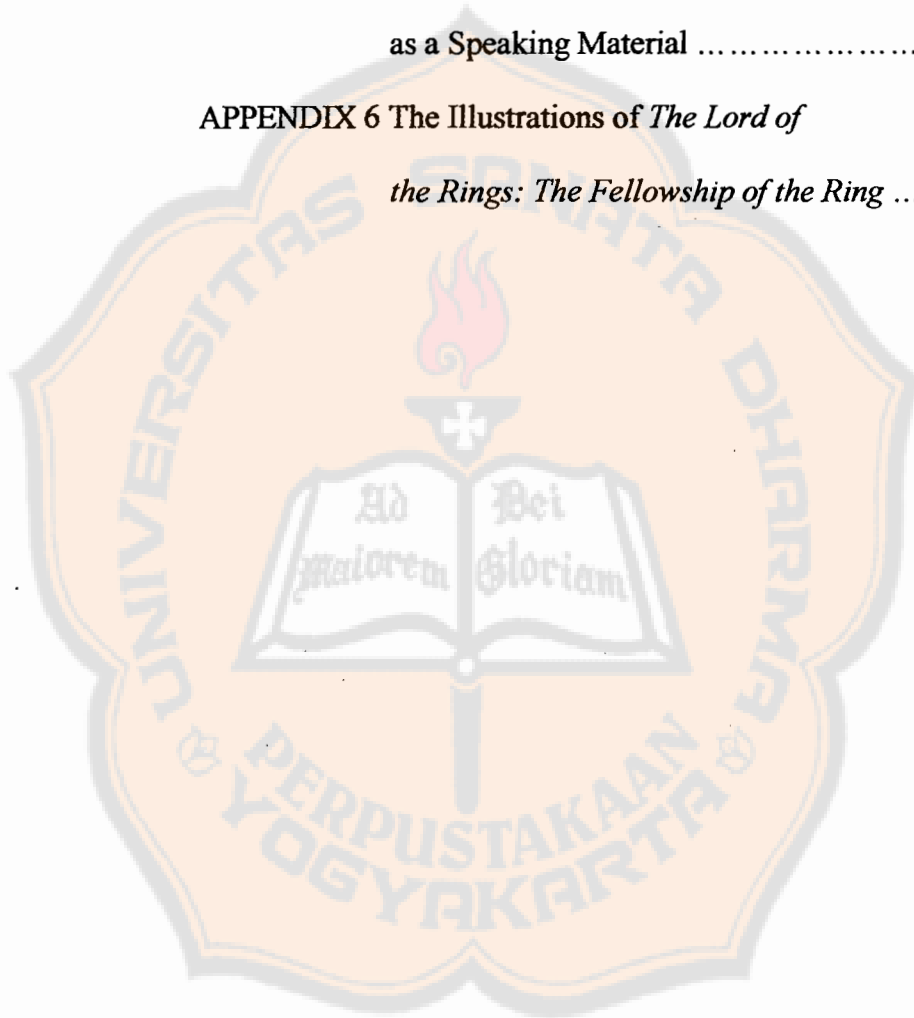
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ABSTRACT

Perdana, Abhirama S. D. 2004. *A Study of the Influence of the Secondary Characters, Gandalf and Aragorn, on the Personality Development of the Major Character, Frodo Baggins, in J.R.R. Tolkien's The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.

This study concerns the personality development of the major character as influenced by the secondary characters in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. Both secondary characters, Gandalf and Aragorn, have such kind of personality that influences the personality development of the major character, Frodo Baggins. It is interesting to discuss the influence of others on one's personality development since most persons cannot live by themselves. Every individual has his or her personality but the positive influence he or she has from others can lead him or her into a stage of development.

This study has two aims. The first is to analyze the description of the characters of Gandalf, Aragorn, and Frodo Baggins. The second is to find out Gandalf and Aragorn's influence on Frodo Baggins' personality development.

The theory of literature such as theory of character and characterization was used to answer the first problem formulation. Then, the theory of psychology was used to provide clearer explanation on personality, influence, and interaction. Besides, it was applied to answer the second problem formulation. Furthermore, psychological approach was used in this study because personality is one of the psychological aspects of an individual.

At first, it can be seen from the analysis that the major character, Frodo Baggins, has a timid and dependent personality. Finally, his personality develops after he is exposed to the influence of the secondary characters, Gandalf and Aragorn. His personality development can be seen at the end of the story that he shows more self-control, responsibility, and act of leadership. Those support him to face and finish his responsibility.

ABSTRAK

Perdana, Abhirama S. D. 2004. *A Study of the Influence of the Secondary Characters, Gandalf and Aragorn, on the Personality Development of the Major Character, Frodo Baggins, in J.R.R. Tolkien's The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Studi ini membahas perkembangan kepribadian tokoh utama sebagaimana dipengaruhi oleh para tokoh pendamping dalam novel karangan J.R.R. Tolkien berjudul *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. Kedua tokoh pendamping tersebut yaitu Gandalf dan Aragorn memiliki kualitas tertentu yang mempengaruhi perkembangan kepribadian sang tokoh utama yaitu Frodo Baggins. Sangatlah menarik untuk membahas pengaruh orang lain pada perkembangan kepribadian seseorang karena kebanyakan orang tidak dapat hidup dalam kesendirian. Setiap individu memiliki kepribadiannya masing-masing, namun pengaruh positif yang didapatkan dari orang lain dapat membawa mereka ke arah perkembangan.

Studi ini memiliki dua tujuan. Tujuan pertama untuk menganalisis pelukisan watak Gandalf, Aragorn, dan Frodo Baggins. Tujuan kedua untuk menemukan pengaruh Gandalf dan Aragorn pada perkembangan kepribadian Frodo Baggins.

Teori kesusastraan seperti teori watak dan perwatakan digunakan untuk menjawab rumusan masalah pertama. Lalu, teori psikologi digunakan untuk memberikan penjelasan tentang kepribadian, pengaruh, dan interaksi. Selain itu, juga diterapkan untuk menjawab rumusan masalah kedua. Selanjutnya, pendekatan psikologi digunakan dalam studi ini karena kepribadian merupakan salah satu aspek psikologi seseorang.

Pada awalnya, dari analisis tersebut dapat terlihat bahwa sang tokoh utama yaitu Frodo Baggins memiliki kepribadian yang penakut dan bergantung pada orang lain. Akhirnya, kepribadiannya berkembang setelah dia menerima pengaruh dari para tokoh pendamping yaitu Gandalf dan Aragorn. Perkembangan kepribadiannya dapat terlihat di akhir cerita, yaitu dia menunjukkan pengendalian diri, tanggung-jawab, dan sikap kepemimpinan. Ketiga hal tersebut membekalinya untuk menghadapi dan menuntaskan tanggung-jawabnya.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

In real life, we find that people can be influenced by others. There are many people who later are known to be wise and able to act as leader for they have learnt from others. Students who study outside their homeland can also be seen as an example. They often receive influences from their interaction with others. This interaction often influences their personality to become more mature. Therefore, it is relevant to analyze the influence of others on someone's personality development inside a novel.

Inside it, there are many interesting parts that can pull out the readers' attention. One of the parts used to build a story in a novel is character. It is created to convey the author's ideas and views through its work and actions. Lynch and Warner in *Cultural Institutions of the Novel*, define novels as

Literary genre to emerge into cultural centrality within the medium of print. As commodities within the print market, novels have proven particularly adept at moving the desires of the readers, often triggering identification with the central character and transporting readers into alternate identities. Novels exploit the claim to offer a detailed and inclusive representation of everyday life (1996: 4).

A novel is a literary work in printed media that reflects real life. The reflection of the story may offer benefit towards the readers. Furthermore, according to Eastman (1965: 23), novel is a fictional account of life that is told in prose to give emotional and intellectual pleasure to its readers. There is a plot inside it that can bring up a single and complete change in the life of its

characters. The art of characterization which reflects the personalities of its character will unify the plot and engage the readers. *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* is one example of a novel that can give more pleasure, emotionally and intellectually, to the readers. It represents Tolkien's ideas that are reflected through the characters.

Tolkien is one of the English novelists who have interesting characters in his novel. He presents the accuracy of the reflection on life and the intensity of the imaginative creation through his novel. It makes every reader feels to become the character. It may lead into an understanding of the ideas in the process of the major character's personality development.

The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring is about young Frodo Baggins, a hobbit and a timid and simple personality. He is the major character of the novel. He finds himself faced with an immense task. He must leave his home and make a perilous journey. Through this journey, Frodo earns the guidance and assistance of Gandalf and Aragorn (previously known as Strider). Gandalf, one of the secondary characters, is a wise wizard. His wisdom gives guidance to Frodo. Aragorn, another secondary character, is a Ranger, and later he reveals himself as the heir of a king. He offers to look after Frodo and his friends in the journey. He also helps to protect them. He helps to keep the group in order, after the fall of Gandalf. During the time of the journey, there is one interesting feature that focuses the development of Frodo. At first it is shown that he is very dependent upon so many sources of aid. Then, the influence from the self-control, responsibility, and the leadership of Gandalf and Aragorn are shown in Frodo's

personality. They are shown in Frodo's maturation into a more independent and responsible person. Frodo's ability in making his own decision and his willingness to accept the consequence suggest that he has been influenced by the self-control, responsibility, and leadership of Gandalf and Aragorn.

Tolkien's characters in the novel recount people's life phenomenon that is still relevant now. Seeing this fact above, it is relevant to focus this study on the influence of the secondary characters, Gandalf and Aragorn, on the major character's personality development in Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*.

1.2 Problem Formulation

From the above stated background of this study, two problems arose. The problems are formulated as follows:

1. How does Tolkien describe the secondary characters, Gandalf and Aragorn, and the major character, Frodo Baggins?
2. How do the secondary characters influence the major character's personality development?

1.3 Objectives of Study

The first objective is to find out how the secondary and the major characters in *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* are described. It tries to find out about detailed description of the Wizard, Gandalf; the Ranger, Strider or later will be known as Aragorn; and the Hobbit, Frodo Baggins, in

Tolkien's novel. The second objective is to study the secondary characters' influence on Frodo Baggins' personality development. By analyzing the major character's personality development, I can understand how Tolkien makes the major character more mature.

1.4 Benefits of Study

The analysis of literary work gives many benefits for the readers and also those who are interested in literary works. From the analysis, they can understand the characterization in the novel. It can lead them to acquire the messages that are represented by the characterization. Another advantage is they can reflect on how to build better life after reading the novel or literary work. It is because many authors give such an experience of life and how to face the problems in life. For example, a young leader must be willing to learn from the experience of others, even if he is more superior to them. Besides, the readers can take the pleasure or enjoyment from reading the novel or literary work.

For my part, as the thesis writer, the analysis can help to understand more about the story. It includes the characterization and the character's personality development in *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. Therefore, I write this thesis in order to give new ideas to the readers, so that they can enjoy reading the novel.

1.5 Definition of Terms

In order to avoid misinterpretation, key terms need to be defined in this study. They are as listed as follows:

1. The first term is "influence." According to Webster (1986: 620), influence is the power of a person or group to produce effects without the exertion of physical force or direct exercise of command; the power of persons or things to affect others, seen only in its effect; to affect or alter by indirect or intangible means, to have an effect on the condition or development of persons or things.
2. The second term is "character." The character here means the person presented in a dramatic or a narrative work. The definition is taken from Abrams (1993: 23) in *A Glossary of Literary Terms*.
3. The third term is "personality." Mischel (1981: 1-2) in *Introduction to Personality* says that personality is the distinctive pattern of behavior that characterized each individual's adaptation of the situations of his or her life. Naturally, it includes each individual's most striking or dominant characteristics.
4. The fourth term is "development." According to Webster (1986: 347), development is the act, process, or result in developing; a stage in growth, advancement.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter gives account of the theories related to the study as a theoretical base for the study outlined in Chapter 1. Five major areas of concern will be considered in order to achieve the purpose under discussion. The first is Review of Related Theories. It discusses theory of literature and theory of psychology. The theory of literature involves theory of character and characterization. Theory of psychology covers theory of personality and theory of influence. The second is the Theory of Critical Approach. It contains some approaches that can be used in writing a literary study. It specifically explains the approach that is used in this thesis. The next area of concern is Criticism. The criticism deals with some criticism on Tolkien's work. The last one is the Theoretical Framework. It deals with framework theories that are suitable to this study.

2.1 Review of Related Theories

Review of related theories covers two theories. Those are theory of character and characterization and theory of psychology. Those are used to give basis for the analysis and to support it. Those are listed as follows.

2.1.1 Theory of Character and Characterization

It is relevant to state the theory of character and characterization to find the types of the characters in the novel. The theory of character covers four discussions. Those are the meaning of character, the types of character, the meaning of characterization, and the ways to create character based on characterization.

2.1.1.1 The Meaning of Character

Abrams (1993: 23) states that characters are the persons presented in a dramatic or a narrative work. This statement has the same idea as what Robert and Jacobs (1989: 143) state in *Fiction: An Introduction to Reading and Writing*, that "Character in literature generally and in fiction specifically, is an extended verbal representation of human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior." Thus, the reader may interpret characters as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say or from their dialogue and also through their actions.

Therefore, characters can be concluded as extended verbal representation of human being in dramatic or narrative work including their inner self that determine thought, speech, and behavior. And to add more, their dialogues and actions show their moral and disposition qualities to help the reader evaluate their characterization.

2.1.1.2 Types of Character

Since this study emphasizes on the development of the major character, Frodo Baggins, in Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*, we need to know types of characters in a novel. Henkle (1977: 87-97) differentiates character into two types, namely major character and secondary character. Major characters are the most important and complex characters in a novel used by the authors in order to communicate their human qualities and guide us to an understanding of the themes of the novel. Henkle defines secondary characters as those who perform limited functions.

In order to understand more deeply about characters, Forster (1978: 73) in his *Aspects of the Novel* deals with the discussion between the flat or static characters and round or dynamic characters. A flat character is static and never changes. "A single idea or quality" usually represents a flat character. Meaning to say, personality is not described in detail. The character remains stable and unchanged from the beginning to the end of the story. A round character is dynamic and complex in temperament and motivation. A round character is hard to classify because the character is always changing and hard to guess. The character changes in some significant ways in facing his or her conflict in a story because the change of a character is also influenced by conflict in a story.

Round character can change or develop according to certain actions. Also, the character can keep still, change, or develop in the same manner as human being. It is better to analyze the flatness or the roundness of a character physically and psychologically to our knowledge and experience.

Robert and Jacobs (1989: 47) state that we must use our knowledge and experience as human being to make judgement on the qualities in this case the flatness or roundness of the characters being revealed. They also suggest character as not only being analyzed physically but also mentally or psychologically. They explain:

When you study character, be sure to consider physical description, but also be sure to relate the physical to the mental or psychological. Suppose your author stresses the neatness of one character and the sloppiness of another. Most likely, these descriptions can be related to your character study. The same also applies your examination of what a character does. Go beyond the actions themselves and try to determine what they show about the character. Always try to get from the outside to the inside, for it is on the inside that character resides (1989: 144).

Therefore, by examining the physical description of a character, we can draw an appreciation on the psychological state of the character. Go beyond what is appeared on the outside and try to find the personality of the character.

Inferring that dynamic characters always change, Perrine (1974: 70) in *Literature: Structure, Sound and Sense* claims that the dynamic characters' changing is influenced by three conditions. First, it must be within the possibilities of the character that makes it. Second, it must be sufficiently motivated by the circumstances in which the character finds himself. And the last one is that it must be allowed sufficient time for a change of its magnitude believably to take place. To sum up, a character may change if it is possible to make such change, it is supported by its environment, and it is given a sufficient period of time to make the change.

2.1.1.3 The Meaning of Characterization

There are many theories of characterization in the literary world. Characterization is the process that the author takes to create character, the devices by which he makes us believe that a character is the particular type of person he is (Rohrberger and Woods, 1971: 180). The process of characterizing or establishing the distinctive characters of the persons in narrative is through showing and telling (Abrams, 1993: 24). Therefore, there are ways to find out the type of a character inside a novel.

2.1.1.4 Ways to Create Character Based on Characterization

Murphy (1972: 161-173) in his *Understanding Unseens*, presents nine ways to make the characters understandable. Those are listed as follows:

1. Personal descriptions – the author can describe a person's appearance and clothes in the story such as the face, skin, eyes, and the extraordinary clothing.
2. Characters as seen by another – the author can describe the character through the eyes and opinions of another. The reader gets, as it were, a reflection image.
3. Speech – an important way that may be used to describe a character.

The author can give us an insight into the character of one of the persons in the book through what the person says. Whenever a person speaks, whenever he is in conversation with others, whenever he puts forward an opinion he is giving us some clues to his character.

4. Past life – through a person’s past life, the author can give the reader a clue to the events that have to shape a person’s character. This can be done by direct comment by the author through the person’s thought, through his conversation, or through the medium of another person.
5. Conversation of others – the author describes a character through the conversations of other characters and the things they say about the character.
6. Reactions – different characters will react differently if they are facing problem. Each reaction towards the problem show the character’s tendency that gives the reader a clue about the character’s personality.
7. Direct comment – the description from direct comment is different from the personal description. In the direct commentary description, the author directly gives his personal reception and comment to the character that he creates.
8. Thoughts – the author describes a character by giving direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about. The reader can understand the character from the character’s mind and from his or her feeling.
9. Mannerism – the author through his mannerism, habits, or idiosyncrasies in his fictional life can also describe the character’s personality.

The understanding of the characters as important parts of a literary work needs knowledge of characterization. According to Rohrberger and Woods (1971:

20), there are two ways to create a character. They are direct characterization and dramatic characterization.

In the former, the author tells the readers the physical appearance of the character directly, such as telling the characters' performances, behavior and thoughts directly. For example are the character's height, weight, hair shape and color, skin color or other physical appearance. The character's intellectuality, way of thinking, morality, and sensitivity can also be used to analyze the character.

While in the latter, the author presents the character's behavior to face the problem in a story through describing the situation that the character faces. Therefore, the reader can understand the way the character faces the situation. In other words, the meaning of the character's behavior and choices ultimately derives from the situation. It means that the way the character facing the situation in a story will characterize the character itself.

2.1.2 Theory of Psychology

It is relevant to state some theories related with psychology because of the title and the approach used in this study. The psychological theory covers three theories. These are theory of personality, theory of personality development, and theory of influence.

2.1.2.1 Theory of Personality

There are many theories concerning personality. However, some of them can be combined to support one another. According to Pikunas (1976: 271-272) in

his book *Human Development: An Emergent Science*, "Personality is a dynamic system of traits, attitudes, and habit producing a varying degree of consistency in the total response repertoire of an individual." Mischel (1981: 2) says, "Personality usually refers to the distinctive patterns of behavior (including thoughts and emotions) that characterize each individual's adaptation to the situations of his or her life." Adding the statement, he quotes Wiggins, "Personality is that branch of psychology which is concerned with providing a systematic account of the ways in which individuals differ from one another." Therefore, personality can be said to be interconnected with individual's unique traits, attitude, habits, and behavior (including thoughts and emotions) that are used to response a certain situation in his or her life.

Pikunas (1976: 271) states, "The personality patterns established during childhood are modified greatly during adolescence, when new developments and experiences complicate the adolescent's life." Based on this theory, it is clear that personality develops during someone's life. The events they have encountered will bring their own responsibilities, challenges, and crises.

2.1.2.2 Theory of Personality Development

Hurlock (1974: 7) states in *Personality Development*, that personality can change. The development can be done in the individual's physical and psychological characteristics. And when the process of developing deals with patterning one's self concept, habits, attitudes, emotional states, and motives; it becomes more complex.

Each person's personality changes and develops into more stable as many experiences they have got. Mischel (1981: 4) states "personality psychologists study how people develop and change, as well as how they remain stable throughout the course of life." People usually develop in constructive ways to improve their life's quality. Therefore, a change can be said as turning into better or worse while develop tends to be turning into better. Additionally, Pikunas (1976: 271) mentions six factors and experiences appear in adolescence and alter the personality as follows:

1. acquisition of adult physique
2. sexual maturation, accompanied by new drives and emotions
3. greater self-awareness, resulting in a heightened desire for self-direction and reevaluation of standards, goals, and ideals
4. the need for companionship, with prime emphasis on heterosexual friendships
5. treatment by parents and peers
6. conflict arising from the adolescence's personality development

Furthermore, Erikson as quoted in Mischel's (1981: 55) claims that there are two assumptions of development. First, human personality development depends on the growing person's readiness to be driven forward, to be aware of, and to interact with a widening social radius. Second, society tends to be so constituted when it needs and invites this succession of potentialities for interaction. The society also attempts to safeguard and to encourage the proper rate and the proper sequence of the unfolding. These assumptions are related with

how individuals have come to see themselves and their awareness of what other people expect them to do.

2.1.2.3 Theory of Influence

Theory of influence is discussed because it deals with the development of personality. Mischel (1981: 530) states that there is a mutual influences between person and conditions. Moreover, people continuously influence their environments as well as being affected by them. Young (1945: 293) explains that environment is divided into two types. Those are internal and external. The former is in intraorganic while the latter maybe defined as those dynamic forces, situations, or stimuli external to the organism which influence its development and modify its responses.

Additionally, the mutual interaction between person and conditions cannot be ignored when behavior is studied in the interpersonal contexts in which it is evoked, maintained, and modified (Mischel, 1981: 530 – 531). Therefore, we can say that there is also a mutual influence between person to person which is called interaction.

2.1.2.3.1 Person to Person Interaction

Young (1945: 164) states that the personality development is dependent with material objects and especially with persons. He adds that in the contact of human beings we do not only have action and reaction, but also interaction. In

other words, not only does one's act influence other persons, but their acts in turn further affect one's subsequent behavior.

The characteristics of one person can affect the others. Mischel (1981: 455) claims that human has the ability to control its environment. He continues explaining by stating that it is reflected through diverse concepts as "will power," "master," and "competence," and in their psychological opposites, such as "helplessness" and "hopelessness". Therefore, there are many aspects that can be influenced through interpersonal interactions.

2.1.2.3.2 The Influence of Person to Person Interaction

One's self-control, responsibility, and act of leadership are some of the aspects that can be influenced by other person's act. Young (1945: 425) states that self-control implies the predirection and co-ordination of one's impulses and acts. This direction and coordination center in some goal, ideal, or plan. It is characterized by foresight and control. It is also determined by mature (that is socialized) consideration of the self in relation to others.

The development of self-control can bring about the development of responsibility. Young (1945: 422) states that responsibility is the ability and willingness to take the consequences of one act. Self-control can make a person capable of considering whether an action is good or bad and therefore willing to accept the consequence.

In relation with control, the act of leadership can give influence to others. Young (1945: 380) defines dominance as a form of control or predetermination by

a person or a group of persons of the actions or thought of another person or a group of persons by reason of superior physical prowess, suggestion, persuasion, or superior capacity to solve problems. While leadership, he adds to be one kind of dominance in which the followers more or less willingly accept direction and control by another. Therefore, it can be said that both dominance and leadership can give a positive influence; yet, it can also give a negative influence to one's personality. It brings us back to how we look at one's dominance and leadership. Whether the person carries out an action based on a good or bad reasons and whether the person is willing to be responsible or not in facing the consequences of the decision.

According to Hurlock (1989: 277), a leader is an accepted member of the group who more represents the group's ideal than other group members. The other members follow him because he has demonstrated his mastery of social relationship. He is able to pull out positive reaction toward himself from the group members. He has something to contribute to others and he can contribute more than the other members to satisfying the needs of the group as a whole. She also states that the leader must be able to turn his energies to actions that will benefit the group. This statement has the same idea as what Pikunas (1976: 323) states in *Human Development: An Emergent Science* that a young adult should try to contribute to the group and in that way benefit both the group and himself. Hurlock (1989: 278) adds that leadership is expressed in the willingness to make the sacrifices of effort and personal desires to play this role. He is willing to accept responsibility for his failures as well as his successes.

Furthermore, Pikunas (1976: 303) states that a young adult has to develop his abilities and advance his readiness to consider his personal responsibilities. The willingness to assume responsibilities involves sacrifice and courage on the part of the person. He must learn to overcome fear and failure when his responsibilities must be met and solved in a rational manner, before he can develop a personality that is reliable in fulfilling duties.

2.2 Theory of Critical Approach

It is relevant to state some theories related with critical approach in order to find which theory to apply in analyzing the study and to understand the novel more deeply. There are a number of approaches in the literary world that can help you to make a better understanding on literature. Rohrberger and Woods (1971: 6-15) present the five approaches. Those are the Formalist Approach, the Biographical Approach, the Sociocultural – historical Approach, the Mythopoeic Approach, and the last one is the Psychological Approach. This last approach is the one used in this thesis. The approach involves the effort to locate and demonstrate certain recurrent patterns. In this approach, psychology theories are used in analyzing the literary work. It emphasizes on human psychology and believes that human's creativity, thought, behavior and other psychological aspects give a strong influence to the literary work.

2.3 Criticism

Tolkien is well known as a brilliant novelist. Almost everybody agrees that his novel, *The Lord of the Rings* is one of the best novels written. His novels are studied because they are worthy literary works. Additionally, *The Lord of the Rings* is one example of his work that has been made into a movie.

Discussing Tolkien's novel cannot be separated from many criticism related to his work. The criticism is both positive and negative and gives the strengths and weaknesses of his work. They are necessary in order to give further information on his works that is used as additional reference in analyzing his novel.

Greer in Mooney's review (2001), *Kicking the Hobbits* states that Tolkien would become the most influential writer of the twentieth century. It has become a fact that Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* has appeared in theaters. I considered Tolkien as a genius writer because he is able to create a new world inside his literature. This novel may not be created if the author is not an educated person in the art of literature. Chance in Mooney's review (2001), *Kicking the Hobbits*, says:

The Lord of the Rings is a rich and multilayered text; its author was a man of deep learning and imagination who created a mind-bogglingly vast and detailed fictional world, complete with its own history, civilizations, and languages. Touring Middle Earth with Tolkien can be like touring the Mediterranean with Herodotus (www.freerepublic.com accessed on Monday, December 15, 2003).

The statement mentions that Tolkien is a very brilliant author. He managed to create a world along with its inhabitants and their own language. Furthermore, Tolkien created not merely one or two characters who seem to have

an external existence, but an entire world, several races, entire languages, mythologies, songs, poetry, and so on, until finally it comes to seem that he is merely the historian of a separate world, rather than it's Creator. However although he is considered as a very influential writer, it does not mean that he is free from negative critics. As Wilson said in Mooney's review (2001), *Kicking the Hobbits*, that there are still some people that love to read trash.

However, the enduring success of Tolkien's fiction has answered this statement. Toynbee as quoted by Mooney, written that Tolkien's work had "passed into a merciful oblivion." It is supported with the reality that *The Lord of the Rings* has sold 50 million copies in numerous languages.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The study on the influence of others on one's personality development gives the opportunity to analyze the influence of the secondary characters on the personality development of the major character in *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. Therefore, theories of character and characterization and theories of psychology are used to answer the problems formulated in chapter 1.

The theory of character and characterization is used to answer the first question in the problem formulation about how the major and secondary characters are described. The discussions of character from Abrams and Robert and Jacobs help me to understand what the meaning of character is. The types of character stated by Henkle, Forster, Robert and Jacobs, and Perrine help to classify each character. It also helps to find out the relation of character and

personality. The meaning of characterization by Abrams and Rohrberger and Woods shows that there are ways to find out the type of character inside a novel. The ways to make the characters understandable presented by Murphy is used to help find their characterization. Therefore, we can draw out what kind of personality that the characters have. Character and characterization are needed to make the story more alive. Those can attract the reader's attention and build the emotion. Moreover, in a novel, character and characterization are very important. It is necessary to find the characterization of the characters in the story in order to understand their personality, so that they can be analyzed. Here, in *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* analyzes the influence of other people's personality on one's personality development.

The theory of psychology is used to give clearer description about influence and personality development. It is also used to solve the second formulation about how do the secondary characters' personalities influence the major character's personality development. The theories of personality development taken from Pikunas, Mischel, and Hurlock serve as the base to show that personality can develop. The theory of influence from Mischel suggests that people can be influenced by the surrounding conditions. Both Mischel and Young state that one of these conditions is person-to-person interaction. The meaning of self-control, responsibility and act of leadership from Young, Hurlock, and Pikunas are taken to specify the kinds of one's personality that is influenced by the others. Therefore, it can be said that personality development can be influenced by interaction. Moreover, this thesis is using psychological approach.

It is because the thesis is analyzing the psychological aspects of the characters inside the novel. By using the theory of character and characterization and theory of psychology, I can find out the answer of the first and second problem formulation.



CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Object of Study

This study analyzes one of Tolkien's novels, entitled *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. It is the first volume of *The Lord of the Rings*. It was first published in Great Britain by the London firm George Allen and Unwin on 29 July 1954. The American edition was first published by Houghton Mifflin Co. of Boston on 21 October of the same year. This first volume of the novel consists of 398 pages that are divided into 12 chapters in Book One and 10 chapters in Book Two. The novel used in the thesis is the one volume paperback published by Harper Collins Publishers on 2001. It includes the complete unabridged text of the three books, *The Fellowship of the Ring*, *The Two Towers*, and *The Return of the King*, that together make up *The Lord of the Rings*. The writer chooses to analyze the first book.

The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring is telling about the adventure of a young Hobbit, Frodo Baggins. At first, he was as a timid and simple personality based on a view of human nature. Frodo, for most of the earlier part in *The Fellowship of the Ring*, relies upon the help of his companions, Gandalf and Aragorn. Yet, later he learns a lot from them and it makes his personality developed. It makes this first book special. It is interesting to find out how the knowledge and wisdom of others influence the development of one's personality, especially on his self-control, responsibility and leadership.

3.2 Sources

In writing this thesis, I used both primary and secondary sources. Both are used as the main materials for the thesis. Tolkien's novel, *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* is used as the primary source. I have chosen this novel because I learn that Tolkien is a brilliant author who is able to create a world inside his novel. There are many intrigues that make this novel interesting. It is fascinating for me to find the major character's characterization and his personality development in this novel.

The secondary sources used are some books concern about theory of literature, such as theories about character and characterization, and also some books on theory of psychology such as personality and influence. Those are chosen to give more knowledge in order to analyze the novel. Another secondary source is the criticism on Tolkien's work. It was taken from the reviews found in the unprinted materials such as the Internet by using search engines such as Yahoo, Google, Altavista, and MSN Search. The movie produced by New Line Cinema is also used as a means to help visualizing the novel. This information is searched to provide more insights on Tolkien's way in writing his novels.

3.3 The Approach of Study

The approach being used in this study is the psychological approach. It is proposed by Rohrberger and Woods (1971: 6-15) in their book *Reading and Writing about Literature*. This approach emphasizes on human psychology which includes human personality. According to Rohrberger and Woods (1971: 13), the

psychological approach involves the effort to locate and demonstrate certain recurrent pattern human psychology. This approach tries to find the human psychology such as human's personality in the literary work. Although the character being analyzed is a Hobbit, yet it shares the same psychological state as that of human. Thus, the analysis on the character's personality can be traced using the theory of psychology. The theory of psychology being used in this study includes the theories of personality development taken from Piikunas, Mischel, and Hurlock; the theory of influence from Mischel; person-to-person interaction by Mischel and Young; and The meaning of self-control, responsibility and act of leadership from Young, Hurlock, and Piikunas.

Since the topic of this study is the influence of Gandalf and Aragorn on the personality development of Frodo Baggins in *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*, the focus of the psychological approach is their characterization and Frodo's personality development. The development itself can be viewed from the advanced personality of Frodo Baggins.

3.4 Procedures

This is a library study that includes some steps. The first step was reading the novel. The second was taking references related to this study. The third step was analyzing the novel. The last was making the conclusion of the study.

In the first step, I read the novel several times in order to understand the story. During the reading of the novel, I found that the secondary characters give influence towards the major character's personality development. It is interesting



to be analyzed. Then I analyzed the major character from the author's comments, characters' feeling and thought, and characters' speech in order to answer the problems in the problem formulation.

Afterwards, in the second step, I tried to find some information or references related to the theories of literature. The theories were very helpful in the discussion of the novel. I read many books and browsed the Internet for the information related to my analysis. The books that I used were about critical approaches, about character and characterization, about personality development, about influence, and about the criticism on Tolkien's works.

The third step was analyzing the novel. In this step, I answered the problems in the problem formulation using the approaches and references related to the study.

The last step was making the conclusion of the study. After answering the questions in the problem formulation, I made conclusion of the study. The conclusion was the findings of the analysis and suggestions that were useful for the readers to use parts of *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* as a teaching learning material to improve the reading and speaking skills in using English for the second semester students of the English Language Education Study Program.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the answers to the questions formulated in the problem formulation. The discussion is divided into two parts. The first part is about the analysis on the description of the secondary characters and the major character. The second part presents the analysis of the secondary characters' influence on the major character's personality development. Each analysis is discussed using the theories stated in the review of related theories.

4.1 The Description of the Secondary Characters, Gandalf and Aragorn, and the Major Character, Frodo Baggins

This part discusses the analysis of how the secondary characters, Gandalf and Aragorn, and the major character, Frodo Baggins, are described. The analysis will use some of the nine ways to make the characters understandable presented by Murphy (1972: 161-173) and parts of the theory of psychology as discussed in chapter 2.

The reader of the novel can judge the characters' characteristics using some of the nine ways. As an example, the reader may describe that a character is wise from its personal description, speech, thoughts, conversation of other characters, and reactions.

4.1.1 Gandalf

Gandalf looks like a very old man in figure. It is seen through Gandalf's personal description. His beard is long and white. His eyebrows are also long and thick.

An old man was driving it all alone. He wore a tall pointed blue hat, a long grey cloak, and a silver scarf. He had a long white beard and bushy eyebrows that stuck out beyond the brim of his hat (p. 24).

The author of the novel also gives his direct comment. He gives a clue that Gandalf is a powerful wizard, but the Hobbits do not know that. In his spare time, Gandalf usually makes fireworks for them. He has his own mission. He does not reveal his true power until the time comes for him to reveal it.

... the old man was Gandalf the Wizard, whose fame in the Shire was due mainly to his skill with fires, smokes, and lights. His real business was far more difficult and dangerous, but the Shire-folk knew nothing about it. To them he was just one of the 'attractions' at the party (p. 25).

Although Gandalf seems old and weak, his wisdom grows along with his age. He may get older but his spirit is as the same as in his younger days. It is shown through his thought.

Gandalf was thinking of a spring, when Bilbo had run out of Bag End without a handkerchief. His hair was perhaps whiter than it had been then, and his beard and eyebrows were perhaps longer, and his face more lined with care and wisdom; but his eyes were as bright as ever, and he smoked and blew smoke-rings with the same vigour and delight (p. 45).

When Gandalf reveals his power, he can be fearsome. He will not look like a weak old man anymore. He may get angry if somebody does a stupid thing. This characteristic can be seen through Gandalf's reaction as Bilbo Baggins insists to keep The Ring although Gandalf has told him to give it to Frodo.

Gandalf's eyes flashed. 'It will be my turn to get angry soon,' he said. 'If you say that again, I shall. Then you will see Gandalf the Grey uncloaked.' He took a step towards the hobbit, and he seemed to grow tall and menacing; his shadow filled the little room (p. 33).

However, after his wrath passes, he can suddenly turn into a wise old man again. His patience can be seen from his reaction right after he sees that Bilbo is afraid of him. He knows that there is no need to let loose his anger any further. Bilbo says to Gandalf that he does not steal the ring and that he is not a thief. Gandalf's speech also suggests that he is actually a trust-worthy and a helpful person and that he is trying to help Bilbo.

I have never called you one,' Gandalf answered. 'And I am not one either. I am not trying to rob you, but to help you. I wish you would trust me, as you used.' He turned away, and the shadow passed. He seemed to dwindle again to an old grey man, bent and troubled (p. 34).

Gandalf cannot easily give up to temptation. He is both wise and old. He shows his wisdom through his reaction. He refuses to take the ring for himself. Bilbo offers the ring to Gandalf but in the end, Gandalf suggests that the ring be given to Frodo. Gandalf knows about the ring's power and so he knows not to fall into temptation.

Well, so I have!' cried Bilbo. 'And my will and all the other documents too. You had better take it and deliver it to me. That will be safest.' 'No, don't give the ring to me,' said Gandalf. 'Put it on the mantelpiece. It will be safe enough there, till Frodo comes. I shall wait for him (p. 34).

Gandalf's wisdom is also seen clearly through his speech to Frodo, when Frodo offers the ring to him. Gandalf is willing to sacrifice the power offered by the ring. Gandalf refuses the offer although he knows that it will help him do greater deeds. Once more, he succeeds to overcome temptation.

No!' cried Gandalf, springing to his feet. 'With that power I should have power too great and terrible. And over me the Ring would gain a power still greater and more deadly.' His eyes flashed and his face was lit as by a fire within. 'Do not tempt me! For I do not wish to become like the Dark Lord himself. Yet the way of the Ring to my heart is by pity, pity for weakness and the desire of strength to do good. Do not tempt me! I dare not take it, not even to keep it safe, unused. The wish to wield it would be too great for my strength. I shall have such need of it. Great perils lie before me (p. 60).

Gandalf also shows his wisdom by not saying anything until he knows the truth about the matter. Furthermore, when he knows something about a matter, he keeps it until he thinks it is the right moment to say it. It is shown in the conversation when Gandalf asked Frodo to keep the ring safe and secret. "You are very mysterious! What are you afraid of?' 'I am not certain, so I will say no more. I may be able to tell you something when I come back'" (p. 40).

Moreover, Gandalf realizes that there is something mysterious about the ring. His wisdom is seen in his speech to Frodo. He tells Frodo not to use the ring and advises Frodo to keep it hidden until he has found the truth about the ring.

I have merely begun to wonder about the ring, especially since last night. No need to worry. But if you take my advice you will use it very seldom, or not at all. At last I beg you not to use it in anyway that will cause talk or rouse suspicion. I say again keep it safe, and keep it secret! (p. 40).

After Gandalf finds out the answer, still he chooses the right time to tell it to Frodo. Frodo's question to Gandalf shows more of Gandalf's wisdom.

Last night you began to tell me strange things about my ring, Gandalf,' he said. 'And then you stopped, because you said that such matters were best left until daylight. Don't you think you had better finish now? You say the ring is dangerous, far more dangerous than I guess. In what way? (p. 45).

Gandalf's attitude in finding the truth before using a powerful item also suggest that he is a responsible person. He knows that behind great power lies

greater responsibility. He does not want Bilbo to fall into trouble. Furthermore, Gandalf suggests that Bilbo should give the ring to Frodo. Therefore, he feels more responsible to find the truth about the ring.

I wanted the truth. It was important. Magic rings are – well, magical; and they are rare and curious. I was professionally interested in your ring, you may say; and I still am. I should like to know where it is, if you go wandering again. Also I think *you* have had it quite long enough. You won't need it anymore, Bilbo, unless I am quite mistaken (p. 33).

Moreover, After Frodo keeps the ring, Gandalf shows that he feels responsible for Frodo's safety. "No, I was not troubled about dear Bilbo any more, once he had let the thing go. It is for *you* that I feel responsible" (p. 48).

In the Council of Elrond, Gandalf shows his responsibility. He admits that he makes a mistake by not searching for the truth sooner. However, in the end he manages to reveal the truth. "There I was at fault," he said. "I was lulled by the words of Saruman the Wise; but I should have sought for the truth sooner, and our peril would now be less" (p. 244). Master Elrond admits Gandalf's responsibility when he says that Gandalf knows more about the matter of the ring.

The questions that you ask, Galdor, are bound together,' said Elrond. 'I had not overlooked them, and they shall be answered. But these things it is the part of Gandalf to make clear, and I call upon him the last, for it is the place of honour, and in all this matter he has been the chief (p. 243).

In the journey inside the Mines of Moria, Aragorn confirms that Gandalf is a responsible person. He believes that Gandalf will do his best to save them for any consequence.

Do not be afraid!' said Aragorn. There was a pause longer than usual, and Gandalf and Gimli were whispering together; the others were crowded behind, waiting anxiously. 'Do not be afraid! I have been with him on many a journey, if never on one so dark; and there are tales in Rivendell of greater deeds of his than any that I have seen. He will not go

astray – if there is any path to find. He has led us in here against our fears, but he will lead us out again, at whatever cost to himself. He is surer of finding the way home in a blind night than the cats of Queen Berúthiel (p. 303).

Then Pippin makes a mistake by making loud noise. Gandalf fears that the sound may rouse something. They hear strange sounds after that. He tells them to keep watch in turns. As a punishment, he orders Pippin to take the first watch. He shows the meaning of responsibility.

Yes,' said Gandalf, 'and I do not like it. It may have nothing to do with Peregrin's foolish stone; but probably something has been disturbed that would have been better left quiet. Pray, do nothing of the kind again! Let us hope we shall get some rest without further trouble. You, Pippin, can go on the first watch, as a reward,' he growled, as he rolled himself in a blanket (p. 305).

However, Gandalf cannot sleep. He needs to think about which road they must take. He gets up and tells Pippin to have a rest. He has forgiven Pippin. He decides to do the watching for the rest of the night. This action shows more about Gandalf's wisdom and patience.

Actually Gandalf was awake, though lying still and silent. He was deep in thought, trying to recall every memory of his former journey in the Mines, and considering anxiously the next course that he should take; a false turn now might be disastrous. After an hour he rose up and came over to Pippin. 'Get into a corner and have a sleep, my lad,' he said in kindly tone. 'You want to sleep, I expect. I cannot get a wink, so I may as well do the watching (p. 306).

Using seven out of the nine ways of characterization proposed by Murphy, the readers can find Gandalf's characteristics. The personal description of Gandalf shows that he is an old man in figure. The other characters also confirm that he is a responsible person. We can also find that Gandalf is wise and responsible from his speech, thought, and conversation of other characters.

Furthermore, his reaction towards a problem suggests that he is both wise and patient, and yet he can be fearsome at need. Moreover, the author's comment suggests that he is powerful.

4.1.2 Aragorn

Aragorn is first known as Strider. He is a Ranger of the woods. He later reveals his true identity as Aragorn, the heir of Isildur of Gondor. At first impression, from his personal description, people will think that he is rather strange looking and suspicious.

Suddenly Frodo noticed that a strange-looking weather-beaten man, sitting in the shadows near the wall, was also listening intensely to the hobbit-talk. He had a tall tankard in front of him, and was smoking a long-stemmed pipe curiously carved. His legs were stretched out before him, showing high boots of supple leather that fitted him well, but had seen much wear and were now caked with mud. A travel-stained cloak of heavy dark-green cloth was drawn close to him, and in spite of the heat of the room he wore a hood that overshadowed his face; but the gleam of his eyes could be seen as he watched the hobbits (p. 153).

Aragorn is cautious. It is seen through the conversation of other characters. He does not want anyone to know too much about him. People only know that he travels a lot but nobody knows what exactly his business is. Not even the innkeeper knows much about him although he often visits the inn. It is shown when Frodo asked the innkeeper about the strange looking hooded man.

'Who is that?' Frodo asked, when he got a chance to whisper to Mr. Butterbur. 'I don't think you introduced him?' 'Him?' Said the landlord in an answering whisper, cocking an eye without turning his head. 'I don't rightly know. He is one of the wandering folk – Rangers we call them. He seldom talks: not but what he can tell a rare tale when he has the mind. He disappears for a month, or a year, and then he pops up again. He was in and out pretty often last spring; but I haven't seen him about lately. What his right name is I've never heard: but he's known

round here as Strider. Goes about at great pace on his long shanks; though he don't tell nobody what cause he has to hurry (p. 153).

Furthermore, Aragorn's caution shows when he gives his advice to Frodo. His speech shows his caution as he lets Frodo makes a decision. He said that it is better for Frodo's friend not to talk too much. He fears that some strangers might know their real business. He knows that Frodo travels under a false name, Mr. Underhill.

Well, Mr. Underhill,' said Strider, 'if I were you, I should stop your young friends from talking too much. Drink, fire, and chance-meeting are pleasant enough, but, well – this isn't the Shire. There are queer folk about. Though I say it as shouldn't, you may think,' he added with a wry smile, seeing Frodo's glance. 'And there have been even stranger travelers through Bree lately.' He went on, watching Frodo's face (p. 153).

At first Frodo is very suspicious about Aragorn. Nevertheless, Aragorn shows his wisdom by telling the real fact at the right moment. He does not reveal his companionship with Gandalf for he wants Frodo to find out himself. He tells Frodo why he does that after the innkeeper gives Frodo the letter from Gandalf.

Why didn't you tell me that you were Gandalf's friend at once?' he asked. 'It would have saved time.' 'Would it? Would any of you have believed me till now?' said Strider. 'I knew nothing of this letter for all I knew I had to persuade you to trust me without proofs, if I was to help you. In any case, I did not intend to tell you all about myself at once. I had to study *you* first, and make sure of you. The Enemy has set traps for me before now. As soon as I had made up my mind, I was ready to tell you whatever you asked (p. 167).

Aragorn's shows his wisdom through his reaction when Sam still doubts him. He confirms that he is the real Aragorn. He shows that he can kill them easily if he is willing to do that. After Sam gets the idea, Aragorn calms things

down. Aragorn has offered to help them. He accepts the consequences and therefore he is a responsible man and capable to lead them.

He stood up, and seemed suddenly to grow taller. In his eyes gleamed a light, keen and commanding. Throwing back his cloak, he laid his hand in the hilt of a sword that had hung concealed by his side. They did not dare to move. Sam sat wide-mouthed staring at him dumbly. 'But I am the real Strider, fortunately,' he said, looking down at them with his face softened by a sudden smile. 'I am Aragorn son of Arathorn; and if by life or death I can save you, I will (p. 168).

They are faced with problems after they find out that the horses and ponies are all gone. Aragorn quickly thinks about what they should do. His reaction expresses that he is very thoughtful in making a decision.

Ponies would not help us to escape horsemen,' he said at last, thoughtfully, as if he guessed what Frodo had in mind. 'We should not go much slower on foot, not on the roads that I mean to take. I was going to walk in any case. It is the food and stores that trouble me. We cannot count on getting anything to eat between here and Rivendell, except what we take with us; and we ought to take plenty to spare; for we may be delayed, or forced to go round-about, far out of the direct way. How much are you prepared to carry on your backs? (p. 174).

After the inn-keeper tells them that he will do what he can to help find some ponies, Aragorn urges him to do so. Furthermore, his reaction suggests that he is thoughtful. He thinks that at least they must have a pony to carry the baggage.

'Yes,' said Strider reluctantly, you had better do that. I am afraid we shall have to try to get one pony at least. But so ends all hope of starting early, and slipping away quietly! We might as well have blown a horn to announce our departure. That was part of their plan, no doubt (p. 174).

Along the journey to Rivendell, Aragorn's wisdom can be seen through his plan and his thoughtful decision. When the enemy is reaching their shelter, Sam insists him to leave the place. However, decisively Aragorn thinks that there

is no other safe place for them to spend the night. He decided that they must stay and be prepared for anything.

Yes we certainly must decide what to do at once,' answered Strider, looking up and considering the time and the weather. 'Well, Sam,' he said at last, 'I do not like this place either; but I cannot think of anywhere better that we could reach before nightfall. At least we are out of sight for the moment, and if we moved we should be likely to be seen by spies (p. 185).

Aragorn's responsibility is shown through his speech. He dares to admit that he makes a mistake. "I was too careless on the hill-top,' answered Strider. 'I was very anxious to find some sign of Gandalf; but it was mistake for three of us to go up and stand there so long" (p. 185). Aragorn thinks of other way to get through the problem. He does not want Frodo to feel afraid. He tells Frodo that all will be all right. It is another sign of wisdom.

Strider laid his hand on his shoulder. 'There is still hope,' he said. 'You are not alone. Let us take this wood that is set ready for the fire as a sign. There is little shelter or defence here, but fire shall serve for both. Sauron can put fire to his evil uses, as he can all things, but these Riders do not love it, and fear those who wield it. Fire is our friend in the wilderness (p. 185).

Furthermore, Aragorn's wisdom is shown through his reaction when the hobbits start to feel afraid. He tries to ease their feeling by telling them a story.

I will tell you a tale of Tinúviel,' said Strider, 'in brief – for it is long tale which the end is not known; and there are none now, except Elrond, that remember it aright as it was told of old. It is a fair tale, though it is sad, as are all the tales of Middle-earth, and yet it may lift up your hearts (p. 187).

Moreover, he shows his wisdom when Sam worries about Frodo's condition. Aragorn encourages him and does all his best to heal Frodo's wound.

Sam choked with tears. 'Don't despair!' said Strider. 'You must trust me now. Your Frodo is made of sterner stuff than I had guessed, though

Gandalf hinted that it might prove so. He is not slain, and I think he will resist the evil power of the wound longer than his enemies expect. I will do what I can to help and heal him. Guard him well, while I am away!' He hurried off and disappeared again into darkness (pp. 192-193).

It is also shown when Merry think they cannot keep moving on. He is worried about Frodo's condition. Aragorn knows that they must hurry. However, he agrees with Merry.

'We cannot go any further,' said Merry to Strider. 'I am afraid this has been too much for Frodo. I am dreadfully anxious about him. What are we to do? Do you think they will be able to cure him in Rivendell, if we ever get there?' 'We shall see,' answered Strider. 'There is nothing more that I can do in the wilderness; and it is chiefly because of his wound that I am so anxious to press on. But I agree that we can go no further tonight (p. 198).

Aragorn also tells Sam not to give up any hope. His speech shows that he is optimist. Sam is worried because Frodo is wounded by the enemy's blade. Frodo suffers from the effect of the wound. Aragorn has tried all his best to prevent it from getting worse. "Frodo has been touched by the weapons of the Enemy,' said Strider, 'and there is some poison at work that is beyond my skill to drive out. But do not give up hope, Sam!" (p. 198).

Aragorn's act of keeping his true identity shows that he is wise and self-controlled. In the Council of Elrond, only some have the knowledge about Aragorn. He chooses the right moment to unfold it to the others in the Council of Elrond. His wisdom is shown through his reaction. Boromir confronts him with doubt. Aragorn does not answer him and remains calm. Master Elrond then answers the question. As he is seen by another, it reveals that he is actually a noble person.

And here in the house of Elrond more shall be made clear for you,' said Aragorn, standing up. He cast his sword upon the table that stood before Elrond, and the blade was in two pieces. 'Here is that Sword that was Broken!' he said. 'And who are you, and what have you to do in Minas Tirith? Asked Boromir, looking in wonder at the lean face of the Ranger and his weather-stained cloak. 'He is Aragorn son of Arathorn,' said Elrond; 'and he is descended through many fathers from Isildur Elendil's son of Minas Ithil he is the Chief of the Dúnedain in the North, and few are now left of that folk (p. 240).

Aragorn also shows his wisdom when Frodo expects him as the true owner of the ring. His reaction to Frodo suggests that he is wise. Aragorn wisely refuses Frodo's expectation. Aragorn tells Frodo that neither of them have the right to master the ring. "Then it belongs to you, and not to me at all!" cried Frodo in amazement, springing to his feet, as if he expected the Ring to be demanded at once. 'It does not belong to either of us,' said Aragorn; 'but it has been ordained that you should hold it for a while" (p. 240).

Although Boromir doubts Aragorn's true identity, Aragorn still shows his patience. Boromir cannot believe Aragorn because he does not have the look of king. This attitude makes Bilbo feels annoyed in behalf of Aragorn. Impatiently, he tells a poem to Boromir that says not all that is great needs to show its greatness. Bilbo is telling that Aragorn actually is greater than what Boromir thinks. Aragorn's greatness is shown as he is seen by another character.

*All that is gold does not glitter,
Not all those who wander are lost;
The old that is strong does not wither,
Deep roots are not reached by the frost.*

*From the ashes a fire shall be woken,
A light from the shadows shall spring;
Renewed shall be blade that was broken:
The crownless again shall be king (p. 241).*

Aragorn's reaction after Bilbo's defense on his behalf tells more of his wisdom and patience. Aragorn wisely tells Boromir that he is the heir of Isildur and not Isildur himself.

Aragorn smiled at him; then he turned to Boromir again. 'For my part I forgive your doubt,' he said. Little do I resemble the figures of Elendil and Isildur as they stand carven in their majesty in the halls of Denethor. I am but the heir of Isildur, not Isildur himself (p. 241).

Furthermore, Aragorn shows more of his patience and responsibility. He and his men have long kept the peace in the North. Nevertheless, they still keep it a secret. It does not matter to him if the people they protect show no respect. He has to keep his identity hidden or Sauron will find that he is the descendant of the one who overthrows him before.

And yet less thanks have we than you. Travellers scowl at us, and countrymen give us scornful names. "Strider" I am to one fat man who lives within a day's march of foes that would freeze his heart, or lay his little town in ruin, if he were not guarded ceaselessly. Yet we would not have it otherwise. If simple folk are free from care and fear, simple they will be, and we must be secret to keep them so. That has been the task of my kindred, while the years have lengthened and the grass has grown (p. 242).

The personal description of Aragorn shows that he has a strange and suspicious appearance. From the conversation of other characters and through his own speech, the readers can find out that he is cautious. His speech also shows that he is responsible and optimistic. As others see him, he is great and noble. Furthermore, Aragorn's reaction in dealing with problems shows that he is wise and patient. Using five out of the nine ways proposed by Murphy, the reader will be able to understand more of Aragorn's characteristics.

4.1.3 Frodo Baggins

Frodo is the major character of this novel. He is the nephew of Bilbo Baggins. His uncle, Bilbo, is known for his wealth and adventures. He is considered uncommon among the other hobbits. "Bilbo was very rich and very peculiar, and he had been the wonder of the Shire for sixty years, ever since his remarkable disappearance and unexpected return" (p. 21). Many hobbits in Hobbiton suspects that he will bring trouble. However, it does not happen. He is treated as a respectable person.

But so far trouble had not come; and as Mr Baggins was generous with his money, most people were willing to forgive him his oddities and his good fortune. He remained on visiting terms with his relatives (except, of course, the Sackville-Bagginses), and he had many devoted admirers among the hobbits of poor and unimportant families (p. 21).

Frodo is the adopted heir of Bilbo Baggins. "The eldest of these, and Bilbo's favourite, was young Frodo Baggins. When Bilbo was ninety-nine he adopted Bilbo as his heir, and brought him to live at Bag End; and the hopes of the Sackville-Bagginses were finally dashed" (p. 21). It is implied from Frodo's past life and his relation with Bilbo that Frodo is respectable among the hobbits of the Shire.

As other characters see him, Frodo is kind and friendly. They also say that he is respectable just as his uncle and father are.

But be that as it may, Mr. Frodo is as nice young hobbit as you could wish to meet. Very much like Mr. Bilbo, and in more than looks. After all his father was a Baggins. A decent respectable hobbit was Mr. Drogo Baggins; there was never much to tell of him, till he was drowned (p. 22).

Frodo is also a thoughtful hobbit. It is seen from his reaction after Bilbo decides to disappear and go in the middle of their birthday party. He really cares

for his uncle. He feels worry about Bilbo while the other hobbits still enjoy the party.

Frodo was the only one present who had said nothing. For some time he had sat silent beside Bilbo's empty chair, and ignored some remarks and questions. He had enjoyed the joke, of course, even though he had been in the know. He had difficulty in keeping from laughter at the indignant surprise of the guests. But at the same time he felt deeply troubled: he realized suddenly that he loved the old hobbit dearly. Most of the guests went on drinking and discussing Bilbo Baggins' oddities, past and present; but the Sackville-Bagginses had already departed in wrath. Frodo did not want to have any more to do with the party. He gave orders for more wine to be served; then he got up and drained his own glass silently to the health of Bilbo, and slipped out of the pavilion (pp. 30-31).

From the conversation of Gandalf and Bilbo, Frodo is obedient and modest. According to Bilbo, Frodo will definitely come with him if he asks to. However, Bilbo knows that Frodo still loves the Shire. Frodo is not ready to leave his home.

He would come with me, of course, if I asked him. In fact he offered to once, just before the party. But he does not really want to, yet. I want to see the wild country again before I die, and the mountains; but he is still in love with the Shire, with woods and fields and little rivers. He ought to be comfortable here. I am leaving everything to him, of course, except a few oddments. I hope he will be happy, when he gets used to being on his own. It's time he was his own master now (p. 32).

Frodo's care towards Bilbo is also seen through his speech. He wishes that he had come back sooner just to meet him before Bilbo leaves. He is really concerned about Bilbo's leaving. "I wish – I mean, I hoped until this evening that it was only a joke," said Frodo. "But I knew in my heart that he really meant to go. He always used to joke about serious things. I wish I had come back sooner, just to see him off" (p. 35).

Frodo is willing to give away the house and the wealth Bilbo has left him. He wants to go on a journey with Bilbo. His speech suggests that deep inside he is unlike the common hobbits. He is adventurous.

I would give them Bag End and everything else, if I could get Bilbo back and go off tramping in the country with him. I love the Shire. But I begin to wish, somehow, that I had gone too. I wonder if I shall ever see him again (p. 40).

Somehow, the other hobbits think that Bilbo's reputation of being odd seems also to pass to him. It seems to them that Frodo is peculiar although he stays in the house.

If only that dratted wizard will leave young Frodo alone, perhaps he'll settle down and grow some hobbit-sense,' they said. And to all appearance the wizard did leave Frodo alone, and he did settle down, but the growth of hobbit-sense was not very noticeable. Indeed, he at once began to carry on Bilbo's reputation for oddity (p. 41).

Nevertheless, Frodo is friendly. The comment of the author suggests that although Frodo lives alone, he has many friends.

He lived alone, as Bilbo had done; but he had a good many friends, especially among the younger hobbits (mostly descendants of the Old Took) who had as children been fond Bilbo and often in and out of Bag End. Folco Boffin and Fredegar Bolger were two of these; but his closest friends were Peregrin Took (usually called Pippin), and Merry Brandybuck (his real name was Meriadoc, but that was seldom remembered (p. 41).

Frodo likes to wander around, just as his uncle does. Still, he never goes far beyond the Shire. It shows that he is adventurous and yet he is still modest.

Frodo went tramping all over the Shire with them; often he wandered by himself, and to amazement of sensible folk he was sometimes seen far from home walking in the hills and the woods under the starlight (p. 41).

Frodo also inherits his uncle's perpetual youth. It is shown from the personal description of Frodo Later it is explained that it is because of the power of the Ring.

As time went on, people began to notice that Frodo also showed signs of good 'preservation': outwardly he retained the appearance of a robust and energetic hobbit just out of his tweens. 'Some folk have all the luck,' they said; but it was not until Frodo approached the usually more sober age of fifty that they began to think it queer (p. 42).

Frodo feels happy to live in Bag End. Here, he begins to find out that becoming a master of himself is a good thing for him. However, he still dreams of going on a journey. Yet he thinks that it is not the right time. It shows that he is still not ready to go outside of the Shire. His thought suggests that he is adventurous and yet he still has his modesty.

Frodo himself, after the first shock, found that being his own master and *the* Mr. Baggins was rather pleasant. For some years he was quite happy and did not worry much about the future. But half unknown to himself the regret that he had not gone with Bilbo was steadily growing. He found himself wondering at times, especially in the autumn, about the wild lands, and strange visions of mountains that he had never seen came into his dreams. He began to say to himself: 'Perhaps I shall across the River myself one day.' To which the other half of his mind always replied: 'Not yet (p. 42).

Then, there comes the time when Frodo begins to wonder about the world outside the Shire. His reaction suggests that he becomes curious. Frodo begins to feel restless. He really wants to make adventures.

Frodo began to feel restless, and the old paths seemed too well-trodden. He looked at the maps, and wondered what lay beyond their edges: maps made in the Shire showed mostly white spaces beyond its borders. He took to wandering further afield and more often by himself; and Merry and his other friends watched him anxiously (p. 42).

Furthermore, Frodo's curiosity is seen from the authors comment. Frodo begins to find out all the news outside the Shire. He asks for news to the dwarves he meets.

They were the hobbits' chief source of news from distant parts – if they wanted any: as a rule dwarves said little and hobbits asked no more. But now Frodo often met strange dwarves of far countries, seeking refuge in the West (p. 42).

Gandalf informs Frodo that the ring is incredibly powerful. Frodo replies that he has been warned in a letter and that he has worn the ring on his neck instead of wearing it in his finger. Gandalf replies that this is a wise thing to do. Frodo's reaction suggests that he is obedient. "Yes, he warned me of that in his last letter," said Frodo, 'so I have always kept it on a chain.' 'Very wise,' said Gandalf" (p. 46). Gandalf then proceeds to explain the history of the ring. Frodo's reaction indicates that the ring's history is extraordinary compared to his modest, peaceful life as a hobbit.

A mortal, Frodo, who keeps one of the Great Rings, does not die, but he does not grow or obtain more life, he merely continues, until at last every minute is a weariness. And if he often uses the Ring to make himself invisible, he *fades*: he becomes in the end invisible permanently, and walks in the twilight under the eye of the dark power that rules the Rings. Yes, sooner or later – later, if he is strong or well-meaning to begin with, but neither strength nor good purpose will last – sooner or later the dark power will devour him. 'How terrifying!' said Frodo (p. 46).

Gandalf tells more about the power of the Ring to Frodo. Frodo's reaction shows that he is timid and spontaneous. He cannot imagine that the truth about the Ring is very dangerous.

'But this is terrible!' cried Frodo. Far worse than the worst that I imagined from your hints and warnings. O Gandalf, best of friends, what am I to do? For now I am really afraid. What am I to do? What a pity that Bilbo did not stab that vile creature, when he had a chance! (p. 58).

Furthermore, Frodo also shows that he is timid and spontaneous from his reaction to Gandalf. He cannot accept why the Ring must pass to him. He says it is better to destroy it or throw it away.

All the same,' said Frodo, 'even if Bilbo could not kill Gollum, I wish he had not kept the ring. I wish he had never found it and that I had not got it! Why did you let me keep it? Why didn't you make me throw it away, or, or destroy it?' 'Let you? Make you?' said the Wizard. 'Haven't you been listening to all that I have said? You are not thinking of what you are saying (p. 58).

Frodo's modesty can be shown more when he tries to convince Gandalf that he is not an adventurer. He cannot accept the responsibility given to him.

I do really wish to destroy it!' cried Frodo. 'Or, well, to have it destroyed. I am not made for perilous quest. I wish I had never seen the Ring! Why did it come to me? Why was I chosen? (p. 60).

Although finally Frodo decides to leave the Shire, he is still reluctant to go. His speech suggests that he is still modest and timid. He always thinks about making an adventure, but he expects it to be a fun and peaceful journey.

Of course, I have sometimes thought of going away, but I imagined as a kind of holiday, a series of adventures like Bilbo's or better, ending in peace. But this would mean exile, a flight from danger into danger, drawing it after me. And I suppose I must go alone, if I am to do that and save the Shire. But I feel very small, and very uprooted, and well – desperate. The Enemy is so strong and terrible (p. 61).

The writer of this thesis finds eleven characteristics of Frodo Baggins. The analysis applies eight out of the nine ways of Murphy's. Frodo has a sign of perpetual youth. His personal description confirms this. He is respectable among hobbits. It is as the other characters see him and is shown from his past life. Furthermore, the other characters see that he is kind and friendly. Moreover, the

author's comment also says that he is friendly. Yet, other hobbits consider him peculiar. Frodo is thoughtful. It is seen from his speech and reaction.

His speech, conversation of others, reaction, and his thought also suggest that he is modest. The conversation of other characters and Frodo's reaction in dealing with problems also show that he is obedient. Frodo is also adventurous. It is revealed through his speech, thought, and author's comment. Furthermore, he shows that he is curious. It is seen from his reaction and from the author's comment on him. Last, the way he reacts toward the danger of the Ring suggests that he is timid and spontaneous.

4.2 The Influence of the Secondary Characters, Gandalf and Aragorn, on Frodo Baggins' Personality Development

The influence of those secondary characters on the major character's personality development is analyzed using the theory of influence as discussed in Chapter 2. Those are the theories of person-to-person interaction and the influence of the interaction. It is said that influence deals with the development of personality.

Both Mischel (1981: 530) and Young (1945: 293) say that there is a mutual influence between person and condition. Therefore, there is also a mutual influence between person-to-person, which is called interaction. As it is said by Young (1945: 425), self control exists when a person has his direction and coordination before making an action. It is characterized by foresight and control. It is also determined by mature consideration of the self in relation to others.

Furthermore, he explains that responsibility is shown when a person has the ability and willingness to take the risk of his choices and actions. Moreover, both Hurlock (1989: 277) and Pikunas (1976: 323) state that leadership is performed when a person is able to draw positive reaction from the group toward him. It is also expressed in one's willingness to make sacrifices of effort and personal desires in order to give beneficial contribution to the group.

The major character in *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* is a Hobbit, Frodo Baggins. He finds himself faced with an immense task as he inherits the One Ring from his uncle. As Bilbo's heir, Frodo also inherits the responsibility that Bilbo cannot carry out. He must leave his home and make a dangerous journey to destroy the Ring forever.

A hobbit's life is humble and peaceful. Therefore, Frodo is really not suited for the difficult journey ahead. Along the journey, he relies upon the wisdom and knowledge of his friends, Gandalf and Aragorn. Through his experience and interaction with those two characters, his personality develops.

4.2.1 The Influence of Gandalf

Gandalf influences Frodo through his interaction with Frodo. His speech to others, advice to Frodo, and attitude on self-control, responsibility, and act of leadership can influence Frodo's personality development. The analysis shows that Frodo is influenced by Gandalf. Frodo develops from someone who is dependent of others to one who has his self-control, responsibility, and act of leadership. Those influences are analyzed as follows:

4.2.1.1 Gandalf's Influence on Frodo's Self-Control

Frodo Baggins inherits the One Ring from Bilbo Baggins. He does not know the reason. He thinks that it may be useful. Gandalf advises Frodo not to use it. He suggests that because they do not know the truth about the ring, Gandalf is actually telling Frodo about self-control. They must know the truth about one thing first before they make use of it.

The ring!' exclaimed Frodo. 'Has he left me that? I wonder why?' Still it may be useful.' 'It may, and it may not,' said Gandalf. 'I should not make use of it, if I were you. But keep it secret, and keep it safe! Now I am going to bed (p. 36).

Frodo is wondering why his uncle tells false stories about how he has got the ring at the first place. Gandalf tells Frodo about what will happen to people who cannot resist themselves. He expects that Frodo will learn from it. His advice shows more need of self-control.

If you mean, inventing all that about a "present", well, I thought the true story much more likely, and I couldn't see the point of altering it at all. It was very unlike Bilbo to do so, anyway; and I thought it rather odd.' 'So did I. but odd things may happen to people that have such treasures – if they use them. Let it be a warning to you to be very careful with it. It may have other powers than just making you vanish when you wish to (p. 40).

Frodo still does not understand about the ring. Once again, Gandalf asks Frodo not to use it. He fears that it may cause suspicion. He wants Frodo to understand the importance of keeping a big matter. This implies the need of self-control.

I don't understand,' said Frodo. 'Neither do I,' answered the wizard. 'I have merely begun to wonder about the ring, especially since last night. No need to worry. But if you take my advice you will use it very seldom, or not at all. At least I beg you not to use it in any way that will cause

talk or rouse suspicion. I say again: keep it safe, and keep it secret! (p. 40).

After some times, Gandalf tells Frodo more about Bilbo's finding of the ring. He tells Frodo about the Dark Lord, Sauron, who made that One Ring and how he lost it. He then continues the story about the evil creature names Gollum. Gollum is the previous owner of the ring after the Sauron looses it. Somehow, Gollum looses it also, before Bilbo finds it. This creature almost kills Bilbo because of that. However, Bilbo manages to overcome Gollum. Frodo cannot understand why Bilbo does not kill it. Gandalf advises Frodo more about self-control. He says that there is no need to make any actions without a good purpose.

But this is terrible!' cried Frodo. Far worse than the worst that I imagined from your hints and warnings. O Gandalf, best of friends, what am I to do? For now I am really afraid. What am I to do? What a pity that Bilbo did not stab that vile creature, when he had a chance!' 'Pity? It was pity that stayed his hand. Pity, and Mercy: not to strike without need. And he has been well rewarded, Frodo. Be sure that he took so little hurt from the evil, and escaped in the end, because he began his ownership of the Ring so. With Pity (p. 58).

Frodo is still afraid of Gollum. He keeps thinking it would have been better if Gollum were dead. Gandalf advises him more about wisdom and self-control. Gandalf tells him not to decide whether somebody is better to be left to die. He believes that there is still more to come with this Gollum.

No, and I don't want to,' said Frodo. 'I cannot understand you. Do you mean to say that you, and the Elves, have let him live after all those horrible deeds? Now at any rate he is as bad as an Orc, and just an enemy. He deserves death.' 'Deserves it! I daresay he does. Many that life deserve death. And many that die deserve life. Can you give it to them? Then do not be too eager to deal out death in judgement. For even the very wise cannot see all ends (p. 58).

Frodo decides to leave the Shire. Gandalf suggests that Frodo does not have to go alone. He advises that Frodo must be very careful in choosing a companion. Gandalf is telling Frodo more about self-control. Frodo may not know what dangers may lay ahead if he does not act carefully.

But I don't think you need go alone. Not if you know of anyone you can trust, and who would be willing to go by your side – and that you would be willing to take into unknown perils. But if you look for a companion, be careful in choosing! And be careful of what you may say, even to your closest friends! The enemy has many spies and many ways of hearing (p. 61).

Furthermore, Gandalf's advice stresses on the need of self-control especially towards the Ring to Frodo. He asks Frodo to be more careful and insists Frodo not to use it. "In the meanwhile stick to your plan; but be more careful than ever, especially of the Ring. Let me impress on you once more: *don't use it!*" (p. 66).

Frodo soon prepares for his journey. He arranges a plot of leaving without rousing suspicion. He brought Sam and two of his friends with him, Merry and Pippin. Yet for now, only Sam knows about the real fact. They are on the road when they hear the sound of a horse. He wonders if it is Gandalf. However, he remembers what Gandalf has told him. He knows that he must not be seen. He shows his self-control by doing so.

They looked back, but the turn of the road prevented them from seeing far. 'I wonder if that is Gandalf coming after us,' said Frodo; but even as he said it, he had a feeling that it was not so, and a sudden desire to hide from the view of the rider came over him. 'It may not matter much,' he said apologetically, 'but I would rather not be seen on the road – by anyone. And if it is Gandalf,' he added as an afterthought, 'we can give him a little surprise, to pay him out for being so late. Let's get out of sight! (p. 73).



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Frodo feels curious about the rider. He dares himself to take a peek so that he can see who the rider is. The rider is a large black figure. When the rider finally goes, Frodo tells his friends what he has seen. Sam tells him that a rider was asking about Frodo back in Hobbiton. Pippin asks him whether he knows something about this rider. He chooses not to answer the question. He does not want Pippin to know about what he is doing. Then he decides to move on but not on the road. He is showing his self-control by doing this.

Then you know or guess something about this rider?' said Pippin, who had caught the muttered words. 'I don't know, and I would not rather guess,' said Frodo. 'All right, cousin Frodo! You can keep your secret for the present, if you want to be mysterious. In the meanwhile what are to do? I should like a bite and a sup, but somehow I think we had better move on from here. Your talk of sniffing riders with invisible noses has unsettled me.' 'Yes, I think we will move on now,' said Frodo; but not on the road – in case that rider comes back, or another follows him. We ought to do a good step more today. Buckland is still miles away (p. 75).

They continue their journey. Along the way, they meet a group of Elves. Pippin tells them about the Black Rider that they met. The Elves offers Frodo their protection and ask to come with them. The leader of the Elves asks Frodo why he does not tell the reason of their journey. But Frodo remembers to keep it a secret. He only answers that only it is a matter of secret. Only Gandalf, Sam, and he know about it. Therefore, Frodo has been able to control himself.

You do not ask me or tell me much that concerns yourself, Frodo,' said Gildor. 'But I already know a little, and I can read more in you face and in the thought behind your question. You are leaving the Shire, and yet you doubt that you will find what you intend, or that you will ever return. Is not that so?' 'It is,' said Frodo; 'but I thought my going was a secret known only to Gandalf and my faithful, Sam. He looked down at Sam, who was snoring gently (pp. 81-82).

Frodo shows more of his self-control at the entrance gate of Bree. The gatekeeper is asking their names and business. However, Frodo is cautious and he does not give too much information.

We don't often see Shire-folk riding on the Road at night,' he went on, as they halted a moment by his door. 'You'll pardon my wondering what business takes you away east of Bree! What may your names be, might I ask?' 'Our names and our business are our own, and this does not seem a good place to discuss them,' said Frodo, not liking the look of the man or the tone of his voice (p. 148).

In Bree, they are staying at an inn called The Prancing Pony. They meet the inn-keeper name Barliman Butterbur. Frodo introduces himself under a false identity as Mr. Underhill. There are many guests there in the inn. They soon involve in friendly talks with the other guests. Frodo still has his self-control at this time. He gives some information about themselves to the others so that it will not rouse suspicion.

The Bree-hobbits were, in fact, friendly and inquisitive, and Frodo soon found that some explanation of what he was doing would have to be given. He gave out that he was interested in history and geography (at which there was much wagging of heads, although neither of these words were much used in the Bree-dialect). He said he was thinking of writing a book (at which there was silent astonishment), and that he and his friends wanted to collect information about hobbits living outside the Shire, especially in the eastern lands (p. 152).

After leaving Bree, they finally reach Rivendell. Here, Frodo reunites with Gandalf. He tells Gandalf his opinion about the people he has known. Gandalf's advice implies that not all people seem as their look.

I am glad,' said Frodo. 'For I have become very fond of Strider. Well, *fond* is not the right word. I mean he is dear to me; though he is strange, and grim at times. In fact, he reminds me of you. I didn't know that any of the Big People were like that. I thought, well, that they were just big, and rather stupid: kind and stupid like Butterbur; or stupid and wicked like Bill Ferny. But then we don't know much about Men in the Shire,

except perhaps the Breelanders.' 'You don't know much even about them, if you think old Barliman is stupid,' said Gandalf. 'He is wise enough on his own ground. He thinks less than he talks, and slower; yet he can see through a brick wall in time (as they say in Bree). But there are few left in Middle-earth like Aragorn son of Arathorn (pp. 214-215).

Near the end of his journey, Frodo exercises more of his self-control.

Boromir asks Frodo to show the ring to him. Nevertheless, Frodo remembers all about Gandalf's warnings. He must be careful even to his friends. He shows his self-control.

Ah! The Ring!' said Boromir, his eyes lighting. 'The Ring! It is not a strange fate that we should suffer so much fear and doubt for so small a thing? So small a thing! And I have seen it only for an instant in the House of Elrond. Could I not have a sight of it again?' Frodo looked up. His heart went suddenly cold. He caught the strange gleam in Boromir's eyes, yet his face was still kind and friendly. 'It is best that it should lie hidden,' he answered (pp. 388-399).

Boromir tries to get the ring by force. Frodo decides to use the ring and escapes from him. He becomes invisible when he uses it. Boromir does not know where Frodo is. Frodo runs far enough when he feels that the Eye of the Enemy is calling for him. He also hears a voice in his mind that tells him to take the ring off. Frodo demonstrates his self-control in this event. He remembers Gandalf's warning not to use the Ring.

The two powers strove in him. For a moment, perfectly balanced between their piercing points, he writhed, tormented. Suddenly he was aware of himself again. Frodo, neither the Voice nor the Eye: free to choose, and with one remaining instant in which to do so. He took the Ring off his finger. He was kneeling in clear sunlight before the high seat. A black shadow seemed to pass like an arm above him; it missed Amon Hen and groped out west, and faded. Then all the sky was clean and blue and birds sang in every tree (p. 392).

4.2.1.2 Gandalf's Influence on Frodo's Sense of Responsibility

Frodo is mad at Gandalf. It is because Gandalf lets him keep the ring. Frodo does not want to keep the Ring. He wants to throw it away or to destroy it. Gandalf then tells him the meaning of responsibility. He cannot make a decision for Frodo. Frodo must make his own decision after making careful consideration. Frodo is Bilbo's heir. Therefore, he has to take the consequence of keeping the ring before they find out what to do about it.

All the same,' said Frodo, 'even if Bilbo could not kill Gollum, I wish he had not kept the Ring. I wish he had never found it, and that I had not got it! Why did you let me keep it? Why didn't you make me throw it away, or, or destroy it?' 'Let you? Make you?' said the wizard. 'Haven't you been listening to all that I have said? You are not thinking of what you are saying. But as for throwing it away, that was obviously wrong. These Rings have a way of being found. In evil hands it might have done great evil. Worst of all, it might have fallen into the hands of the Enemy. Indeed it certainly would; for this is the One, and he is exerting all his power to find it or draw it to himself (pp. 58-59).

Gandalf tells him that the only way is to destroy the Ring so that the Enemy cannot use its power anymore. Frodo wants to destroy it. However, he does not know the reason of why he is chosen. Gandalf cannot give the reason. Gandalf can only tell Frodo that somehow he is the chosen one. Therefore, he must take the responsibility and the risk. His advice implies the sense of responsibility.

There is only one way: to find the Cracks of Doom in the depths of Orodruin, the Fire-mountain, and cast the Ring in there, if you really wish to destroy it, to put it beyond the grasp of the Enemy for ever. 'I do really wish to destroy it!' cried Frodo. 'Or, well, to have it destroyed. I am not made for perilous quest I wish I had never seen the Ring! Why did it come to me? Why was I chosen?' 'Such question cannot be answered,' said Gandalf. 'You may be sure that it was not for any merit that others do not possess: not for power or wisdom, at any rate. But you

have been chosen, and you must therefore use such strength and heart and wits as you have (p. 60).

Frodo thinks about what he has to do. Gandalf does not want to make the decision for Frodo. Frodo must decide it for himself. By doing so Gandalf is exercising Frodo's sense of responsibility. Frodo's decision implies that he is beginning to develop that sense.

Well!' said Gandalf at last. 'What are you thinking about? Have you decided what to do?' 'No!' answered Frodo, coming back to himself out of darkness, and finding to his surprise that it was not dark, and that out of the window he could see the sunlit garden. 'Or perhaps, yes. As far as I understand what you have said, I suppose I must keep the Ring and guard it, at least for the present, whatever it may do to me (p. 60).

Frodo finally make up his decision. It implies that he starts to understand the meaning of responsibility. From the long counsels he has with Gandalf, he knows that he may endanger the Shire if the Ring stays.

But I hope that you may find some other better keeper soon. But in the meanwhile it seems that I am a danger, a danger to all that live near me. I cannot keep the Ring and stay here. I ought to leave Bag End, leave the Shire, leave every thing and go away.' He sighed (p. 61).

Furthermore, he dares to accept the consequence of his decision although he still feels afraid. It shows that he starts to build his responsibility.

I should like to save the Shire, if I could – though there have been times when I thought the inhabitants too stupid and dull for words, and have felt that an earthquake or an invasion of dragons might be good for them. But I don't feel like that now. I feel that as long as the Shire lies behind, safe and comfortable, I shall find wandering more bearable: I shall know that somewhere there is a firm foothold, even if my feet cannot stand there again. 'Of course, I have sometimes thought of going away, but I imagined that as a kind of holiday, a series of adventures like Bilbo's or better, ending in peace. But this would mean exile. And I suppose I must go alone, if I am to do that and save the Shire. But I feel very small, and very uprooted, and well – desperate. The enemy is so strong and terrible (p. 61).

Gandalf is happy to hear Frodo's decision. He agrees that Frodo must leave the Shire. He tells Frodo to hide his real name in his journey. The Enemy has found out his name. His compliments and advice teaches Frodo about responsibility.

My dear Frodo!' exclaimed Gandalf. 'Hobbits really are amazing creatures, as I have said before. You can learn all that is to know about their ways in a month, and yet after a hundred years they can still surprise you at a pinch. But Bilbo made no mistake in choosing his heir, though he little thought how important it would prove. I am afraid you are right. The Ring will not be able to stay hidden in the Shire much longer; and for your own sake, as well as for the others, you will have to go, and leave the name of Baggins behind you. That name will not be safe to have, outside the Shire or in the wild. I will give you a traveling name now. When you go, go as Mr. Underhill (p. 61).

Gandalf finds that Sam Gamgee, Frodo's gardener, is listening to their conversation. He grabs Sam and asks him what he has heard. Here, Frodo shows that he is influenced by Gandalf. He learns about responsibility. He warns Sam to keep the secret or he will accept the consequence.

...But' – and here he looked hard at Sam – 'if you really care about me, you will keep that *dead* secret. See? If you don't, if you even breathe a word of what you've heard here, then I hope Gandalf will turn you into a spotted toad and fill the garden full of grass-snakes (p. 62).

Still, Frodo feels reluctant to leave. Gandalf knows that Frodo is not ready to make such journey. He advises Frodo to go to Rivendell, the land of the Elves. Gandalf feels responsible for Frodo's safety. He gives his counsel so that Frodo will take his responsibility.

I have been so taken up with the thoughts of leaving Bag End, and of saying farewell, that I have never even considered that direction,' said Frodo. 'For where am I to go? And by what shall I steer? What is to be my quest? Bilbo went out to find a treasure, there and back again; but I go to lose one, and not return, as far as I can see.' 'But you cannot see very far,' said Gandalf. 'Neither can I. it may be your task to find the

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Cracks of Doom; but that quest may be for others: I do not know. At any rate you are not ready for that long road yet.' 'No indeed!' said Frodo. But in the mean time what course am I to take?' 'Towards danger; but not too rashly, nor too straight,' answered the wizard. 'If you want my advice, make for Rivendell. That journey should not prove too perilous, though the Road is less easy than it was, and it will grow worse as the year fails (p. 65).

Frodo is pleased to hear Gandalf's advice. Knowing that there is hope, he dares to take his responsibility and take the consequence.

Rivendell!' said Frodo. Very good: I will go east, and I will make for Rivendell. I will take Sam to visit the Elves; he will be delighted.' He spoke lightly; but his heart was moved suddenly with a desire to see the house of Elrond Halfelven, and breathe the air of that deep valley where many of the Fair Folk still dwelt in peace (p. 65).

In the morning, they part with the Elves. Frodo is thinking about his mission. He begins to think about the safety of his friends. He implies the sense of responsibility through his speech.

No! I could not!' he said to himself. 'It is one thing to take my young friends walking over the Shire with me, until we are hungry and weary, and food and bed are sweet. To take them into exile, where hunger and weariness may have no cure, is quite another – even if they are willing to come. The inheritance is mine alone. I don't think I ought even to take Sam.' He looked at Sam Gamgee, and discovered that Sam was watching him (pp. 84-85).

As time goes by, Frodo finds out that both Merry and Pippin have already know about Frodo's mission. They do not tell anyone about it. Here, the responsibility of Frodo begins to develop more clearly. He warns them about the danger before the three of his companion are willing to go with him.

But I must go,' said Frodo. 'It cannot be helped, dear friends. It is wretched for us all, but it is no use your trying to keep me. Since you have guessed so much, please help me and do not hinder me!' 'You do not understand!' said Pippin. You must go – and therefore we must, too. Merry and I are coming with you. Sam is an excellent fellow, and would jump down a dragon's throat to save you, if he did not trip over his own

feet; but you will need more than one companion in you dangerous adventure (p. 102).

They insist to go with him though Frodo still worries about their safety. They already know about the ring and they decide to help Frodo. More responsibility is seen here. He warns them that it will be a dangerous journey and there will be a risk.

My dear and most beloved hobbits!' said Frodo deeply moved. 'But I could not allow it. I decided that long ago, too. You speak of danger, but you do not understand. This is no treasure-hunt, no there-and-back journey. I am flying from a deadly peril into deadly peril.' 'Of course we understand,' said Merry firmly. 'That is why we have decided to come. We know the Ring is no laughing-matter; but we are going to do our best to help you against the Enemy (p. 102).

The hobbits reach a village called Bree. Merry tells Frodo that many hobbits live there. However, Frodo remembers what Gandalf has told him. He knows that they are outside the Shire. He has the responsibility to keep the Ring in secret. He warns them not to give too much information. He asks them to accept the consequence of coming with him.

There are hobbits in Bree,' said Merry, 'as well as Big Folk. I daresay it will be homelike enough. *The Pony* is a good inn by all accounts. My people ride out there now and again.' 'It may be all we could wish,' said Frodo; 'but it is outside the Shire all the same. Don't make yourselves too much at home! Please remember – all of you – that the name of Baggins must NOT be mentioned. I am Mr. Underhill, if any names must be given (p. 145).

Frodo attends the Council of Elrond in Rivendell. In this council, Gandalf gives the account of the Ring. Gandalf presents the truth that Frodo's ring is indeed the One Ring. Although Master Elrond does not like it, Gandalf dares to utter words in the language of the Enemy to prove it. He shows them about

responsibility. He knows that it is better for the Council to realize the danger if the Ring still exist now than later.

Never before has any voice dared to utter words of that tongue in Imladris, Gandalf the Grey,' said Elrond, as the shadow passed and the company breathed once more. 'And let us hope that none will ever speak it here again,' answered Gandalf. 'Nonetheless I do not ask your pardon, Master Elrond. For if that tongue is not soon to be heard in every corner of the West, then let all put doubt aside that this thing is indeed what the Wise have declared: the treasure of the Enemy, fraught with all his malice; and in it lies a great part of his strength of old (p. 248).

Gandalf then tells them why he cannot accompany Frodo to Rivendell. Saruman, Gandalf's superior, has taken him as a prisoner. Gandalf shows more of his responsibility. He rejects Saruman's offer to join him and use the Ring to rule Middle-earth. His sacrifices will influence Frodo in the end of their journey.

Saruman,' I said, standing away from him, 'only one hand at a time can wield the One, and you know that well, so do not trouble to say *we!* But I would not give it, nay, I would not give even news of it to you, now that I learn your mind. You were head of the Council, but you have unmasked yourself at last. Well, the choices are, it seems, to submit to Sauron, or to yourself. I will take neither. Have you others to offer? (p. 253).

Gandalf's reply to Elrond confirms more of his responsibility. Even Gandalf does not want to use the Ring. The Ring can turn everything to evil. It will remind Frodo in the end of his journey.

Alas, no,' said Elrond. 'We cannot use the Ruling Ring. That we now know too well. It belongs to Sauron and was made by him alone, and is altogether evil. Its strength, Boromir, is too great for anyone to wield at will, save only those who have already a great power of their own. But for them it holds an even deadlier peril. The very desire of it corrupts the heart. Consider Saruman. If any of the Wise should with this Ring overthrow the Lord of Mordor, using his own arts, he would then set himself on Sauron's throne, and yet another Dark Lord would appear. And that is another reason why the Ring should be destroyed: as long as it is in the world it will be a danger even to the Wise. For nothing is evil in the beginning. Even Sauron was not so. I fear to take the Ring to hide it. I will not take the Ring to wield it.' 'Nor I,' said Gandalf (p.261).

Gandalf tells them about the responsibility to destroy the ring. It can only be destroyed in the fire from which it was made, the Cracks of Doom. The Enemy will not suspect that they are going to destroy the Ring.

Despair, or folly?' said Gandalf. 'It is not despair, for despair is only for those who see the end beyond all doubt. We do not. It is wisdom to recognize necessity, when all other courses have been weighed, though as folly it may appear to those who cling to false hope. Well, let folly be our cloak, a veil before the eyes of the Enemy! For he is very wise, and weighs all things to a nicety in the scales of his malice. But the only measure that he knows is desire, desire for power; and so he judges all hearts. Into his heart the thought will not enter that any will refuse it, that having the Ring we may seek to destroy it. If we seek this, we should put him out of reckoning (p.262).

Gandalf then shows more meaning of responsibility. It is seen in his advice to Bilbo. Bilbo offers to correct his mistake and fulfill his responsibility. Gandalf gives his compliment, but he thinks Bilbo can no longer capable of doing so.

Of course, my dear Bilbo,' said Gandalf. 'If you had really started this affair, you might be expected to finish it. But you know well enough now that *starting* is too great a claim for any, and that only a small part is played in great deeds by any hero. You need not bow! Though the word was meant, and we do not doubt that under jest you are making a valiant offer. But one beyond your strength, Bilbo. You cannot take this thing back. It has passed on. If you need my advice any longer, I should say that your part is ended, unless as a recorder. Finish your book, and leave the ending unaltered! There is still hope for it. But get ready to write a sequel, when they come back (p. 263).

Bilbo asks Gandalf who will take the Ring. Nobody can answer his question. In the end, Frodo volunteers himself for the challenge. He is influenced by Gandalf's advises. He exercises his sense of responsibility when he decides that. "I will take the Ring,' he said, 'though I do not know the way" (p. 264).

Elrond tells Frodo the consequence of his choice. Frodo keeps his word.

It shows that he has become responsible.

Elrond summoned the hobbits to him. He looked gravely at Frodo. 'The time has come,' he said. 'If the Ring is to set out, it must go soon. But those who go with it must not count on their errand being aided by war or force. They must pass into the domain of the Enemy far from aid. Do you still hold to your word, Frodo, that you will be the Ring-bearer?' 'I do,' said Frodo. I will go with Sam (p. 268).

In the beginning of the journey, the Company that is established in the Council finds trouble. The weather up the mountain they climb is terrible. They decide to go back down. Frodo almost gives up. Gandalf's advice tells that every action has its own consequence. Frodo's answer suggests that he has developed the sense of responsibility. He realizes that if he gives up, they will face more terrible consequences.

I wish I was back there,' he said. 'But how can I return without shame – unless there is indeed no other way, and that we are already defeated?' 'You are right, Frodo,' said Gandalf: 'to go back is to admit defeat, and face worse defeat to come. If we go back now, then the ring must remain there: we shall not be able to set out again. Then sooner or later Rivendell will be besieged, and after a brief and bitter time it will be destroyed. The Ringwraiths are deadly enemies, but they are only shadows yet of the power and terror they will possess if the Ruling Ring was on their master's hand again.' 'Then we must go on, if there is a way,' said Frodo with a sigh (p. 287).

Near the end of his journey, Frodo starts to show his development in act of leadership. Frodo is still thinking when Boromir approaches him. He asks Frodo to follow his advice. Nevertheless, Frodo has become more responsible. He fears that the advice will make him forget the importance of his responsibility.

Suddenly Boromir came and sat beside him. 'Are you sure that you do not suffer needlessly?' he said. 'I wish to help you. You need counsel in your hard choice. Will you not take mine?' 'I think I know already what counsel you would give, Boromir,' said Frodo. 'And it would seem like

wisdom but for the warning of my heart.' 'Warning? Warning against what?' said Boromir sharply. 'Against delay. Against the way that seems easier. Against refusal of the burden that is laid on me. Against – well, if it must be said, against trust in the strength and truth of Men (p. 388).

Boromir persuades Frodo to rely on Gondor. He says that there is still hope if they trust on it. Nevertheless, Frodo doubts that there will be any hope as long as the ring exists. He remembers what Gandalf has said about the power of the Ring. He tries to convince Boromir. He shows his responsibility as the Ring-bearer.

Yet that strength has long protected you far away in your little country, though you knew it not.' 'I do not doubt the valour of your people. But the world is changing. The walls of Minas Tirith may be strong, but they are not strong enough. If they fails, what then?' 'We shall fall in battle valiantly. Yet there is still hope that they will not fail.' 'No hope while the ring lasts,' said Frodo (p. 388).

Boromir wants Frodo to use it for its good. But once again Frodo knows about the ring. He remembers Gandalf's advice. It can turn anything into evil. He has the responsibility as the Ring-bearer to destroy the Ring.

As you wish. I care not,' said Boromir. 'Yet may I not even speak of it? For you seem ever to think only of its power in the hands of the Enemy: of its evil uses not of its good. The world is changing, you say. Minas Tirith will fall, if the ring lasts. But why? Certainly, if the Ring were with the Enemy. But why? If it were with us?' 'Were you not at the Council?' answered Frodo. 'Because we cannot use it, and what is done with it turns to evil (p. 389).

4.2.1.3 Gandalf's Influence on Frodo's Act of Leadership

The Fellowship of the Ring is soon established. Gandalf shows his leadership in this journey. The Company decides to move through a snowy-mountain. Boromir, one of the companions, suggests that they must carry some

woods to make fire. Gandalf know that fire may draw the Enemy's attention. But Gandalf agrees with him that they may need it to fight cold. "Very well," said Gandalf. "But we must not use the wood – not unless it is a choice between fire and death (p. 280). This decision teaches Frodo to consider decision that can bring benefit to the Company.

Gandalf offers another way through the Mines of Moria. He shows more of his leadership here. He asks the Company to choose to come with him or not since they know that it is a dangerous road. He shows Frodo that everyone has his own choice. "Of course not!" said Gandalf. "Who would? But the question is: who will follow me, if I lead you there" (p. 289).

Boromir chooses not to go. Not until Frodo, as the Ring-bearer, decides to go or not. Frodo develops act of leadership here. Wisely, he says that they must think it over before they make any decision. He considers Gandalf's advice.

At last Frodo spoke. "I do not wish to go," he said; "but neither do I wish to refuse the advice of Gandalf. I beg that there should be no vote, until we have slept on it. Gandalf will get votes easier in the light of the morning than in this cold gloom" (p. 289).

The Company decides to follow Gandalf. Gandalf shows Frodo more act of leadership when he says that they cannot bring their pony. He considers what is best for the company. Although he knows that the animal is useful, he says that it will only slow them down.

But in any case we cannot take the poor beast into the Mines," said Gandalf. "The road under the mountains is a dark road, and there are places narrow and steep which he cannot tread, even if we can." "Poor old Bill!" said Frodo. "I had not thought of that. And poor Sam! I wonder what he will say?" "I am sorry," said Gandalf. "Poor Bill has been a useful companion, and it goes to my heart to turn him adrift now. I would have traveled lighter and brought no animal, least of all this one that Sam is

fond of, if I had had my way. I feared all along that we should be obliged to take this road (p. 294).

At the entrance of Moria, two of the companions are arguing that none of their races starts the dispute between Elves and Dwarves. Gandalf shows his leadership by making them calm. He shows that he is able to draw positive reaction from the group members.

It was not the fault of the Dwarves that the friendship waned,' said Gimli. 'I have not heard that it was the fault of the Elves,' said Legolas. 'I have heard both,' said Gandalf; 'and I will not give judgement now. But I beg you two, Legolas and Gimli, at least to be friends, and to help me. I need you both. The doors are shut and hidden, and the sooner we find them the better. Night is at hand! (p. 295).

Inside the Mines they are surrounded with great army of orcs. Gandalf realizes that something more terrible is approaching. He thinks about the safety of the Fellowship first. He tells them to go first while he is facing this enemy. This act of leadership will later influence Frodo.

Not yet!' said Gandalf. 'But there is no time for wonder. Off you go, all of you, down the stairs! Wait a few minutes for me at the bottom, but if I do not come soon, go on! Go quickly and choose paths leading right and downwards.' 'We cannot leave you to hold the door alone!' said Aragorn. 'Do as I say!' said Gandalf fiercely. 'Swords are no more use here. Go! (p. 317).

They are able to reach the Bridge of Khazad-dûm. The bridge leads to the exit gate. However, the evil creature manages to chase them. Gandalf orders the others to run. He is going to try to hold it off. Yet the others cannot leave their leader. This is another act of leadership that later will influence Frodo more.

Over the Bridge!' cried Gandalf, recalling his strength. 'Fly! This is a foe beyond any of you. I must hold the narrow way. Fly!' Aragorn and Boromir did not heed the command, but still held their ground, side by side, behind Gandalf at the far end of the bridge. The others halted just

within the door way at the hall's end, and turned, unable to leave their leader to face the enemy alone (pp. 321-322).

At that moment, Gandalf uses his power and breaks the bridge. The Balrog falls down dragging Gandalf along with it. Even as he falls, he orders the rest to run. He still thinks about their safety before he died. Gandalf's sacrifice influence Frodo to make his own at the end of the story.

With a terrible cry the Balrog fell forward, and its shadow plunged down and vanished. But even as it fell it swung its whip, and the thongs lashed and curled about the wizard's knees, dragging him to the brink. He staggered and fell, grasped vainly at the stone, and slid into the abyss. 'Fly, you fools!' he cried, and was gone (p. 322).

Near the end of the story, Frodo is left with two options. Frodo thinks about what he must decide. Frodo is recalling what he can remember about Gandalf's counsels. It shows that he has received Gandalf's influence. He realizes that he must choose what the best is for the Company. He shows that he is developing his act of leadership.

He sat down upon the stone and cupped his chin in his hands, staring eastwards but seeing little with his eyes. All that had happened since Bilbo left the Shire was passing through his mind, and he recalled and pondered everything that he could remember of Gandalf's words. Time went on, and still he was no nearer to a choice (p. 388).

Frodo reaches his decision. He must carry on his responsibility. He must go and destroy the ring. But he worries about his friend's safety if they go with him. Frodo has grown his act of leadership. It is as the same as when Gandalf sacrifices himself to safe the company.

Frodo rose to his feet. A great weariness was on him, but his will was firm and his heart lighter. He spoke aloud to himself. 'I will do now what I must,' he said. 'This at least is plain: the evil of the Ring is already at work even in the Company, and the Ring must leave them before it does more harm. I will go alone. Some I cannot trust, and those I can trust are

too dear to me: poor old Sam, and Merry and Pippin. Strider, too: his heart yearns for Minas Tirith, and he will be needed there, now Boromir has fallen into evil. I will go alone. At once (p.392).

Frodo takes one boat and goes away with it. However, Sam knows about it. He chases Frodo. He keeps on insisting though Frodo warns him about the danger. Frodo knows that Sam will also be in danger. Gandalf also warns the Company to run before he falls. Frodo has developed more of his act of leadership. He wants his friends to be safe.

It would be the death of you to come with me. Sam,' said Frodo, 'and I could not have borne that.' 'Not as certain as being left behind,' said Sam. 'But I am going to Mordor.' 'I know that well enough, Mr. Frodo. Of course you are. And I'm coming with you.' 'Now, Sam,' said Frodo, 'don't hinder me! The others will be coming back at any minute. If they catch me here, I shall have to argue and explain, and I shall never have the heart or the chance to get off. But I must go at once. It's the only way' 'Of course it is,' answered Sam. 'But not alone. I'm coming too, or neither of us isn't going. I'll knock holes in all the boats first (p. 397).

Gandalf influences Frodo through his interaction with Frodo. He gives his advice and shows his attitude to Frodo on the importance of self-control, sense of responsibility, and act of leadership. Frodo is not ready to make a dangerous journey. His experience with Gandalf prepares him to face his duty. As a result, Frodo develops from someone who is dependent of others into more self-controlled, more responsible, and takes more act of leadership. He is ready to take on his burden. As it is said by Hurlock (1974: 7), personality can change. Frodo has changed his personality in a better way. It means that his personality developed. Furthermore, as it is mentioned by Pikunas (1976: 271), some of the factors that Frodo has experienced such as his need of companionship, the

treatment from Gandalf, and his greater self-awareness have developed his personality.

4.2.2 The Influence of Aragorn

Aragorn also influences Frodo through his interaction with Frodo. Aragorn's self-control, sense of responsibility, and act of leadership gives influence on Frodo's personality development through his speech to others, advice to Frodo, and attitude. The analysis shows that Frodo is indeed influenced by Aragorn. Frodo develops from someone who is dependent of others to one who has his self-control, responsibility, and act of leadership. Those influences are analyzed as follows:

4.2.2.1 Aragorn's Influence on Frodo's Self-Control

Frodo meets Aragorn for the first time in *The Prancing Pony*, an inn located in the village named Bree. Aragorn is first known as Strider. Aragorn tells Frodo that Pippin is about to give too much information. He advised Frodo to do something to prevent it. He warns Frodo to be more cautious. It implies that Frodo needs to have self-control.

Well, Mr. Underhill,' said Strider, 'if I were you, I should stop your young friends from talking too much. Drink, fire, and chance-meeting are pleasant enough, but, well – this isn't the Shire. There are queer folk about. Though I say it as shouldn't, you may think,' he added with a wry smile, seeing Frodo's glance. 'And there have been even stranger travelers through Bree lately.' He went on, watching Frodo's face (p. 153).

Frodo is wondering what he must do. Aragorn's advice makes him remember that he has the responsibility to keep the secret. It also encourages him to do something to prevent Pippin from giving any information. He realizes that Pippin will bring them in danger. Frodo's self-control is shown when he tries to steal the guests' attention from Pippin.

Frodo fidgeted wondering what to do. Pippin was evidently enjoying that attention he was getting, and had become quite forgetful of the danger. Frodo had a sudden fear that in his present mood he might ever mention the Ring; and that might well be disastrous. 'You had better do something quick!' whispered Strider in his ear. Frodo jumped up and stood on a table, and began to talk. The attention of Pippin's audience was disturbed. Some of the hobbits looked at Frodo and laughed and clapped, thinking that Mr. Underhill had taken as much ale as was good for him (p. 154).

Unfortunately, after singing a song, Frodo falls down from the table. He accidentally slips the ring to his finger. The guests are amazed of Frodo's vanishing act. He crawls under the tables to the dark corner near Aragorn. When he reappears, Aragorn is angry with him. Aragorn has known about Frodo. He gives his advice to Frodo. He tells him to be more cautious and be more in control so that he will not endanger the mission.

Well?' said Strider, when he reappeared. 'Why did you do that? Worse than anything your friends could have said! You have put your foot in it. Or should I say your finger?' 'I don't know what you mean,' said Frodo, annoyed and alarmed. 'Oh yes, you do,' answered Strider; but we had better wait until the uproar has died down. Then, if you please, Mr. *Baggins*, I should like a quite word with you.' 'What about?' asked Frodo, ignoring the sudden use of his proper name. 'A matter of some importance – to us both,' answered Strider, looking Frodo in the eye. 'You may hear something to your advantage (p. 157).

Inside his room, Frodo is surprised to find Aragorn is waiting for him. Here Aragorn teaches more lessons about self-control. Aragorn offer Frodo to

take him as their company. His proposal has apparently made Frodo to remember to regain his self-control.

No more than you can afford,' answered Strider with a low smile, as if he guessed Frodo's thoughts. 'Just this: you must take me along with you, until I wish to leave you.' 'Oh, indeed!' replied Frodo, surprised, but not much relieved. 'Even if I wanted another companion, I should not agree to any such thing, until I knew a good deal more about you, and your business.' 'Excellent!' exclaimed Strider, crossing his legs and sitting back comfortably. 'You seem to be coming to your senses again, and that is all to the good. You have been much too careless so far. Very well! I will tell you what I know, and leave the reward to you. You may be glad to grant it, when you have heard me (p. 160).

Aragorn explains about the danger that lies ahead of them and says that it will be useful to take him. Still he gives Frodo the chance to make his own decision. It implies that Frodo needs to have self-control.

An account of your performance would be very interesting to certain people. After that they would hardly need to be told your real name. It seems to me only too likely that they will hear of it before the night is over. Is that enough? You can do as you like about my reward: take me as a guide or not. But I may say that I know all the lands between the Shire and the Misty Mountains, for I have wandered over them for many years. I am older than I look. I might prove useful. You will have to leave the open road after tonight; for the horsemen will watch it night and day. You may escape from Bree, and be allowed to go forward while the Sun is up; but you won't go far. They will come on you in the wild, in some dark place where there is no help. Do you wish them to find you? They are terrible! (p. 162).

Frodo is still suspicious about Aragorn. He starts to develop his self-control. Aragorn has managed to make Frodo to be more careful. He continues to make Frodo considers the offer carefully. Frodo is still judging Aragorn from his appearance.

Pippin fidgeted and looked uncomfortable. Strider did not reply to Sam, but turned his keen eyes on Frodo. Frodo caught his glance and looked away. 'No,' he said slowly. 'I don't agree. I think, I think you are not really as you choose to look. You began to talk to me like the Bree-folk,

but your voice has changed. Still Sam seems right in this: I don't see why you should warn us to take care, and yet asks us to take you on trust. Why the disguise? Who are you? What do you really know about – about my business; and how do you know it?' 'The lesson in caution has been well learned,' said Strider with a grim smile. But caution is one thing and wavering is another. You will never get to Rivendell now on your own, and to trust me is your only chance. You must make up your mind. I will answer some of your questions, if that will help you to do so. But why should you believe my story, if you do not trust me already? Still here it is...' (p. 163).

At that time, Mr. Butterbur comes to their room. He brings a letter with him. The letter is from Gandalf and is addressed to Frodo. Inside the letter, Gandalf explains about Strider/Aragorn. He says that Aragorn is a friend and that he will help Frodo. Frodo asks Aragorn why he does not say it at once. Aragorn's answer implies the need of self-control. He needs to convince himself that Frodo is the real person he is looking for. He expects Frodo to do the same although his appearance is against him.

Frodo turned and looked at him thoughtfully, wondering about Gandalf's second postscript. 'Why didn't you tell me that you were Gandalf's friend at once?' he asked. 'It would have saved time.' 'Would it? Would any of you have believed me till now?' said Strider. 'I knew nothing of this letter. For all I knew I had to persuade you to trust me without proofs, if I was to help you. In any case, I did not intend to tell you about myself at once. I had to study *you* first, and make sure of you As soon as I had made up my mind, I was ready to tell you whatever you asked. But I must admit,' he added with a queer laugh, 'that I hoped you would take to me for my own sake. A hunted man sometimes wearies of distrust and longs for friendship. But there, I believe my looks are against me (p. 167).

Frodo believes that Aragorn is a friend. Aragorn appearance teaches Frodo not to jump into conclusion. It gives another lesson to Frodo's self-control. Frodo must not judge something only by looking at the outside. He must be more careful. Something that looks good may actually turn out to be bad.

There was a long silence. At last Frodo spoke with hesitation. 'I believed that you were a friend before the letter came,' he said, 'or at least I wished to. You have frightened me several times tonight, but never in the way that servants of the Enemy would, or so I imagine. I think one of his spies would – well, seem fairer and feel fouler, if you understand.' 'I see,' laughed Strider. 'I look foul and feel fair. Is that it? *All that is gold does not glitter, not all those who wander are lost* (p. 168).

Near the end of his journey, Frodo has to make a choice. Frodo is alone when Boromir comes to him. Boromir asks Frodo to follow his advice. But Frodo has become more cautious. He fears that the advice will make him forget the importance of his responsibility. He remembers his first experience when meeting with Aragorn. He exercises his self-control.

Suddenly Boromir came and sat beside him. 'Are you sure that you do not suffer needlessly?' he said. 'I wish to help you. You need counsel in your hard choice. Will you not take mine?' 'I think I know already what counsel you would give, Boromir,' said Frodo. 'And it would seem like wisdom but for the warning of my heart.' 'Warning? Warning against what?' said Boromir sharply. 'Against delay. Against the way that seems easier. Against refusal of the burden that is laid on me. Against – well, if it must be said, against trust in the strength and truth of Men (p. 388).

Boromir asks Frodo to show the ring to him. But Frodo remembers all about his experience with Aragorn. Although Boromir is behaving kind and friendly, he may have another purpose. His self-control has developed.

'Ah! The Ring!' said Boromir, his eyes lighting. 'The Ring! It is not a strange fate that we should suffer so much fear and doubt for so small a thing? So small a thing! And I have seen it only for an instant in the House of Elrond. Could I not have a sight of it again?' Frodo looked up. His heart went suddenly cold. He caught the strange gleam in Boromir's eyes, yet his face was still kind and friendly. 'It is best that it should lie hidden,' he answered (pp. 388-399).

4.2.2.2 Aragorn's Influence on Frodo's Sense of Responsibility

In Bree, Aragorn offers to help them. He is willing to take the responsibility of his decision. He accepts the consequences although the task may claim his life. "I am Aragorn son of Arathorn; and if by life or death I can save you, I will" (p. 168).

In the Council of Elrond, after they arrive in Rivendell, Aragorn shows his wisdom when Frodo expects him as the true owner of the ring. His reaction to Frodo suggests that he is wise. Aragorn wisely refuses Frodo's expectation. Aragorn tells Frodo that neither of them have the right to master the ring.

Then it belongs to you, and not to me at all!' cried Frodo in amazement, springing to his feet, as if he expected the Ring to be demanded at once. 'It does not belong to either of us,' said Aragorn; 'but it has been ordained that you should hold it for a while (p. 240).

Aragorn shows more of his responsibility. He and his men have long kept the peace in the North. But they still keep it a secret. It does not matter to him if the people they protect show no respect. He has to keep his identity hidden or Sauron will find that he is the descendant of the one who overthrows him before. He has his responsibility to do his task of keeping the peace in the North. It will influence Frodo in the end of his journey.

And yet less thanks have we than you. Travellers scowl at us, and countrymen give us scornful names. "Strider" I am to one fat man who lives within a day's march of foes that would freeze his heart, or lay his little town in ruin, if he were not guarded ceaselessly. Yet we would not have it otherwise. If simple folk are free from care and fear, simple they will be, and we must be secret to keep them so. That has been the task of my kindred, while the years have lengthened and the grass has grown (p. 242).

In their journey, Aragorn almost makes the Company gets into trouble when they choose to follow his choice. They finally decide to go on through Moria. It is an evil and dangerous place. Yet it is the only way left for them to reach Mordor now that the other path is more perilous. It shows his responsibility.

Of course not!' said Gandalf. 'Who would? But the question is: who will follow me, if I lead you there? 'I will,' said Gimli eagerly. 'I will,' said Aragorn heavily. 'You followed my lead almost to disaster in the snow, and have said no word of blame. I will follow your lead now – if this is last warning does not move you. It is not of the Ring, nor of us others that I am thinking now, but of you Gandalf. And I say to you: if you pass the doors of Moria, beware! (p. 289)

After the fall of Gandalf, Aragorn loses his hope. He takes over as their leader. However, he takes his responsibility to carry on. Furthermore, this act of responsibility of Aragorn will later give more influence on Frodo.

Alas! I fear we cannot stay here longer,' said Aragorn. He looked towards the mountains and held up his sword. 'Farewell, Gandalf!' he cried. 'Did I not say to you: *if you pass the doors of Moria, beware?* Alas that I spoke true! What hope have we without you?' He turned to the Company. 'We must do without hope,' he said. 'At least we may yet be avenged. Let us gird ourselves and weep no more! Come! We have a long road, and much to do (p. 324).

After a long journey, they stop to take some rest again. Aragorn gathers the Fellowship. They need to decide where to go first. Two choices are at hand. The first is to go to Gondor and fight the enemy through battle. The second is to go directly to Mordor. It shows responsibility. He cannot make the decision alone. They all have their own choices.

When they had eaten, Aragorn called the Company together. The day has come at last,' he said: 'the day of choice which we have long delayed. What shall now become of our Company that has traveled so far in fellowship? Shall we turn west with Boromir and go to wars of Gondor, or turn east to the Fear and Shadow; or shall we break our fellowship and go this way and that as each may choose? Whatever we do must be done

soon. We cannot long halt here. The enemy is on the eastern shore, we know; but I fear that the Orcs may already be on this side of the water (p. 387).

Boromir insists Frodo to lend him the ring. The Council has trusted it to Frodo. Frodo has given his word to be the Ring-bearer. Therefore, he has his responsibility to guard it.

Why are you so unfriendly?' said Boromir. 'I am true man, neither thief nor tracker. I need your Ring: that you know now; but I give you my word that I do not desire to keep it. Will you not at least let me make trial of my plan? Lend me the Ring!' 'No! no!' cried Frodo. 'The Council laid it upon me to bear it (p. 390).

Boromir wants Frodo to use it for its good. But once again Frodo knows about the ring. It can turn anything into evil. He has his responsibility as the Ring-bearer.

As you wish. I care not,' said Boromir. 'Yet may I not even speak of it? For you seem ever to think only of its power in the hands of the Enemy: of its evil uses not of its good. The world is changing, you say. Minas Tirith will fall, if the ring lasts. But why? Certainly, if the Ring were with the Enemy. But why? If it were with us?' 'Were you not at the Council?' answered Frodo. 'Because we cannot use it, and what is done with it turns to evil (p. 389).

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Why are you so unfriendly?' said Boromir. 'I am true man, neither thief nor tracker. I need your Ring: that you know now; but I give you my word that I do not desire to keep it. Will you not at least let me make trial of my plan? Lend me the Ring!' 'No! no!' cried Frodo. 'The Council laid it upon me to bear it (p. 390).

Frodo makes up his decision. He must carry on his responsibility. He must go and destroy the ring. He is willing to accept the consequence of his

choice. He knows that Aragorn has his own responsibility. Frodo has grown his sense of responsibility.

Frodo rose to his feet. A great weariness was on him, but his will was firm and his heart lighter. He spoke aloud to himself. 'I will do now what I must,' he said. 'This at least is plain: the evil of the Ring is already at work even in the Company, and the Ring must leave them before it does more harm. I will go alone. Some I cannot trust, and those I can trust are too dear to me: poor old Sam, and Merry and Pippin. Strider, too: his heart yearns for Minas Tirith, and he will be needed there, now Boromir has fallen into evil. I will go alone. At once (p. 392).

4.2.2.3 Aragorn's Influence on Frodo's Act of Leadership

In Bree, Aragorn suggests that they must stay together but not inside their room. In the morning, they have terrible news that the Black Riders have attacked their room. They also find that all the ponies and horses are gone. Frodo is worried because of that. But Aragorn shows his leadership and calms Frodo. He says that he has a plan. He quickly decides what is best for them to do.

Frodo was crushed by the news. How could they hope to reach Rivendell. Ponies would not help us to escape horsemen,' he said at last, thoughtfully, as if he guessed what Frodo had in mind. 'We should not go much slower on foot, not on the roads that I mean to take. I was going to walk in any case. It is the food and stores that trouble me. We cannot count on getting anything to eat between here and Rivendell, except what we take with us; and we ought to take plenty to spare; for we may be delayed, or forced to go round-about, far out of the direct way. How much are you prepared to carry on your backs? (p. 174).

They nearly reach a place called Weathertop when Aragorn starts to feel worry. Frodo asks Aragorn what they must do. Frodo is influenced by Aragorn's leadership. Frodo is willing to accept Aragorn's direction. He thinks that Aragorn knows more about the road. Aragorn decides to go there although he says that



they do not know what they will find there. But they move on and willing to face anything that may come up.

What do you advise us to do?' asked Frodo. 'I think,' answered Strider slowly, as if he was not quite sure, 'I think the best thing is to go as straight eastward from here as we can, to make for the line of hills, not for Weathertop. There we can strike a path I know that runs at their feet; it will bring us to Weathertop from the north and less openly. Then we shall see what we shall see (p.179).

They manage to reach Weathertop. They are almost seen by the Black Riders. Frodo is worry because they are near. Aragorn calms him down. He knows what they must do to defend themselves. He considers the best thing that they can do even if they are in danger. He shows more act of leadership.

Is there no escape then?' said Frodo, looking round wildly. 'If I move I shall be seen and hunted! If I stay, I shall draw them to me!' Strider laid his hand on his shoulder. 'There is still hope,' he said. 'You are not alone. Let us take this wood that is set ready for the fire as a sign. There is little shelter or defence here, but fire shall serve for both. Sauron can put fire to his evil uses, as he can all things, but these Riders do not love it, and fear those who wield it. Fire is our friend in the wilderness (p.185).

Frodo is worried that their food cannot lasts. Again, Aragorn shows Frodo an act of leadership. He implies that they can always do something in dealing with problems.

I don't see how or food can be made to last,' said Frodo. 'We have been careful enough in the last few days, and this supper is no feast; but we have used more than we ought, if we have two weeks still to go, and perhaps more.' 'There is food in the wild,' said Strider; 'berry, root, and herb; and I have some skill as a hunter at need. You need not be afraid of starving before winter comes. But gathering and catching food is long and weary work, and we need haste. So tighten your belts, and think with hope of the tables of Elrond's house! (p. 186).

The Fellowship of the Ring is established after the Council of Elrond.

The company sets out for the journey. They are being led by Gandalf and also

Aragorn as their guide. One night, Frodo overhears them debating about which roads to take. Each has their own consideration. Aragorn asks Gandalf not say it to the others. This action shows his leadership.

I think no good of our course from beginning to end, as you know well Gandalf,' answered Aragorn. 'And perils known and unknown will grow as we go on. But we must go on; and it is no good our delaying the passage of the mountains. Further south there are no passes, till one comes to the Gap of Rohan. I do not trust that way since your news of Saruman, who knows which side now the marshals of the Horse-lords serve?' 'Who knows indeed!' said Gandalf. 'But there is another way, and not by the pass of Caradhras: the dark and secret way that we have spoken of.' 'But let us not speak of it again! Not yet. Say nothing to the others, I beg, not until it is plain that there is no other way.' 'We must decide before we go further,' answered Gandalf. 'Then let us weigh the matter in our minds, while the others rest and sleep,' said Aragorn (pp. 279-280).

After they pass Moria, they are hasting to reach Lothlórien, the forest of the Elves. Aragorn leads them to move at great speed. But Frodo and Sam are wounded. Aragorn orders the Company to stop. Here, he shows more of his leadership. He is thinking about the wounded ones. He decides to slow down although they really need to make haste.

I am sorry, Frodo!' he cried, full of concern. 'So much has happened this day and we have such need of haste, that I have forgotten that you were hurt; and Sam too. You should have spoken. We have done nothing to ease you, as we ought, though all the orcs of Moria were after us. Come now! A little further on there is a place where we can rest for a little. There I will do what I can for you. Come, Boromir! We will carry them (p. 326).

Aragorn decides to enter the wood of Lothlórien. Boromir is afraid of entering the wood. Aragorn shows his leadership by persuading Boromir to come along. There is no other way for them. Aragorn knows about the wood. He accepts the risk of his decision.

Say not *unscathed*, but if you say *unchanged*, than maybe you will speak the truth,' said Aragorn. 'But lore wanes in Gondor, Boromir, if in the city of those who once were wise they now speak evil of Lothlórien. Believe what you will, there is no other way for us – unless you would go back to Moria-gate, or scale the pathless mountains, or swim the Great River all alone.' 'Then lead on!' said Boromir. 'But it is perilous.' 'Perilous indeed,' said Aragorn, 'fair and perilous; but only evil need fear it, or those who bring some evil with them. Follow me! (p. 329).

At the entrance of Lothlórien, they are stopped by the Elves who are guarding. Legolas tells them about the company and that they are heading for Lórien. But as the guards hear that one is a dwarf, they insist that the dwarf must be blind-folded. Gimli refuses the order. Aragorn shows his leadership by asking that they must all be blind-folded. He shows that some sacrifices have to be made in order to reach the goal.

Come!' said Aragorn. 'If I am still to lead this Company, you must do as I bid. It is hard upon the Dwarf to be thus singled out. We will all be blindfold, even Legolas. That will be best, though it will make the journey slow and dull (p. 338).

They continue their journey on boats. They are heading to the Great River, Anduin. They move on for some days and take a rest in at the riverbank. One day as they camp for the night, Sam tells Frodo that he has seen something watching over them. Frodo fears the same also. He has suspected that something is following them. Frodo shows his act of leadership here. They do not want to bother the others while they are resting. It is as the same as what Aragorn has done. He agrees with Sam they must keep watch. "I might," said Frodo, "and I might say "luggage with eye". You shall keep watch; but only if you promise to wake half-way towards morning, if nothing happens before then (p. 374).

The days pass on and they are heading for waterfall. Aragorn hopes to find some way to take their boats and luggage to smoother water beyond the Rapids. After a hard labor, Aragorn decides that they need a rest. They need good strength to keep moving on. Once again, Aragorn knows the best for the Company. They take rest and keep watch.

Let us rest as much as we can now,' said Aragorn. 'Tomorrow we must journey by day again. Unless the weather changes once more and cheats us, we shall have a good chance of slipping through, unseen by any eyes on the eastern shore. But tonight two must watch together in turns: three hours off and one on guard (p. 382).

Aragorn gives choices to the Company. Nobody can decide which choice to make. Aragorn says that the decision lies in the hand of Frodo. Frodo is the Ring-bearer. The Council has trusted the ring to him. Therefore he has to decide. Aragorn influences Frodo to take the part of leader.

Well, Frodo,' said Aragorn at last. 'I fear that the burden is laid upon you. You are the Bearer appointed by the Council. Your own way you alone can choose. In this matter I cannot advise you. I am not Gandalf, and though I have tried to bear his part, I do not know what design or hope he had for this hour, if indeed he had any. Most likely it seems that if he were here now the choice would still wait on you. Such is your fate (p. 387).

Frodo accepts this role. He knows the importance of his decision for the sake of the fellowship. He asks for some time to think about it alone. Aragorn lets him to do this for it is great responsibility. Frodo knows that the responsibility is in his hand. He must decide what is best for the Company.

Frodo did not answer at once. Then he spoke slowly. 'I know that haste is needed, yet I cannot choose. The burden is heavy. Give me an hour longer, and I will speak. Let me be alone!' Aragorn looked at him with kindly pity. 'Very well, Frodo son Drogo,' he said. 'You shall have an hour, and you shall be alone. We will stay here for a while. But do not stray far or out of call (p. 387).

Frodo has made up his decision. He must carry on his responsibility. He must go and destroy the ring. However, he is still worried about his friend's safety if they go with him. Frodo has grown his act of leadership. He knows that Aragorn has his own responsibility.

Frodo rose to his feet. A great weariness was on him, but his will was firm and his heart lighter. He spoke aloud to himself. 'I will do now what I must,' he said. 'This at least is plain: the evil of the Ring is already at work even in the Company, and the Ring must leave them before it does more harm. I will go alone. Some I cannot trust, and those I can trust are too dear to me: poor old Sam, and Merry and Pippin. Strider, too: his heart yearns for Minas Tirith, and he will be needed there, now Boromir has fallen into evil. I will go alone. At once (p. 392).

Frodo takes one boat and goes away with it. But to his surprise, Sam jumps into the water and call for him. Frodo saves Sam although he is in haste. Sam insists to go along with him. He keeps on insisting though Frodo warns him about the danger. Frodo has developed more of his act of leadership. He does not want to endanger his friends.

It would be the death of you to come with me. Sam,' said Frodo, 'and I could not have borne that.' 'Not as certain as being left behind,' said Sam. 'But I am going to Mordor.' 'I know that well enough, Mr. Frodo. Of course you are. And I'm coming with you.' 'Now, Sam,' said Frodo, 'don't hinder me! The others will be coming back at any minute. If they catch me here, I shall have to argue and explain, and I shall never have the heart or the chance to get off. But I must go at once. It's the only way' 'Of course it is,' answered Sam. 'But not alone. I'm coming too, or neither of us isn't going. I'll knock holes in all the boats first (p. 397).

As the boat drifts away, Frodo still thinks about the safety of the others. But he believes that Aragorn will keep them safe. He shows that he is also influenced by Aragorn's leadership. Sam has made his choice and Frodo respects it. Frodo is willing to accept the consequence of his decision to take only Sam with him. He trusts Aragorn that he will keep the others safe.

So all my plan is spoilt!' said Frodo. 'It is no good trying to escape you. But I'm glad, Sam. I cannot tell you how glad. Come along! It is plain that we were meant to go together. We will go, and may the others find a safe road! Strider will look after them. I don't suppose we shall see them again.' 'Yet we may, Mr. Frodo. We may,' said Sam (p. 397).

Frodo shows that he has become more self-controlled, more responsible, and has revealed more act of leadership. His interaction with Aragorn has helped him develops. At first, he is not ready for the journey ahead. He is dependent on many sources of aid. Then, Aragorn's speech, advice and attitude molds Frodo to become ready to take on his burden. As it is mentioned by Pikunas (1976: 271), Frodo has experienced some of the factors that have developed his personality. Those are his need of companionship, the treatment from Aragorn, and his greater self-awareness. In addition, Hurlock (1974: 7) says that personality can change. Frodo has changed his personality in a better way. It means that, Frodo's personality has developed.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains two parts. The first one is the conclusion of the study that contains the answers of the problems formulated in Chapter 1. Those are drawn from the analysis done in the previous chapter. The second deals with the suggestions for the reader of this thesis to do a further research of the same novel and to implement parts of the novel as a teaching-learning material. It also includes the suggestions on the teaching-learning activity in Reading and Speaking using some parts of *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*.

5.1 Conclusion

This part presents the conclusion drawn from the analysis in Chapter 4. It serves as the answers of the problems formulated in Chapter 1. After analyzing the novel, the findings drawn are stated as follows:

5.1.1 The Description of the Secondary Characters, Gandalf and Aragorn, and the Major Character, Frodo Baggins

The description of how Tolkien describes the secondary characters, Gandalf and Aragorn, and the major character, Frodo Baggins, are presented as follows:

5.1.1.1 Gandalf

Gandalf is an old wise wizard. The Hobbits of the Shire do not really know how powerful he is. They only consider him as an entertainer. As the story goes, he reveals his powers as a true wizard. He can be very fearsome and powerful when he is angry. However, he does not get angry so easily. He does not let loose his anger any further than it is necessary. It implies that he is wise and patient. Furthermore, his advice to Frodo and his actions show that he is wise and responsible. His wisdom, experience, and knowledge in the matter of the Ring make him very helpful. He is capable to lead Frodo and the company.

5.1.1.2 Aragorn

Aragorn has a strange and suspicious appearance. He does not want anyone to know his real business. It is simply because he is cautious. He is actually an heir of a king. Yet only some people know his true identity. It implies that he is both noble and great. He knows about Frodo's mission. Despite Frodo's doubt, he offers to help him at any risk. He shows that he is a responsible man. Aragorn's reaction toward others that judge him from his appearance and doubt him suggests that he is wise and patient. He is able to judge every problem with careful consideration. He is optimistic in dealing with problems. He believes that there is always hope in facing troubles.

5.1.1.3 Frodo Baggins

The Hobbits of the Shire regard Frodo as a respectable hobbit. He is the heir of Bilbo Baggins who is a rich hobbit. His uncle disappears and inherits his belongings to Frodo. Frodo is worried about his uncle's safety. He shows that he is thoughtful. Frodo shows a sign of perpetual youth. It is because of the negative effect caused by the Ring he inherits from his uncle. His uncle is an adventurer. Frodo often dreams to make his own adventures. He wants to know everything that happens in the world outside. He shows that he is curious. It is uncommon among hobbits. This behavior and the fact that he does not get old often make the others consider him peculiar. However, Frodo is always kind and friendly to the others. Therefore, the others forgive him as long as he does not bring any trouble. Then Frodo has his chance to go on an adventure. He has to go and destroy the Ring. The truth about the Ring reveals that Frodo is timid and modest. He feels that he cannot take the burden. His remark to Gandalf shows that he is spontaneous. Gandalf warns him not to use the Ring and he obeys Gandalf. He always obeys Gandalf's advice for he knows that it is the best for him. He shows that he is obedient. Later, he decides to leave the Shire although he feels reluctant. He cannot make a careful judgment and decision. He is not ready for the difficult journey ahead.

5.1.2 The Influence of the Secondary Characters, Gandalf and Aragorn, on Frodo Baggins' Personality Development

Frodo Baggins is a young Hobbit. He has to make a journey to destroy the One Ring inherited from his uncle. Before the quest, he has a simple and timid personality. However, he often dreams of going on a journey just as his uncle does. At first, he cannot accept his responsibility as the Ring-bearer. Throughout the journey, he often lacks of his self-control. He is more a follower than a leader. He is still dependent. He often relies himself upon many sources of aid.

Frodo receives the influence mostly from two of his friends, Gandalf and Aragorn. They influence him through their wisdom, knowledge, and experience. They give their advice and show their actions to make him realize the importance of self-control, responsibility and leadership. In conclusion, Frodo's personality develops because of the interaction and experience he has with them. In the end, he reveals his development in self-control as he is able to foresight things and control himself. He accepts his responsibility and willing to face the consequence of his decision. Moreover, he demonstrates his act of leadership as he decides to take his responsibility as the Ring-bearer without dragging his friends into trouble.

5.2 Suggestions

This part includes two sections. The first is the suggestion for the readers to conduct a further research on Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings*. The second is the suggestion for the implementation of some parts of *The Lord of the Rings: The*

Fellowship of the Ring as English teaching-learning materials. Those suggestions are stated as follows:

5.2.1 Suggestion for Further Research

The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring is an interesting novel to analyze. It presents the situations that may happen in real life. There are still many issues in the novel that can be analyzed further. Therefore, the writer of this thesis suggests the readers to do further researches on Tolkien's novel entitled *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. Those researches can be on the background of the author and its relation to his works, the friendship between one of the minor characters and the major character, the plot of the novel, the symbols exist in the novel, etc.

Furthermore, the readers may also conduct a research on the other two books of *The Lord of the Rings* following *The Fellowship of the Ring*. Those are *The Two Towers* and *The Return of the King*. In these books, the readers can study whether there are more developments or changes on Frodo's personality as he continues his journey along with only his faithful gardener at his side. Moreover, the readers can use other approaches than psychological approach.

5.2.2 Suggestions for the Implementation of *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* as a Teaching-Learning Material

It is also suggested for the reader to use literary work, especially *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*, as English teaching-learning

materials. As it is proposed by Susan L. Stern in her *Expanded Dimension to Literature in ESL/EFL: As Integrated Approach*, that the language acquisition can be achieved through practicing the language using literary work. This work can be used to achieve the goal of teaching.

Through this study, it is suggested for the reader to use literary work as stimulus for the learners in learning a language. Literary work is expressed through language. Therefore, by reading it, people can study a language. Linguistically, literature can help the students in mastering vocabulary and structure of the language as well as the four major skills: Reading, Writing, Listening, and Speaking.

The readers of this thesis, especially those who are language teachers may develop materials that cover the four major skills. It can be done by using parts of *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. In this thesis, the writer applies two teaching-learning materials using a part of the novel to develop reading and speaking skills. Those can be used in the second semester students of the English Language Education Study Program of Sanata Dharma University. The first chapter in the novel (pp.21-40) can be used as a passage to stimulate reading skill. It can also be added with a family-tree to stimulate their skill on speaking by presenting the relationship between each member in the family.

The writer of this thesis also realizes the students' limitation in the target language. Therefore, it is suggested to give reinforcement to the student. As proposed by Finocchiaro in *Teaching English as a Second Language*, the students should present and practice what they hear, say, see and do in English repeatedly

in order to develop their listening, speaking, reading and writing ability of English. For example, recalling the students about the success of *The Lord of the Rings* movies to motivate them to practice more in the target language. In this thesis, the writer suggests the implementation especially on developing reading and speaking skills. The implementations in the teaching-learning activities are described as follows:

5.2.2.1 The Teaching-Learning Activity in Reading Class Using *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*

In this section, the writer of this thesis suggests the procedures to present the teaching-learning activity in the Reading 2 class using *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*.

1. The teacher pulls out the students' knowledge on the success of *The Lord of the Rings* movies. Then the teacher gives the students pre-reading questions in order to get the student's attention. This activity is done in more or less fifteen minutes.
2. The teacher explains what the students are going to do in the day's discussion.
3. The teacher divides the students into groups and distributes the copies of the passage discussed.
4. The teacher gives twenty minutes for the students to read the passage. During the reading, the teacher provides the chance for the students to discuss some difficult new vocabularies.

5. The teacher asks the students to answer the questions related to the passage in a written report. The teacher also asks them to make a copy of it for the group's presentation. .
6. The teacher collects the works from the groups and asks each group to present their works. After each presentation, the students discuss the work together.

5.2.2.2 The Teaching-Learning Activity in Speaking Class Using *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*

The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring can be used as a source for in the teaching-learning activity in Speaking 2 class to encourage the students to be able to share their opinion and give information based on the topic. The procedures are suggested as follows:

1. The teacher draws out the students' knowledge on the terms used in the topic being discussed. The students also shares their opinion on what they know about *The Lord of the Rings* movies.
2. The teacher divides the students into groups and gives the tasks to be discussed.
3. The teacher asks each group to present the result of their discussion in front of the class.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF *THE LORD OF THE RINGS:*

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING

The Fellowship of the Ring is the first book in *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy. The story is set in the world invented by Tolkien. The world is known as Middle Earth. Evil threatens Middle Earth as the Dark Lord, Sauron, tries to find and possess the One Ring that he has lost. Most of his power is held in this ring. He can become the sole-ruler of Middle Earth once he repossesses the ring's power. If that happens, no one can overcome his power. In the story of *The Hobbit*, a hobbit called Bilbo Baggins has stolen the ring from a creature called Gollum. Then, in *The Fellowship of the Ring*, Bilbo inherits the ring to his nephew, Frodo Baggins. Because Bilbo is already old, he cannot fulfill the responsibility to destroy the ring. Therefore, Frodo is destined to fulfill the responsibility.

The wizard, Gandalf, warns Frodo that he must leave the Shire, the land of the Hobbits, and keep the ring out of Sauron's hands. Frodo begins his journey with the companion of his three Hobbits friends. Gandalf cannot join them because he needs to find more information about the ring. Along the way they meet Strider/Aragorn. He offers them his guidance. He suggests them to head to Rivendell, the country of the Elves. He helps them get out of trouble when they are faced with the Nine Black Riders – Sauron's servants. But Frodo is wounded by the Black Rider's knife. It is an evil weapon that brings evil to its victim.

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Aragorn has tried his best to heal the wound. He says that it can only be fully-healed at Rivendell. Aragorn helps them to continue the journey to Rivendell.

With the guidance of Aragorn, they manage to reach Rivendell. There, Frodo is healed by Master Elrond. Master Elrond has arranged for The Council of Elrond to discuss the matter about the finding of the ring. At the Council of Elrond, by the advice of Gandalf, it is decided that the ring must be destroyed in the Cracks of Doom, the very place where the ring was forged. It is located deep inside the territories of the Dark Lord, the evil land of Mordor. Frodo accepts his duty as the ring-bearer for his uncle as the ring-finder. Elrond establishes the Fellowship of the Ring to help and protect Frodo.

They are soon begun their journey to destroy the ring. They are faced with many dangers and troubles. After facing a dead end, they decide to go through the mines of Moria. Inside, Gandalf attempts to defend the fellowship from the evil Balrog. He meets his end on the Bridge of Khazad-dûm. The group must continue without him.

Strider/Aragorn sets the group moving again and he continues in this role. They are heading south, into Lórien, a forest of Elves. Here the Lady Galadriel offers help and protection for a time. Frodo grows in knowledge and maturity and becomes more resolved to fulfill his mission. His resolve is further tested when Boromir tries to steal the ring from him. In the end, Frodo knows that he must fulfill his duty but he does not want to endanger his friend any further. He also does not want to ask their opinion for he knows that they will change his mind. Frodo decides to continue alone, but Sam soon finds him and refuses to do

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anything other than accompanying him. Together they set towards the evil land of Mordor.

Adapted from:

<http://www.gradesaver.com/ClassicNotes/Titles/fellowship/shortsumm.html>



APPENDIX 2

J.R.R. TOLKIEN'S LIFE (1892-1973)



John Ronald Reuel Tolkien is known for his contribution to British literature and his reliance upon old Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon literature. He was not born in Europe but in South Africa. In 1892, Tolkien was born in the South African town of Bloemfontein, in an area known as the Orange Free State. His father, Arthur Tolkien, had left England in order to take up a senior position with a bank in the colony. Many of Tolkien's early memories of South Africa, including an incident when he was bitten by a tarantula while visiting a rural district, are reported to have influenced his later works. When Tolkien was almost three years old, he returned to England with his mother and his younger brother.

His father, Arthur, was supposed also to return to England within the next few months. However, he died of rheumatic fever while still in South Africa. After Arthur's death, the family made their home at Sarehole, near Birmingham. This beautiful rural area made a great impression on the young Ronald. Its effect can be seen in his later writings and his pictures.

Her mother, Mabel, died in 1904, leaving the boys to the care of Father Francis Morgan, a priest at the Birmingham Oratory. She died of diabetes when Tolkien was only 12 years of age. Father Morgan took over as his guardian. He is placing him first with an aunt and then at a boarding house for orphans. It was at

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this boarding house, at the age of 16 that he would meet and fall in love with Edith Bratt. Naturally, their relationship was disapproved. Edith became an obsession for Tolkien. Father Morgan was determined to separate the young couple. For, it seemed that their relationship was interfering with Tolkien's studies and leaving him unprepared to take exams to enter college. This was driven home to him when he failed to enter the college on his first try. Tolkien temporarily gave up the love of his life and started to study hard. On his second try he succeeded in obtaining a scholarship to Oxford.

He had great linguistic talent. Throughout his life, Tolkien had cultivated a love of language, especially ancient languages. At Oxford he majored in Philology, which is the study of words and language. He was much influenced by Icelandic, Norse and Gothic mythology. After studying old Welsh and Finnish, he started to invent his own "Elvish" languages. Some of the characters and place names he would later develop were drawn from the names from ancient sagas. The forest of Mirkwood, which played a prominent roll in both *The Hobbit* and in *The Lord of the Rings* was borrowed from Icelandic mythology.

The First World War erupted in 1914. Tolkien was in his final year at Exeter College, Oxford. Having reached the age of maturity, he tried to find his lost love, Edith Bratt, and proposed marriage. She had accepted a proposal from another man, but in the end she returned to Tolkien. He graduated the following year with a First in English Language and Literature and at once took up his commission as a second lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers. Before embarking for France in June 1916, he married Edith Bratt. Tolkien survived the Battle of the

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Somme, where two of his three closest friends were killed, but later that year he suffered from trench fever and sent back to England.

Throughout his schooldays he had been a determined poet and scholar. His interest in language was such that he had even developed his own languages based loosely on Finnish and Welsh. While he was recovering in Birmingham, with his wife at his side, he began to create a mythology behind his languages. The years after the Great War were devoted to his work as an academic. It was about this time that Tolkien was blessed with the first of his four children. He was offered a professorship at the University of Leeds. Besides lecturing, he continued work on his mythology. He felt that he was creating England's mythology. This work resulted in his famous books. Then, in 1925 Tolkien with a colleague published a translation and analysis of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*. It was a turning point in his career. It brought him notice at Oxford where he was offered the professorship of Anglo-Saxon. He became the Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford. There, he was soon to prove himself one of the finest philologists in the world.

He had already started to write a great cycle of the myths and legends of Middle-Earth which was to become *The Silmarillion*. He and Edith had four children and it was for them that Tolkien first told the tale of *The Hobbit*. *The Hobbit* is one of the works that made him famous. It was first come out in 1936. He began it one evening while grading exam papers. Seated at his desk, he opened up an exam booklet to find the first page blank. He was surprised and pleased that the student had somehow entirely skipped the page. It seemed an invitation to

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write. In that space he began his work on *The Hobbit*. The finished manuscript of *The Hobbit* fell into the hands of George Allen and Unwin, Publishers. Unwin paid his ten year old son a shilling to read the story and give report on it. The young man praised the book. Unwin decided to take a risk on it and published it in 1937. *The Hobbit* soon became a best seller and made Professor Tolkien famous. He was already well-known as a scholar for his work in Philology. He was also part of a group of friends who called themselves the Inklings. The center of this group was C.S. Lewis who would long be one of Tolkien's best friends and admirers.

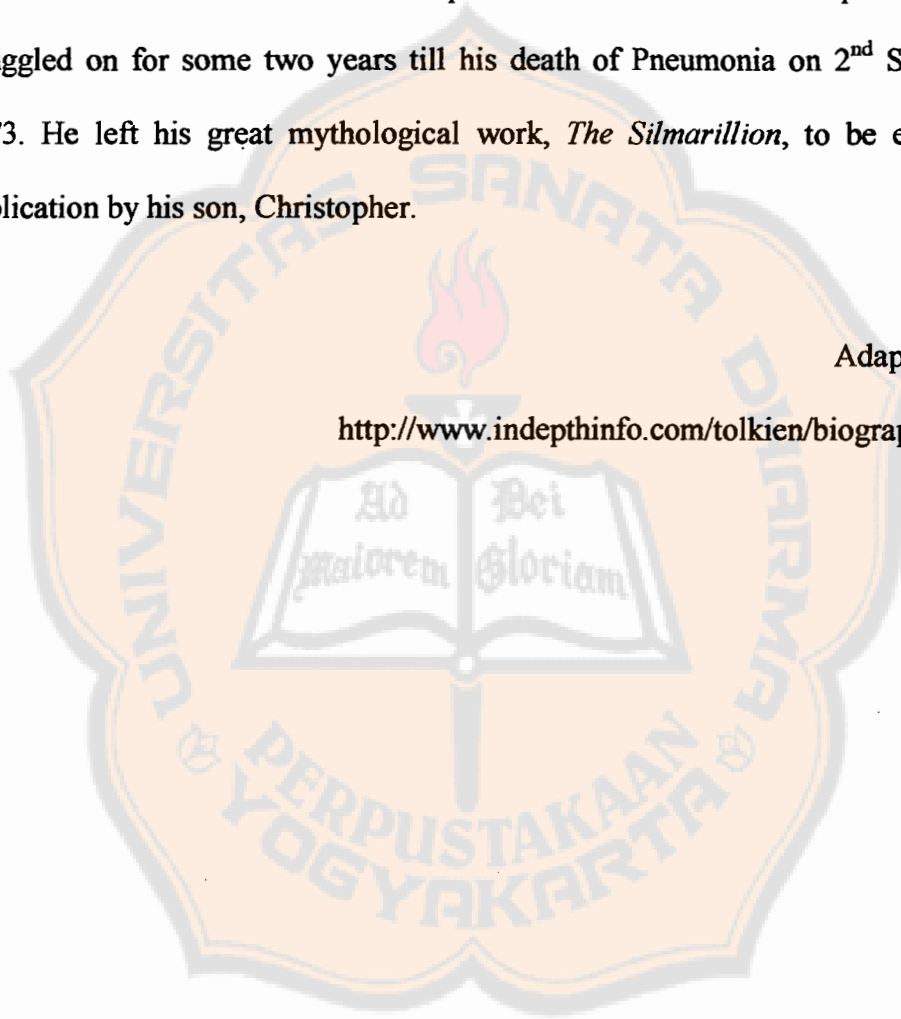
The Hobbit proved to be so successful that Unwin was soon asking for a sequel. In the late 1930's Tolkien had began writing *The Lord of the Rings*. Work on the story would go on for ten and a half years. He gave first chance at publication to Allen & Unwin, the publishers of *The Hobbit*. But it was rejected by a staff editor when Unwin was away on business in France. Unwin's son was now in the family publishing business. He found out about the rejected manuscript. He wrote to his father in France, requesting permission to take on the project. The father was skeptical about a "hobbit book" written for adults. But recalling the success of *The Hobbit*, he gave approval to his son's request reluctantly. But it was not until 1954, when Tolkien was approaching retirement, that the first volume of his great masterpiece, *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*, was published, and its terrific success took him by surprise.

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Fame and fortune were both a blessing and a bane for Tolkien. He enjoyed the popularity of his work. Yet, he was burdened with work responding to his adoring public. After his retirement from Oxford, in 1956, Ronald and Edith moved to Bournemouth in 1966. But when Edith died in 1971, Ronald returned to Oxford. The loss of his life's companion made him lost his spirit. Yet, he struggled on for some two years till his death of Pneumonia on 2nd September 1973. He left his great mythological work, *The Silmarillion*, to be edited for publication by his son, Christopher.

Adapted from:

<http://www.indepthinfo.com/tolkien/biography.shtml>



APPENDIX 3

J.R.R. TOLKIEN'S WORKS

The writer of this thesis will mention and describe other novels by Tolkien that relate with *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. Those novels tell the stories that serve as the background of the events in *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* and as the other parts of the trilogy.

The Silmarillion is one of Tolkien's novels that were published posthumously. Tolkien worked on this book all over his life, yet he did not see it published. His son Christopher did it. It is compiled out of diverse writings left by his father. The events in this story took place far before the one in *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*. In fact, it's the history of the First Age. It consists of five parts. Those are *Ainulindale*: Myth of Eru's, named Ilúvatar and about the Elves and the creation of Middle Earth; *Valaquenta*: Nature and powers of each god (named Ainur or Valar) created by Ilúvatar; *Quenta Silmarillion*: The History of the Silmarils. The Silmarils were three jewels created by Fëanor. He enclosed the light of the two Valinor's Trees before Morgoth, the first Dark Lord, destroyed them. Morgoth took them and put them on his crown. It is guarded in his Angband's fortress, north of Middle-earth. The *Silmarillion* is the history of the rebellion of Fëanor and his people against the gods, their exile in Middle-earth and their war against the great Enemy; *Akallabeth*: About the falling of the great Island-Kingdom of Númenor; and *Of the Rings of Power*: About the events that took place at the end of the Third Age.

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The Hobbit (1937) got a great success since its first edition in 1937. It is Tolkien's epic tale about Elves, Dwarves, Trolls, Goblins, myth, magic and adventure, with Bilbo Baggins as main role. Nearly forced to leave his beloved home by Gandalf the Wizard, Bilbo will soon find himself in the middle of an adventure that will take him to fight for the treasure that Smaug the dragon stole from Dwarves long time ago.

The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers (1955) is the second part of the trilogy of *The Lord of the Rings*. It is telling about the deeds of the company after the breaking of the Fellowship of the Ring.

The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King (1956) is the third part of the trilogy of *The Lord of the Rings*. It is about what happened to the remaining members of the Fellowship of the Ring after the lost of the Dark Lord, Sauron.

Unfinished tales is the collection of the events in the First Age until the end of the War of the Ring during the Third Age. It is also telling about the legend of Númenor, the riders of Rohan and why Gandalf asked Dwarves to go to Bag-End.

History of Middle-earth is the biggest work of archeological literature ever made. It is compiled by Christopher Tolkien after his father death. He gathered the writings and maps that his father left unpublished.

Adapted from:

<http://www.it.fnt.hvu.nl/~rbenzal/engtolkien.html#works>

APPENDIX 4

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF *THE LORD OF THE RINGS:*
THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING AS A READING MATERIAL**

Source: *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (pp. 21-40).

(Note: the material and the pre-reading questions are given in the previous meeting).

Pre-reading Questions:

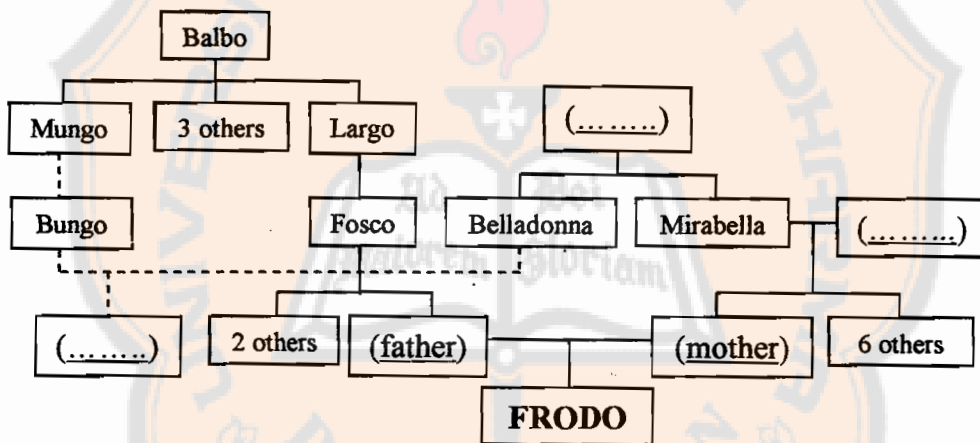
1. What do you know about family relationship?
2. Whom do you think influence you the most among the members of your family?

Questions related to the passage:

1. What details can you find about Frodo's family? (Find information concerning his father, mother, etc).
2. What is the relationship between Bilbo and Frodo?
3. How old are Bilbo and Frodo when they celebrate their birthday party in this story?
4. Besides Frodo, who else in the story has the right to become Bilbo's heir?

5. Is there any family relationship between the Bagginses and the Gamgees? (Describe their relationship whether they are family or not)!
6. Complete the family-tree below using the information you find in the passage! (Fill in the blanks and fill the name of the father and mother)!

FRODO BAGGINS' FAMILY TREE



Lesson Plan

Skill : Reading 2
Level : Second Semester Students of the English Language
Education Study Program
Time Allocation : 2 x 50 minutes
Material : *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (pp. 21-40)

General Instructional Objective

At the end of the lesson, the students are expected to be able to improve their reading skill in reading a short narrative passage.

Specific Instructional Objectives

The students are expected to be able to:

1. develop their English vocabulary related to the passage.
2. answer the questions using the information in the passage.

Teaching-Learning Activities

Time	Teacher's Activity	Students' Activity
(15') 5'	Opening Recalls the students' memory on the success of the <i>Lord of the Rings</i> Movies.	Listen and answer the teacher's question. Ask questions (if any).
10'	Gives pre-reading questions to the students	Listen and answer the teacher's question

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(60')	<u>Reading Activity</u>	
10'	Gives introduction and information about the novel.	Listen to the teacher and ask question (if any).
10'	Divides the students into groups and asks the students to work in groups.	Divide themselves into groups.
20'	Asks the students to read the passage. During the reading, they are allowed to ask for difficult vocabularies and discuss them for a while.	Read the passage and ask for new difficult vocabularies (if any). Discuss the difficult vocabularies.
20'	Asks the groups to answer the questions related to the passage and to make a written report and a copy for the presentation. Collects the work of each group.	Answer the questions given and write the report and the copy. Submit the report to the teacher.
(20')	<u>Presentation and Discussion</u>	
	Ask each group to present their answers and discuss them together.	Present and discuss the answers together.
(5')	<u>Closing</u>	
	Asks the students if they have any questions and then gives conclusion.	Listen to the teacher and ask questions (if any).

APPENDIX 5

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF *THE LORD OF THE RINGS:*
THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING AS A SPEAKING MATERIAL**

Materials:

1. *The Lord of the Rings: Appendix C Family Trees* (pp. 1073-1077).
2. *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (pp. 21-23).
3. The picture of the students' family.

(Note: The teacher gives the materials to the students and asks them to bring the picture of their family a week prior to the meeting).

Instruction:

1. Get into groups of four or five. Choose one of the characters in each family-tree and using family relationship, give clues to the other groups to guess who the character is.
2. Still in groups, discuss the passage and the family-tree given in the previous meeting. Give your opinion on this question: Why is Frodo referred as Bilbo's younger cousin? Compare it with Uncle-Nephew relationship. Present the groups' opinion in front of the class.
3. Describe the member of your family in the picture.

Lesson Plan

- Skill : Speaking 2
- Level : Second Semester Students of the English Language
Education Study Program
- Time Allocation : 2 x 50 minutes
- Material : 1. *The Lord of the Rings: Appendix C Family Trees* (pp. 1073-1077).
2. *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (pp. 21-23).
3. Picture of the students' family

General Instructional Objective

At the end of the lesson, the students are expected to be able to improve their Speaking skill.

Specific Instructional Objectives

The students are expected to be able to:

1. communicate using the terms in family-relationship.
2. give opinion on the family-relationship between Bilbo and Frodo Baggins.
3. describe their own family.

Teaching-Learning Activities

Time	Teacher's Activity	Students' Activity
(15')	<p><u>Greeting and Introduction</u> Greet the students and elicit the students' knowledge on family relationship. Asks the students' opinion on <i>The Lord of the Rings</i> movies.</p>	Greet the teacher and respond the teacher's question.
(75')	<p><u>Discussion and Presentation</u> Divides the students into groups of four or five. Asks the students to discuss and answer the questions given. Asks three representatives from each group to present the result of their discussion.</p>	<p>Form groups of four or five. Discuss and answer the questions in groups. Present the result of their discussion in front of the class.</p>
(10')	Asks the students if they have any questions. Gives feedback to the presentation and helps the students to conclude the discussion.	Ask questions (if any). Conclude the discussion.

APPENDIX 6

THE ILLUSTRATIONS OF *THE LORD OF THE RINGS*:

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING



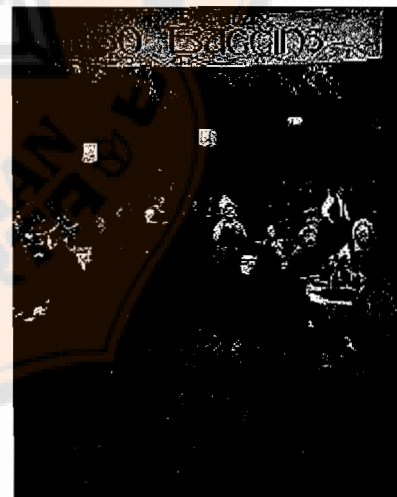
Picture 1
The Shire



Picture 2
Bag End



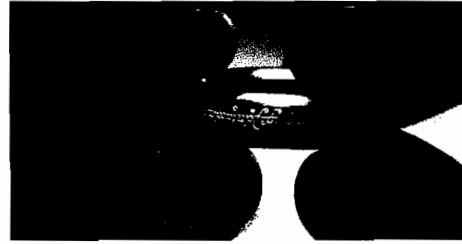
Picture 3
Hobbiton



Picture 4
The Hobbits of the Shire



Picture 5
The Ring



Picture 6
The markings on the Ring



Picture 7
Aragorn



Picture 8
Gandalf



Picture 9
Frodo Baggins



Picture 10
Frodo and the hobbits from the fellowship

<http://www.quintessentialwebsites.com/lordoftherings.html>.

CHAPTER I

A LONG-EXPECTED PARTY

When Mr. Bilbo Baggins of Bag End announced that he would shortly be celebrating his eleventy-first birthday with a party of special magnificence, there was much talk and excitement in Hobbiton.

Bilbo was very rich and very peculiar, and had been the wonder of the Shire for sixty years, ever since his remarkable disappearance and unexpected return. The riches he had brought back from his travels had now become a local legend, and it was popularly believed, whatever the old folk might say, that the Hill at Bag End was full of tunnels stuffed with treasure. And if that was not enough for fame, there was also his prolonged vigour to marvel at. Time wore on, but it seemed to have little effect on Mr. Baggins. At ninety he was much the same as at fifty. At ninety-nine they began to call him *well-preserved*; but *unchanged* would have been nearer the mark. There were some that shook their heads and thought this was too much of a good thing; it seemed unfair that anyone should possess (apparently) perpetual youth as well as (reputedly) inexhaustible wealth.

'It will have to be paid for,' they said. 'It isn't natural, and trouble will come of it!'

But so far trouble had not come; and as Mr. Baggins was generous with his money, most people were willing to forgive him his oddities and his good fortune. He remained on visiting terms with his relatives (except, of course, the Sackville-Bagginses), and he had many devoted admirers among the hobbits of poor and unimportant families. But he had no close friends, until some of his younger cousins began to grow up.

The eldest of these, and Bilbo's favourite, was young Frodo Baggins. When Bilbo was ninety-nine he adopted Frodo as his heir, and brought him to live at Bag End; and the hopes of the Sackville-Bagginses were finally dashed. Bilbo and Frodo happened to have the same birthday, September 22nd. 'You had better come and live here, Frodo my lad,' said Bilbo one day; 'and then we can celebrate our birthday-parties comfortably together.' At that time Frodo was still in his *tweens*, as the hobbits called the irresponsible twenties between childhood and coming of age at thirty-three.

Twelve more years passed. Each year the Bagginses had given very lively combined birthday-parties at Bag End; but now it was understood that something quite exceptional was being planned for that autumn. Bilbo was going

to be *eleventy-one*, 111, a rather curious number, and a very respectable age for a hobbit (the Old Took himself had only reached 130); and Frodo was going to be *thirty-three*, 33, an important number: the date of his 'coming of age'.

Tongues began to wag in Hobbiton and Bywater; and rumour of the coming event travelled all over the Shire. The history and character of Mr. Bilbo Baggins became once again the chief topic of conversation; and the older folk suddenly found their reminiscences in welcome demand.

No one had a more attentive audience than old Ham Gamgee, commonly known as the Gaffer. He held forth at *The Ivy Bush*, a small inn on the Bywater road; and he spoke with some authority, for he had tended the garden at Bag End for forty years, and had helped old Holman in the same job before that. Now that he was himself growing old and stiff in the joints, the job was mainly carried on by his youngest son, Sam Gamgee. Both father and son were on very friendly terms with Bilbo and Frodo. They lived on the Hill itself, in Number 3 Bagshot Row just below Bag End.

'A very nice well-spoken gentlehobbit is Mr. Bilbo, as I've always said,' the Gaffer declared. With perfect truth: for Bilbo was very polite to him, calling him 'Master Hamfast', and consulting him constantly upon the growing of vegetables – in the matter of 'roots', especially potatoes, the Gaffer was recognized as the leading authority by all in the neighbourhood (including himself).

'But what about this Frodo that lives with him?' asked Old Noakes of Bywater. 'Baggins is his name, but he's more than half a Brandybuck, they say. It beats me why any Baggins of Hobbiton should go looking for a wife away there in Buckland, where folks are so queer.'

'And no wonder they're queer,' put in Daddy Twofoot (the Gaffer's next-door neighbour), 'if they live on the wrong side of the Brandywine River, and right agin the Old Forest. That's a dark bad place, if half the tales be true.'

'You're right, Dad!' said the Gaffer. 'Not that the Brandybucks of Buckland live *in* the Old Forest; but they're a queer breed, seemingly. They fool about with boats on that big river – and that isn't natural. Small wonder that trouble came of it, I say. But be that as it may, Mr. Frodo is as nice a young hobbit as you could wish to meet. Very much like Mr. Bilbo, and in more than looks. After all his father was a Baggins. A decent respectable hobbit was Mr. Drogo Baggins; there was never much to tell of him, till he was drowned.'

'Drowned?' said several voices. They had heard this and other darker rumours before, of course; but hobbits have a passion for family history, and they were ready to hear it again.

'Well, so they say,' said the Gaffer. 'You see: Mr. Drogo, he married poor

Miss Primula Brandybuck. She was our Mr. Bilbo's first cousin on the mother's side (her mother being the youngest of the Old Took's daughters); and Mr. Drogo was his second cousin. So Mr. Frodo is his first *and* second cousin, once removed either way, as the saying is, if you follow me. And Mr. Drogo was staying at Brandy Hall with his father-in-law, old Master Gorbado, as he often did after his marriage (him being partial to his vittles, and old Gorbado keeping a mighty generous table); and he went out *boating* on the Brandywine River; and he and his wife were drowned, and poor Mr. Frodo only a child and all.'

'I've heard they went on the water after dinner in the moonlight,' said Old Noakes; 'and it was Drogo's weight as sunk the boat.'

'And I heard she pushed him in, and he pulled her in after him,' said Sandyman, the Hobbiton miller.

'You shouldn't listen to all you hear, Sandyman,' said the Gaffer, who did not much like the miller. 'There isn't no call to go talking of pushing and pulling. Boats are quite tricky enough for those that sit still without looking further for the cause of trouble. Anyway: there was this Mr. Frodo left an orphan and stranded, as you might say, among those queer Bucklanders, being brought up anyhow in Brandy Hall. A regular warren, by all accounts. Old Master Gorbado never had fewer than a couple of hundred relations in the place. Mr. Bilbo never did a kinder deed than when he brought the lad back to live among decent folk.'

'But I reckon it was a nasty shock for those Sackville-Bagginses. They thought they were going to get Bag End, that time when he went off and was thought to be dead. And then he comes back and orders them off; and he goes on living and living, and never looking a day older, bless him! And suddenly he produces an heir, and has all the papers made out proper. The Sackville-Bagginses won't never see the inside of Bag End now, or it is to be hoped not.'

'There's a tidy bit of money tucked away up there, I hear tell,' said a stranger, a visitor on business from Michel Delving in the Westfarthing. 'All the top of your hill is full of tunnels packed with chests of gold and silver, *and* jools, by what I've heard.'

'Then you've heard more than I can speak to,' answered the Gaffer. 'I know nothing about *jools*. Mr. Bilbo is free with his money, and there seems no lack of it; but I know of no tunnel-making. I saw Mr. Bilbo when he came back, a matter of sixty years ago, when I was a lad. I'd not long come prentice to old Holman (him being my dad's cousin), but he had me up at Bag End helping him to keep folks from trampling and trespassing all over the garden while the sale was on. And in the middle of it all Mr. Bilbo comes up the Hill with a pony and some mighty big bags and a couple of chests. I don't doubt they were mostly full of treasure he had picked up in foreign parts, where

there be mountains of gold, they say; but there wasn't enough to fill tunnels. But my lad Sam will know more about that. He's in and out of Bag End. Crazy about stories of the old days he is, and he listens to all Mr. Bilbo's tales. Mr. Bilbo has learned him his letters – meaning no harm, mark you, and I hope no harm will come of it.

'Elves and Dragons! I says to him. *Cabbages and potatoes are better for me and you. Don't go getting mixed up in the business of your betters, or you'll land in trouble too big for you,* I says to him. And I might say it to others,' he added with a look at the stranger and the miller.

But the Gaffer did not convince his audience. The legend of Bilbo's wealth was now too firmly fixed in the minds of the younger generation of hobbits.

'Ah, but he has likely enough been adding to what he brought at first,' argued the miller, voicing common opinion. 'He's often away from home. And look at the outlandish folk that visit him: dwarves coming at night, and that old wandering conjuror, Gandalf, and all. You can say what you like, Gaffer, but Bag End's a queer place, and its folk are queerer.'

'And you can say what you like, about what you know no more of than you do of boating, Mr. Sandyman,' retorted the Gaffer, disliking the miller even more than usual. 'If that's being queer, then we could do with a bit more queerness in these parts. There's some not far away that wouldn't offer a pint of beer to a friend, if they lived in a hole with golden walls. But they do things proper at Bag End. Our Sam says that *everyone's* going to be invited to the party, and there's going to be presents, mark you, presents for all – this very month as is.'

That very month was September, and as fine as you could ask. A day or two later a rumour (probably started by the knowledgeable Sam) was spread about that there were going to be fireworks – fireworks, what is more, such as had not been seen in the Shire for nigh on a century, not indeed since the Old Took died.

Days passed and The Day drew nearer. An odd-looking waggon laden with odd-looking packages rolled into Hobbiton one evening and toiled up the Hill to Bag End. The startled hobbits peered out of lamplit doors to gape at it. It was driven by outlandish folk, singing strange songs: dwarves with long beards and deep hoods. A few of them remained at Bag End. At the end of the second week in September a cart came in through Bywater from the direction of the Brandywine Bridge in broad daylight. An old man was driving it all alone. He wore a tall pointed blue hat, a long grey cloak, and a silver scarf. He had a long white beard and bushy eyebrows that stuck out beyond the brim of his hat. Small hobbit-children ran after the cart all through Hobbiton and right up the hill. It had a cargo of fireworks, as they rightly guessed. At Bilbo's front door the old man began to unload: there were great bundles of

fireworks of all sorts and shapes, each labelled with a large red G and the elf-rune, \mathfrak{G} .

That was Gandalf's mark, of course, and the old man was Gandalf the Wizard, whose fame in the Shire was due mainly to his skill with fires, smokes, and lights. His real business was far more difficult and dangerous, but the Shire-folk knew nothing about it. To them he was just one of the 'attractions' at the Party. Hence the excitement of the hobbit-children. 'G for Grand!' they shouted, and the old man smiled. They knew him by sight, though he only appeared in Hobbiton occasionally and never stopped long; but neither they nor any but the oldest of their elders had seen one of his firework displays – they now belonged to the legendary past.

When the old man, helped by Bilbo and some dwarves, had finished unloading, Bilbo gave a few pennies away; but not a single squib or cracker was forthcoming, to the disappointment of the onlookers.

'Run away now!' said Gandalf. 'You will get plenty when the time comes.' Then he disappeared inside with Bilbo, and the door was shut. The young hobbits stared at the door in vain for a while, and then made off, feeling that the day of the party would never come.

Inside Bag End, Bilbo and Gandalf were sitting at the open window of a small room looking out west on to the garden. The late afternoon was bright and peaceful. The flowers glowed red and golden: snap-dragons and sun-flowers, and nasturtians trailing all over the turf walls and peeping in at the round windows.

'How bright your garden looks!' said Gandalf.

'Yes,' said Bilbo. 'I am very fond indeed of it, and of all the dear old Shire; but I think I need a holiday.'

'You mean to go on with your plan then?'

'I do. I made up my mind months ago, and I haven't changed it.'

'Very well. It is no good saying any more. Stick to your plan – your whole plan, mind – and I hope it will turn out for the best, for you, and for all of us.'

'I hope so. Anyway I mean to enjoy myself on Thursday, and have my little joke.'

'Who will laugh, I wonder?' said Gandalf, shaking his head.

'We shall see,' said Bilbo.

The next day more carts rolled up the Hill, and still more carts. There might have been some grumbling about 'dealing locally', but that very week orders began to pour out of Bag End for every kind of provision, commodity, or luxury that could be obtained in Hobbiton or Bywater or anywhere in the neighbourhood. People became enthusiastic; and they began to tick off the

days on the calendar; and they watched eagerly for the postman, hoping for invitations.

Before long the invitations began pouring out, and the Hobbiton post-office was blocked, and the Bywater post-office was snowed under, and voluntary assistant postmen were called for. There was a constant stream of them going up the Hill, carrying hundreds of polite variations on *Thank you, I shall certainly come*.

A notice appeared on the gate at Bag End: **NO ADMITTANCE EXCEPT ON PARTY BUSINESS**. Even those who had, or pretended to have Party Business were seldom allowed inside. Bilbo was busy: writing invitations, ticking off answers, packing up presents, and making some private preparations of his own. From the time of Gandalf's arrival he remained hidden from view.

One morning the hobbits woke to find the large field, south of Bilbo's front door, covered with ropes and poles for tents and pavilions. A special entrance was cut into the bank leading to the road, and wide steps and a large white gate were built there. The three hobbit-families of Bagshot Row, adjoining the field, were intensely interested and generally envied. Old Gaffer Gamgee stopped even pretending to work in his garden.

The tents began to go up. There was a specially large pavilion, so big that the tree that grew in the field was right inside it, and stood proudly near one end, at the head of the chief table. Lanterns were hung on all its branches. More promising still (to the hobbits' mind): an enormous open-air kitchen was erected in the north corner of the field. A draught of cooks, from every inn and eating-house for miles around, arrived to supplement the dwarves and other odd folk that were quartered at Bag End. Excitement rose to its height.

Then the weather clouded over. That was on Wednesday the eve of the Party. Anxiety was intense. Then Thursday, September the 22nd, actually dawned. The sun got up, the clouds vanished, flags were unfurled and the fun began.

Bilbo Baggins called it a *party*, but it was really a variety of entertainments rolled into one. Practically everybody living near was invited. A very few were overlooked by accident, but as they turned up all the same, that did not matter. Many people from other parts of the Shire were also asked; and there were even a few from outside the borders. Bilbo met the guests (and additions) at the new white gate in person. He gave away presents to all and sundry – the latter were those who went out again by a back way and came in again by the gate. Hobbits give presents to other people on their own birthdays. Not very expensive ones, as a rule, and not so lavishly as on this occasion; but it was not a bad system. Actually in Hobbiton and Bywater every day in the year it was somebody's birthday, so that every hobbit in those

parts had a fair chance of at least one present at least once a week. But they never got tired of them.

On this occasion the presents were unusually good. The hobbit-children were so excited that for a while they almost forgot about eating. There were toys the like of which they had never seen before, all beautiful and some obviously magical. Many of them had indeed been ordered a year before, and had come all the way from the Mountain and from Dale, and were of real dwarf-make.

When every guest had been welcomed and was finally inside the gate, there were songs, dances, music, games, and, of course, food and drink. There were three official meals: lunch, tea, and dinner (or supper). But lunch and tea were marked chiefly by the fact that at those times all the guests were sitting down and eating together. At other times there were merely lots of people eating and drinking – continuously from elevenses until six-thirty, when the fireworks started.

The fireworks were by Gandalf: they were not only brought by him, but designed and made by him; and the special effects, set pieces, and flights of rockets were let off by him. But there was also a generous distribution of squibs, crackers, backrappers, sparklers, torches, dwarf-candles, elf-fountains, goblin-barkers and thunder-claps. They were all superb. The art of Gandalf improved with age.

There were rockets like a flight of scintillating birds singing with sweet voices. There were green trees with trunks of dark smoke: their leaves opened like a whole spring unfolding in a moment, and their shining branches dropped glowing flowers down upon the astonished hobbits, disappearing with a sweet scent just before they touched their upturned faces. There were fountains of butterflies that flew glittering into the trees; there were pillars of coloured fires that rose and turned into eagles, or sailing ships, or a phalanx of flying swans; there was a red thunderstorm and a shower of yellow rain; there was a forest of silver spears that sprang suddenly into the air with a yell like an embattled army, and came down again into the Water with a hiss like a hundred hot snakes. And there was also one last surprise, in honour of Bilbo, and it startled the hobbits exceedingly, as Gandalf intended. The lights went out. A great smoke went up. It shaped itself like a mountain seen in the distance, and began to glow at the summit. It spouted green and scarlet flames. Out flew a red-golden dragon – not life-size, but terribly life-like: fire came from his jaws, his eyes glared down; there was a roar, and he whizzed three times over the heads of the crowd. They all ducked, and many fell flat on their faces. The dragon passed like an express train, turned a somersault, and burst over Bywater with a deafening explosion.

'That is the signal for supper!' said Bilbo. The pain and alarm vanished at once, and the prostrate hobbits leaped to their feet. There was a splendid

supper for everyone; for everyone, that is, except those invited to the special family dinner-party. This was held in the great pavilion with the tree. The invitations were limited to twelve dozen (a number also called by the hobbits one Gross, though the word was not considered proper to use of people); and the guests were selected from all the families to which Bilbo and Frodo were related, with the addition of a few special unrelated friends (such as Gandalf). Many young hobbits were included, and present by parental permission; for hobbits were easy-going with their children in the matter of sitting up late, especially when there was a chance of getting them a free meal. Bringing up young hobbits took a lot of provender.

There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Tookes and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers and Proudfoots. Some of these were only very distantly connected with Bilbo, and some of them had hardly ever been in Hobbiton before, as they lived in remote corners of the Shire. The Sackville-Bagginses were not forgotten. Otho and his wife Lobelia were present. They disliked Bilbo and detested Frodo, but so magnificent was the invitation card, written in golden ink, that they had felt it was impossible to refuse. Besides, their cousin, Bilbo, had been specializing in food for many years and his table had a high reputation.

All the one hundred and forty-four guests expected a pleasant feast; though they rather dreaded the after-dinner speech of their host (an inevitable item). He was liable to drag in bits of what he called poetry; and sometimes, after a glass or two, would allude to the absurd adventures of his mysterious journey. The guests were not disappointed: they had a very pleasant feast, in fact an engrossing entertainment: rich, abundant, varied, and prolonged. The purchase of provisions fell almost to nothing throughout the district in the ensuing weeks; but as Bilbo's catering had depleted the stocks of most stores, cellars and warehouses for miles around, that did not matter much.

After the feast (more or less) came the Speech. Most of the company were, however, now in a tolerant mood, at that delightful stage which they called 'filling up the corners'. They were sipping their favourite drinks, and nibbling at their favourite dainties, and their fears were forgotten. They were prepared to listen to anything, and to cheer at every full stop.

My dear People, began Bilbo, rising in his place. 'Hear! Hear! Hear!' they shouted, and kept on repeating it in chorus, seeming reluctant to follow their own advice. Bilbo left his place and went and stood on a chair under the illuminated tree. The light of the lanterns fell on his beaming face; the golden buttons shone on his embroidered silk waistcoat. They could all see him standing, waving one hand in the air, the other was in his trouser-pocket.

My dear Bagginses and Boffins, he began again; and my dear Tooks and Brandybucks, and Grubbs, and Chubbs, and Burrowses, and Hornblowers, and Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Goodbodies, Brockhouses and Proudfoots. 'PROUDFEET!' shouted an elderly hobbit from the back of the pavilion. His name, of course, was Proudfoot, and well merited; his feet were large, exceptionally furry, and both were on the table.

Proudfoots, repeated Bilbo. Also my good Sackville-Bagginses that I welcome back at last to Bag End. Today is my one hundred and eleventh birthday: I am eleventy-one today! 'Hurray! Hurray! Many Happy Returns!' they shouted, and they hammered joyously on the tables. Bilbo was doing splendidly. This was the sort of stuff they liked: short and obvious.

I hope you are all enjoying yourselves as much as I am. Deafening cheers. Cries of Yes (and No). Noises of trumpets and horns, pipes and flutes, and other musical instruments. There were, as has been said, many young hobbits present. Hundreds of musical crackers had been pulled. Most of them bore the mark DALE on them; which did not convey much to most of the hobbits, but they all agreed they were marvellous crackers. They contained instruments, small, but of perfect make and enchanting tones. Indeed, in one corner some of the young Tooks and Brandybucks, supposing Uncle Bilbo to have finished (since he had plainly said all that was necessary), now got up an impromptu orchestra, and began a merry dance-tune. Master Everard Took and Miss Melilot Brandybuck got on a table and with bells in their hands began to dance the Springle-ring: a pretty dance, but rather vigorous.

But Bilbo had not finished. Seizing a horn from a youngster near by, he blew three loud hoots. The noise subsided. I shall not keep you long, he cried. Cheers from all the assembly. I have called you all together for a Purpose. Something in the way that he said this made an impression. There was almost silence, and one or two of the Tooks pricked up their ears.

Indeed, for Three Purposes! First of all, to tell you that I am immensely fond of you all, and that eleventy-one years is too short a time to live among such excellent and admirable hobbits. Tremendous outburst of approval.

I don't know half of you half as well as I should like; and I like less than half of you half as well as you deserve. This was unexpected and rather difficult. There was some scattered clapping, but most of them were trying to work it out and see if it came to a compliment.

Secondly, to celebrate my birthday. Cheers again. I should say: OUR birthday. For it is, of course, also the birthday of my heir and nephew, Frodo. He comes of age and into his inheritance today. Some perfunctory clapping by the elders; and some loud shouts of 'Frodo! Frodo! Jolly old Frodo,' from the juniors. The Sackville-Bagginses scowled, and wondered what was meant by 'coming into his inheritance'.

Together we score one hundred and forty-four. Your numbers were chosen to fit

this remarkable total: One Gross, if I may use the expression. No cheers. This was ridiculous. Many of his guests, and especially the Sackville-Bagginses, were insulted, feeling sure they had only been asked to fill up the required number, like goods in a package. 'One Gross, indeed! Vulgar expression.'

It is also, if I may be allowed to refer to ancient history, the anniversary of my arrival by barrel at Esgaroth on the Long Lake; though the fact that it was my birthday slipped my memory on that occasion. I was only fifty-one then, and birthdays did not seem so important. The banquet was very splendid, however, though I had a bad cold at the time, I remember, and could only say 'thag you very buck'. I now repeat it more correctly: Thank you very much for coming to my little party. Obstinate silence. They all feared that a song or some poetry was now imminent; and they were getting bored. Why couldn't he stop talking and let them drink his health? But Bilbo did not sing or recite. He paused for a moment.

Thirdly and finally, he said, I wish to make an ANNOUNCEMENT. He spoke this last word so loudly and suddenly that everyone sat up who still could. *I regret to announce that – though, as I said, eleventy-one years is far too short a time to spend among you – this is the END. I am going. I am leaving NOW. GOOD-BYE!*

He stepped down and vanished. There was a blinding flash of light, and the guests all blinked. When they opened their eyes Bilbo was nowhere to be seen. One hundred and forty-four flabbergasted hobbits sat back speechless. Old Odo Proudfoot removed his feet from the table and stamped. Then there was a dead silence, until suddenly, after several deep breaths, every Baggins, Boffin, Took, Brandybuck, Grubb, Chubb, Burrows, Bolger, Bracegirdle, Brockhouse, Goodbody, Hornblower, and Proudfoot began to talk at once.

It was generally agreed that the joke was in very bad taste, and more food and drink were needed to cure the guests of shock and annoyance. 'He's mad. I always said so,' was probably the most popular comment. Even the Tookes (with a few exceptions) thought Bilbo's behaviour was absurd. For the moment most of them took it for granted that his disappearance was nothing more than a ridiculous prank.

But old Rory Brandybuck was not so sure. Neither age nor an enormous dinner had clouded his wits, and he said to his daughter-in-law, Esméralda: 'There's something fishy in this, my dear! I believe that mad Baggins is off again. Silly old fool. But why worry? He hasn't taken the vittles with him.' He called loudly to Frodo to send the wine round again.

Frodo was the only one present who had said nothing. For some time he had sat silent beside Bilbo's empty chair, and ignored all remarks and questions. He had enjoyed the joke, of course, even though he had been in the know. He had difficulty in keeping from laughter at the indignant surprise



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of the guests. But at the same time he felt deeply troubled: he realized suddenly that he loved the old hobbit dearly. Most of the guests went on eating and drinking and discussing Bilbo Baggins' oddities, past and present; but the Sackville-Bagginses had already departed in wrath. Frodo did not want to have any more to do with the party. He gave orders for more wine to be served; then he got up and drained his own glass silently to the health of Bilbo, and slipped out of the pavilion.

As for Bilbo Baggins, even while he was making his speech, he had been fingering the golden ring in his pocket: his magic ring that he had kept secret for so many years. As he stepped down he slipped it on his finger, and he was never seen by any hobbit in Hobbiton again.

He walked briskly back to his hole, and stood for a moment listening with a smile to the din in the pavilion and to the sounds of merrymaking in other parts of the field. Then he went in. He took off his party clothes, folded up and wrapped in tissue-paper his embroidered silk waistcoat, and put it away. Then he put on quickly some old untidy garments, and fastened round his waist a worn leather belt. On it he hung a short sword in a battered black-leather scabbard. From a locked drawer, smelling of moth-balls, he took out an old cloak and hood. They had been locked up as if they were very precious, but they were so patched and weatherstained that their original colour could hardly be guessed: it might have been dark green. They were rather too large for him. He then went into his study, and from a large strong-box took out a bundle wrapped in old cloths, and a leather-bound manuscript; and also a large bulky envelope. The book and bundle he stuffed into the top of a heavy bag that was standing there, already nearly full. Into the envelope he slipped his golden ring, and its fine chain, and then sealed it, and addressed it to Frodo. At first he put it on the mantelpiece, but suddenly he removed it and stuck it in his pocket. At that moment the door opened and Gandalf came quickly in.

'Hullo!' said Bilbo. 'I wondered if you would turn up.'

'I am glad to find you visible,' replied the wizard, sitting down in a chair, 'I wanted to catch you and have a few final words. I suppose you feel that everything has gone off splendidly and according to plan?'

'Yes, I do,' said Bilbo. 'Though that flash was surprising: it quite startled me, let alone the others. A little addition of your own, I suppose?'

'It was. You have wisely kept that ring secret all these years, and it seemed to me necessary to give your guests something else that would seem to explain your sudden vanishment.'

'And would spoil my joke. You are an interfering old busybody,' laughed Bilbo, 'but I expect you know best, as usual.'

'I do - when I know anything. But I don't feel too sure about this whole

affair. It has now come to the final point. You have had your joke, and alarmed or offended most of your relations, and given the whole Shire something to talk about for nine days, or ninety-nine more likely. Are you going any further?’

‘Yes, I am. I feel I need a holiday, a very long holiday, as I have told you before. Probably a permanent holiday: I don’t expect I shall return. In fact, I don’t mean to, and I have made all arrangements.’

‘I am old, Gandalf. I don’t look it, but I am beginning to feel it in my heart of hearts. *Well-preserved* indeed!’ he snorted. ‘Why, I feel all thin, sort of *stretched*, if you know what I mean: like butter that has been scraped over too much bread. That can’t be right. I need a change, or something.’

Gandalf looked curiously and closely at him. ‘No, it does not seem right,’ he said thoughtfully. ‘No, after all I believe your plan is probably the best.’

‘Well, I’ve made up my mind, anyway. I want to see mountains again, Gandalf – *mountains*; and then find somewhere where I can *rest*. In peace and quiet, without a lot of relatives prying around, and a string of confounded visitors hanging on the bell. I might find somewhere where I can finish my book. I have thought of a nice ending for it: *and he lived happily ever after to the end of his days.*’

Gandalf laughed. ‘I hope he will. But nobody will read the book, however it ends.’

‘Oh, they may, in years to come. Frodo has read some already, as far as it has gone. You’ll keep an eye on Frodo, won’t you?’

‘Yes, I will – two eyes, as often as I can spare them.’

‘He would come with me, of course, if I asked him. In fact he offered to once, just before the party. But he does not really want to, yet. I want to see the wild country again before I die, and the Mountains; but he is still in love with the Shire, with woods and fields and little rivers. He ought to be comfortable here. I am leaving everything to him, of course, except a few oddments. I hope he will be happy, when he gets used to being on his own. It’s time he was his own master now.’

‘Everything?’ said Gandalf. ‘The ring as well? You agreed to that, you remember.’

‘Well, er, yes, I suppose so,’ stammered Bilbo.

‘Where is it?’

‘In an envelope, if you must know,’ said Bilbo impatiently. ‘There on the mantelpiece. Well, no! Here it is in my pocket!’ He hesitated. ‘Isn’t that odd now?’ he said softly to himself. ‘Yet after all, why not? Why shouldn’t it stay there?’

Gandalf looked again very hard at Bilbo, and there was a gleam in his eyes. ‘I think, Bilbo,’ he said quietly, ‘I should leave it behind. Don’t you want to?’

'Well yes – and no. Now it comes to it, I don't like parting with it at all, I may say. And I don't really see why I should. Why do you want me to?' he asked, and a curious change came over his voice. It was sharp with suspicion and annoyance. 'You are always badgering me about my ring; but you have never bothered me about the other things that I got on my journey.'

'No, but I had to badger you,' said Gandalf. 'I wanted the truth. It was important. Magic rings are – well, magical; and they are rare and curious. I was professionally interested in your ring, you may say; and I still am. I should like to know where it is, if you go wandering again. Also I think you have had it quite long enough. You won't need it any more, Bilbo, unless I am quite mistaken.'

Bilbo flushed, and there was an angry light in his eyes. His kindly face grew hard. 'Why not?' he cried. 'And what business is it of yours, anyway, to know what I do with my own things? It is my own. I found it. It came to me.'

'Yes, yes,' said Gandalf. 'But there is no need to get angry.'

'If I am it is your fault,' said Bilbo. 'It is mine, I tell you. My own. My precious. Yes, my precious.'

The wizard's face remained grave and attentive, and only a flicker in his deep eyes showed that he was startled and indeed alarmed. 'It has been called that before,' he said, 'but not by you.'

'But I say it now. And why not? Even if Gollum said the same once. It's not his now, but mine. And I shall keep it, I say.'

Gandalf stood up. He spoke sternly. 'You will be a fool if you do, Bilbo,' he said. 'You make that clearer with every word you say. It has got far too much hold on you. Let it go! And then you can go yourself, and be free.'

'I'll do as I choose and go as I please,' said Bilbo obstinately.

'Now, now, my dear hobbit!' said Gandalf. 'All your long life we have been friends, and you owe me something. Come! Do as you promised: give it up!'

'Well, if you want my ring yourself, say so!' cried Bilbo. 'But you won't get it. I won't give my precious away, I tell you.' His hand strayed to the hilt of his small sword.

Gandalf's eyes flashed. 'It will be my turn to get angry soon,' he said. 'If you say that again, I shall. Then you will see Gandalf the Grey unclouted.' He took a step towards the hobbit, and he seemed to grow tall and menacing; his shadow filled the little room.

Bilbo backed away to the wall, breathing hard, his hand clutching at his pocket. They stood for a while facing one another, and the air of the room tingled. Gandalf's eyes remained bent on the hobbit. Slowly his hands relaxed, and he began to tremble.

'I don't know what has come over you, Gandalf,' he said. 'You have never been like this before. What is it all about? It is mine isn't it? I found it, and

Gollum would have killed me, if I hadn't kept it. I'm not a thief, whatever he said.'

'I have never called you one,' Gandalf answered. 'And I am not one either. I am not trying to rob you, but to help you. I wish you would trust me, as you used.' He turned away, and the shadow passed. He seemed to dwindle again to an old grey man, bent and troubled.

Bilbo drew his hand over his eyes. 'I am sorry,' he said. 'But I felt so queer. And yet it would be a relief in a way not to be bothered with it any more. It has been so growing on my mind lately. Sometimes I have felt it was like an eye looking at me. And I am always wanting to put it on and disappear, don't you know; or wondering if it is safe, and pulling it out to make sure. I tried locking it up, but I found I couldn't rest without it in my pocket. I don't know why. And I don't seem able to make up my mind.'

'Then trust mine,' said Gandalf. 'It is quite made up. Go away and leave it behind. Stop possessing it. Give it to Frodo, and I will look after him.'

Bilbo stood for a moment tense and undecided. Presently he sighed. 'All right,' he said with an effort. 'I will.' Then he shrugged his shoulders, and smiled rather ruefully. 'After all that's what this party business was all about, really: to give away lots of birthday presents, and somehow make it easier to give it away at the same time. It hasn't made it any easier in the end, but it would be a pity to waste all my preparations. It would quite spoil the joke.'

'Indeed it would take away the only point I ever saw in the affair,' said Gandalf.

'Very well,' said Bilbo, 'it goes to Frodo with all the rest.' He drew a deep breath. 'And now I really must be starting, or somebody else will catch me. I have said good-bye, and I couldn't bear to do it all over again.' He picked up his bag and moved to the door.

'You have still got the ring in your pocket,' said the wizard.

'Well, so I have!' cried Bilbo. 'And my will and all the other documents too. You had better take it and deliver it for me. That will be safest.'

'No, don't give the ring to me,' said Gandalf. 'Put it on the mantelpiece. It will be safe enough there, till Frodo comes. I shall wait for him.'

Bilbo took out the envelope, but just as he was about to set it by the clock, his hand jerked back, and the packet fell on the floor. Before he could pick it up, the wizard stooped and seized it and set it in its place. A spasm of anger passed swiftly over the hobbit's face again. Suddenly it gave way to a look of relief and a laugh.

'Well, that's that,' he said. 'Now I'm off!'

They went out into the hall. Bilbo chose his favourite stick from the stand; then he whistled. Three dwarves came out of different rooms where they had been busy.

'Is everything ready?' asked Bilbo. 'Everything packed and labelled?'

'Everything,' they answered.

'Well, let's start then!' He stepped out of the front-door.

It was a fine night, and the black sky was dotted with stars. He looked up, sniffing the air. 'What fun! What fun to be off again, off on the Road with dwarves! This is what I have really been longing for, for years! Good-bye!' he said, looking at his old home and bowing to the door. 'Good-bye, Gandalf!'

'Good-bye, for the present, Bilbo. Take care of yourself! You are old enough, and perhaps wise enough.'

'Take care! I don't care. Don't you worry about me! I am as happy now as I have ever been, and that is saying a great deal. But the time has come. I am being swept off my feet at last,' he added, and then in a low voice, as if to himself, he sang softly in the dark:

*The Road goes ever on and on
Down from the door where it began.
Now far ahead the Road has gone,
And I must follow, if I can,
Pursuing it with eager feet,
Until it joins some larger way
Where many paths and errands meet.
And whither then? I cannot say.*

He paused, silent for a moment. Then without another word he turned away from the lights and voices in the fields and tents, and followed by his three companions went round into his garden, and trotted down the long sloping path. He jumped over a low place in the hedge at the bottom, and took to the meadows, passing into the night like a rustle of wind in the grass.

Gandalf remained for a while staring after him into the darkness. 'Good-bye, my dear Bilbo – until our next meeting!' he said softly and went back indoors.

Frodo came in soon afterwards, and found him sitting in the dark, deep in thought. 'Has he gone?' he asked.

'Yes,' answered Gandalf, 'he has gone at last.'

'I wish – I mean, I hoped until this evening that it was only a joke,' said Frodo. 'But I knew in my heart that he really meant to go. He always used to joke about serious things. I wish I had come back sooner, just to see him off.'

'I think really he preferred slipping off quietly in the end,' said Gandalf. 'Don't be too troubled. He'll be all right – now. He left a packet for you. There it is!'

Frodo took the envelope from the mantelpiece, and glanced at it, but did not open it.

'You'll find his will and all the other documents in there, I think,' said the wizard. 'You are the master of Bag End now. And also, I fancy, you'll find a golden ring.'

'The ring!' exclaimed Frodo. 'Has he left me that? I wonder why. Still, it may be useful.'

'It may, and it may not,' said Gandalf. 'I should not make use of it, if I were you. But keep it secret, and keep it safe! Now I am going to bed.'

As master of Bag End Frodo felt it his painful duty to say good-bye to the guests. Rumours of strange events had by now spread all over the field, but Frodo would only say *no doubt everything will be cleared up in the morning*. About midnight carriages came for the important folk. One by one they rolled away, filled with full but very unsatisfied hobbits. Gardeners came by arrangement, and removed in wheel-barrows those that had inadvertently remained behind.

Night slowly passed. The sun rose. The hobbits rose rather later. Morning went on. People came and began (by orders) to clear away the pavilions and the tables and the chairs, and the spoons and knives and bottles and plates, and the lanterns, and the flowering shrubs in boxes, and the crumbs and cracker-paper, the forgotten bags and gloves and handkerchiefs, and the uneaten food (a very small item). Then a number of other people came (without orders): Bagginses, and Boffins, and Bolgers, and Took, and other guests that lived or were staying near. By mid-day, when even the best-fed were out and about again, there was a large crowd at Bag End, uninvited but not unexpected.

Frodo was waiting on the step, smiling, but looking rather tired and worried. He welcomed all the callers, but he had not much more to say than before. His reply to all inquiries was simply this: 'Mr. Bilbo Baggins has gone away; as far as I know, for good.' Some of the visitors he invited to come inside, as Bilbo had left 'messages' for them.

Inside in the hall there was piled a large assortment of packages and parcels and small articles of furniture. On every item there was a label tied. There were several labels of this sort:

For ADELARD TOOK, for his VERY OWN, from Bilbo; on an umbrella. Adelard had carried off many unlabelled ones.

For DORA BAGGINS in memory of a LONG correspondence, with love from Bilbo; on a large waste-paper basket. Dora was Drogo's sister and the eldest surviving female relative of Bilbo and Frodo; she was ninety-nine, and had written reams of good advice for more than half a century.

A LONG-EXPECTED PARTY

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For MILO BURROWS, *hoping it will be useful, from B.B.*; on a gold pen and ink-bottle. Milo never answered letters.

For ANGELICA'S use, *from Uncle Bilbo*; on a round convex mirror. She was a young Baggins, and too obviously considered her face shapely.

For the collection of HUGO BRACEGIRDLE, *from a contributor*; on an (empty) book-case. Hugo was a great borrower of books, and worse than usual at returning them.

For LOBELIA SACKVILLE-BAGGINS, *as a PRESENT*; on a case of silver spoons. Bilbo believed that she had acquired a good many of his spoons, while he was away on his former journey. Lobelia knew that quite well. When she arrived later in the day, she took the point at once, but she also took the spoons.

This is only a small selection of the assembled presents. Bilbo's residence had got rather cluttered up with things in the course of his long life. It was a tendency of hobbit-holes to get cluttered up: for which the custom of giving so many birthday-presents was largely responsible. Not, of course, that the birthday-presents were always *new*; there were one or two old *mathoms* of forgotten uses that had circulated all around the district; but Bilbo had usually given new presents, and kept those that he received. The old hole was now being cleared a little.

Every one of the various parting gifts had labels, written out personally by Bilbo, and several had some point, or some joke. But, of course, most of the things were given where they would be wanted and welcome. The poorer hobbits, and especially those of Bagshot Row, did very well. Old Gaffer Gamgee got two sacks of potatoes, a new spade, a woollen waistcoat, and a bottle of ointment for creaking joints. Old Rory Brandybuck, in return for much hospitality, got a dozen bottles of Old Winyards: a strong red wine from the Southfarthing, and now quite mature, as it had been laid down by Bilbo's father. Rory quite forgave Bilbo, and voted him a capital fellow after the first bottle.

There was plenty of everything left for Frodo. And, of course, all the chief treasures, as well as the books, pictures, and more than enough furniture, were left in his possession. There was, however, no sign nor mention of money or jewellery: not a penny-piece or a glass bead was given away.

Frodo had a very trying time that afternoon. A false rumour that the whole household was being distributed free spread like wildfire; and before long the place was packed with people who had no business there, but could not be kept out. Labels got torn off and mixed, and quarrels broke out. Some people tried to do swaps and deals in the hall; and others tried to make off with minor items not addressed to them, or with anything that

seemed unwanted or unwatched. The road to the gate was blocked with barrows and handcarts.

In the middle of the commotion the Sackville-Bagginses arrived. Frodo had retired for a while and left his friend Merry Brandybuck to keep an eye on things. When Otho loudly demanded to see Frodo, Merry bowed politely.

'He is indisposed,' he said. 'He is resting.'

'Hiding, you mean,' said Lobelia. 'Anyway we want to see him and we mean to see him. Just go and tell him so!'

Merry left them a long while in the hall, and they had time to discover their parting gift of spoons. It did not improve their tempers. Eventually they were shown into the study. Frodo was sitting at a table with a lot of papers in front of him. He looked indisposed – to see Sackville-Bagginses at any rate; and he stood up, fidgeting with something in his pocket. But he spoke quite politely.

The Sackville-Bagginses were rather offensive. They began by offering him bad bargain-prices (as between friends) for various valuable and unlabelled things. When Frodo replied that only the things specially directed by Bilbo were being given away, they said the whole affair was very fishy.

'Only one thing is clear to me,' said Otho, 'and that is that you are doing exceedingly well out of it. I insist on seeing the will.'

Otho would have been Bilbo's heir, but for the adoption of Frodo. He read the will carefully and snorted. It was, unfortunately, very clear and correct (according to the legal customs of hobbits, which demand among other things seven signatures of witnesses in red ink).

'Foiled again!' he said to his wife. 'And after waiting sixty years. Spoons? Fiddlesticks!' He snapped his fingers under Frodo's nose and stumped off. But Lobelia was not so easily got rid of. A little later Frodo came out of the study to see how things were going on and found her still about the place, investigating nooks and corners and tapping the floors. He escorted her firmly off the premises, after he had relieved her of several small (but rather valuable) articles that had somehow fallen inside her umbrella. Her face looked as if she was in the throes of thinking out a really crushing parting remark; but all she found to say, turning round on the step, was:

'You'll live to regret it, young fellow! Why didn't you go too? You don't belong here; you're no Baggins – you – you're a Brandybuck!'

'Did you hear that, Merry? That was an insult, if you like,' said Frodo as he shut the door on her.

'It was a compliment,' said Merry Brandybuck, 'and so, of course, not true.'

Then they went round the hole, and evicted three young hobbits (two Boffins and a Bolger) who were knocking holes in the walls of one of the cellars. Frodo also had a tussle with young Sancho Proudfoot (old Odo Proudfoot's grandson), who had begun an excavation in the larger pantry, where he thought there was an echo. The legend of Bilbo's gold excited both curiosity and hope; for legendary gold (mysteriously obtained, if not positively ill-gotten), is, as every one knows, any one's for the finding – unless the search is interrupted.

When he had overcome Sancho and pushed him out, Frodo collapsed on a chair in the hall. 'It's time to close the shop, Merry,' he said. 'Lock the door, and don't open it to anyone today, not even if they bring a battering ram.' Then he went to revive himself with a belated cup of tea.

He had hardly sat down, when there came a soft knock at the front-door. 'Lobelia again most likely,' he thought. 'She must have thought of something really nasty, and have come back again to say it. It can wait.'

He went on with his tea. The knock was repeated, much louder, but he took no notice. Suddenly the wizard's head appeared at the window.

'If you don't let me in, Frodo, I shall blow your door right down your hole and out through the hill,' he said.

'My dear Gandalf! Half a minute!' cried Frodo, running out of the room to the door. 'Come in! Come in! I thought it was Lobelia.'

'Then I forgive you. But I saw her some time ago, driving a pony-trap towards Bywater with a face that would have curdled new milk.'

'She had already nearly curdled me. Honestly, I nearly tried on Bilbo's ring. I longed to disappear.'

'Don't do that!' said Gandalf, sitting down. 'Do be careful of that ring, Frodo! In fact, it is partly about that that I have come to say a last word.'

'Well, what about it?'

'What do you know already?'

'Only what Bilbo told me. I have heard his story: how he found it, and how he used it: on his journey, I mean.'

'Which story, I wonder,' said Gandalf.

'Oh, not what he told the dwarves and put in his book,' said Frodo. 'He told me the true story soon after I came to live here. He said you had pestered him till he told you, so I had better know too. "No secrets between us, Frodo," he said; "but they are not to go any further. It's mine anyway."'

'That's interesting,' said Gandalf. 'Well, what did you think of it all?'

'If you mean, inventing all that about a "present", well, I thought the true story much more likely, and I couldn't see the point of altering it at all. It was very unlike Bilbo to do so, anyway; and I thought it rather odd.'

'So did I. But odd things may happen to people that have such treasures

– if they use them. Let it be a warning to you to be very careful with it. It may have other powers than just making you vanish when you wish to.'

'I don't understand,' said Frodo.

'Neither do I,' answered the wizard. 'I have merely begun to wonder about the ring, especially since last night. No need to worry. But if you take my advice you will use it very seldom, or not at all. At least I beg you not to use it in any way that will cause talk or rouse suspicion. I say again: keep it safe, and keep it secret!'

'You are very mysterious! What are you afraid of?'

'I am not certain, so I will say no more. I may be able to tell you something when I come back. I am going off at once: so this is good-bye for the present.' He got up.

'At once!' cried Frodo. 'Why, I thought you were staying on for at least a week. I was looking forward to your help.'

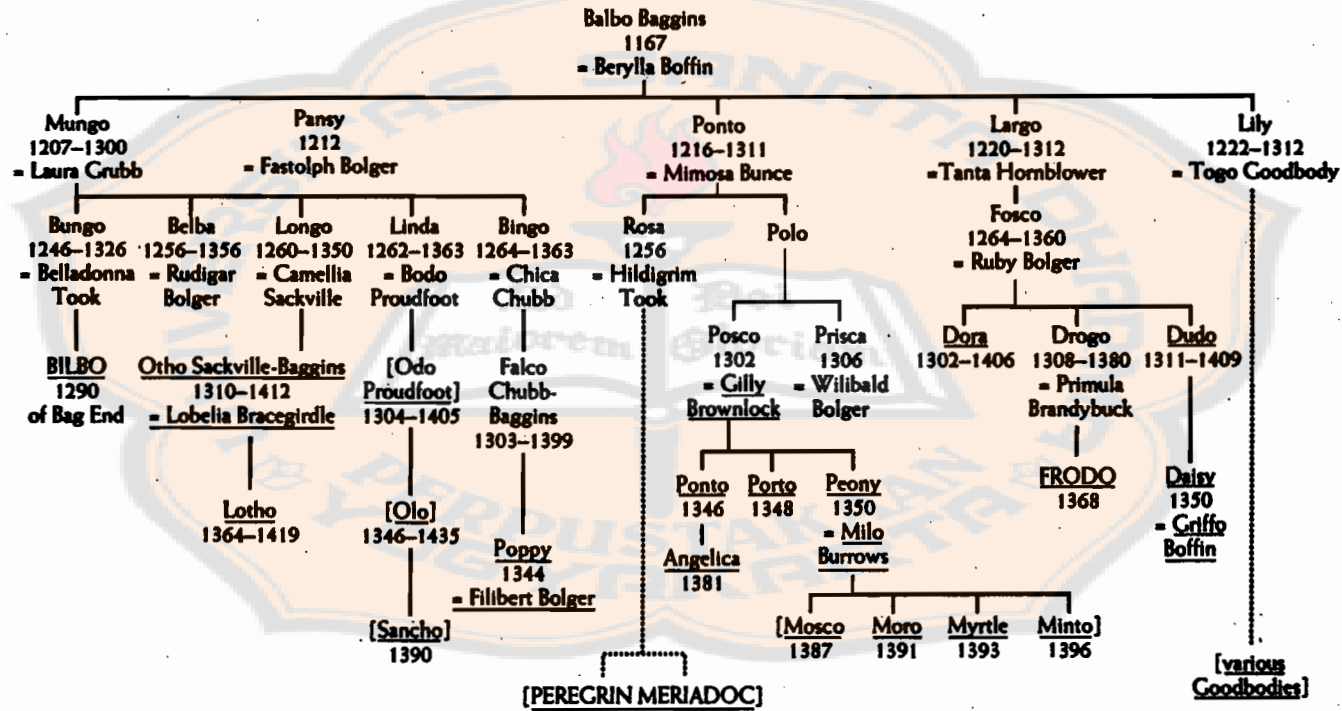
'I did mean to – but I have had to change my mind. I may be away for a good while; but I'll come and see you again, as soon as I can. Expect me when you see me! I shall slip in quietly. I shan't often be visiting the Shire openly again. I find that I have become rather unpopular. They say I am a nuisance and a disturber of the peace. Some people are actually accusing me of spiriting Bilbo away, or worse. If you want to know, there is supposed to be a plot between you and me to get hold of his wealth.'

'Some people!' exclaimed Frodo. 'You mean Otho and Lobelia. How abominable! I would give them Bag End and everything else, if I could get Bilbo back and go off tramping in the country with him. I love the Shire. But I begin to wish, somehow, that I had gone too. I wonder if I shall ever see him again.'

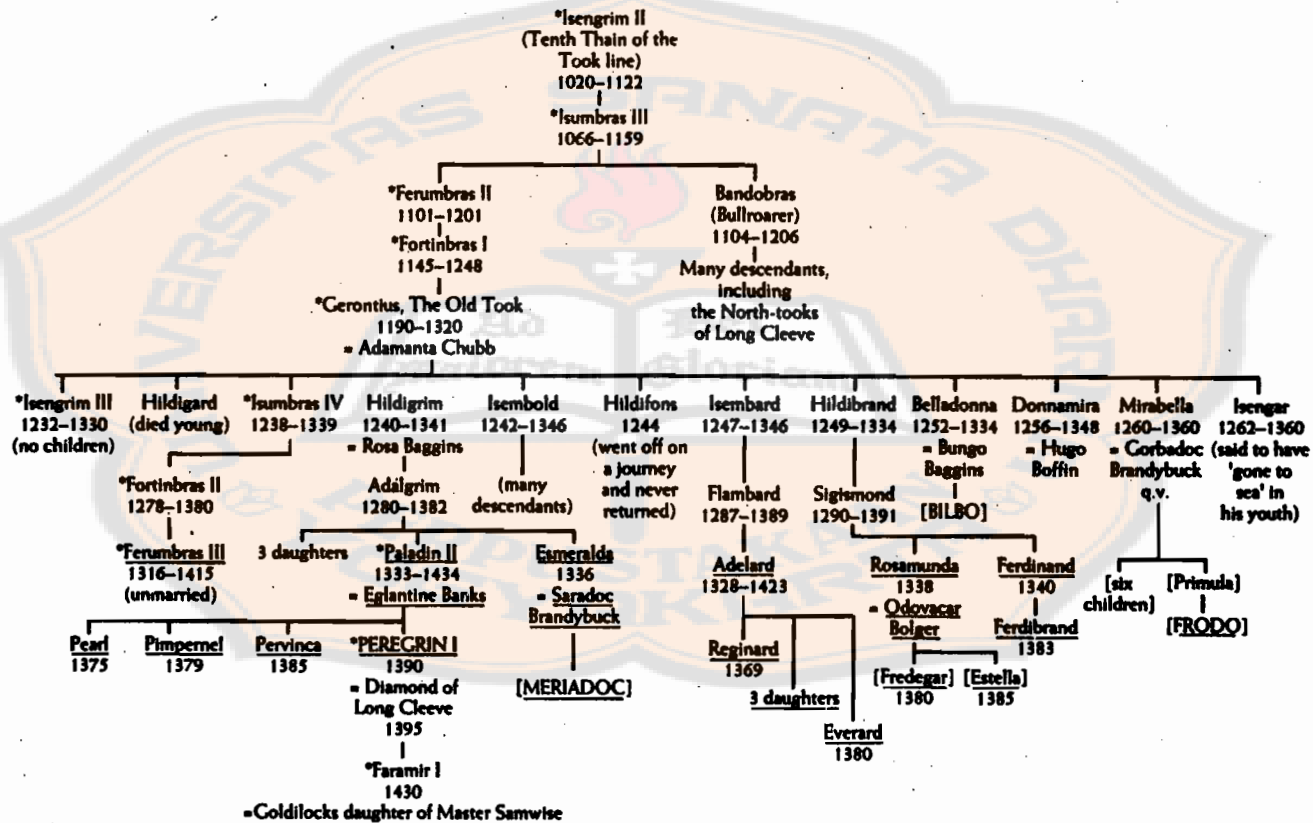
'So do I,' said Gandalf. 'And I wonder many other things. Good-bye now! Take care of yourself! Look out for me, especially at unlikely times! Good-bye!'

Frodo saw him to the door. He gave a final wave of his hand, and walked off at a surprising pace; but Frodo thought the old wizard looked unusually bent, almost as if he was carrying a great weight. The evening was closing in, and his cloaked figure quickly vanished into the twilight. Frodo did not see him again for a long time.

BAGGINS OF HOBBITON

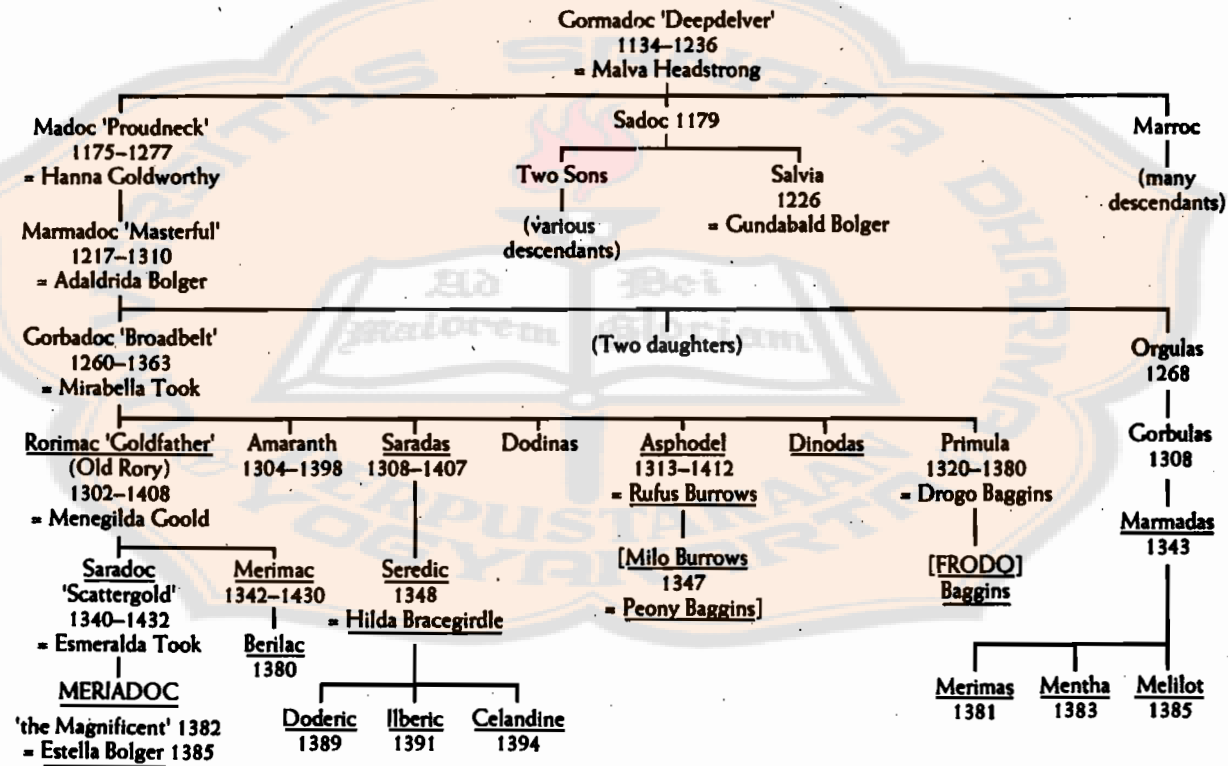


TOOK OF GREAT SMIALS



BRANDYBUCK OF BUCKLAND

Corhendad Oldbuck of the Marish, c. 740 began the building of *Brandy Hall* and changed the family name to *Brandybuck*.



THE LONGFATHER-TREE OF MASTER SAMWISE

(showing also the rise of the families of Gardner of the Hill and of Fairbairn of the Towers.)

