

CHAPTER III

THE ANALYSIS OF DESPERATION

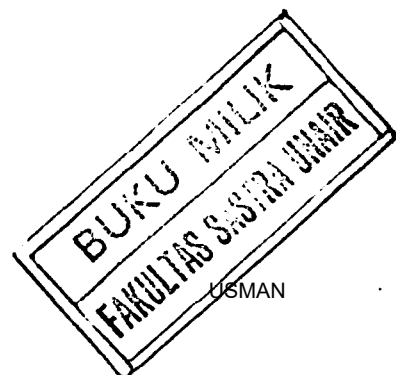
IN THE NOVEL *THE MILL ON THE FLOSS*

BY GEORGE ELIOT

The analysis on the novel *the Mill on the Floss* by George Eliot is developed in the semantic aspects which include sintagmatic and paradigmatic elements. Sintagmatic is aimed at explaining interrelation among the sequence of the events, in which to reveal human's desperation explicitly. Paradigmatic is used to explain the elements outside the events, which include characterization, time and place of the events.

III.1 Sintagmatic elements

Sintagmatic elements are the relation among the element present, it means the relation one event to another event in the form of causal in order to build a story. This relation can be identified through the sequence of the events (Todorov, 1985:11).



III.1.1 Sequences of the events

Sequences of the events of the novel *The mill on the floss* are arranged as follow :

1. Maggie's life is not in happiness, since a child her relatives never respond favorably to her, she always becomes a target of anger. (p.76)

"While the possible troubles of Maggie's future were occupying the father's mind, she herself was tasting only the bitterness of the present. Childhood has no foreboding but then it is soothed by no memories of outlived sorrow"

(TMOTF, 76)

2. Feeling of being blamed by her Mother, she runs away and lives with the Gypsies. (94-98)

"I'm come from home because I'm unhappy, and I mean to be a gypsy. I'll live with you if you like, and I can teach you a great many things."

(TMOTF, p.97)

3. To live with the Gypsies is not what she has in her mind so she returns home and finds her father is so welcoming to her. (p.100-103)

"Mr. Tulliver spoke his mind very strongly when he reached home that evening, and the effect was seen in the remarkable fact, that Maggie never heard one reproach from her mother, or one taunt from Tom"

(TMOTF, p.103)

4. Growing up Mr. Tulliver begins to care for his Children education, for this reason he sends Tom to Mr. Stelling's school. It makes Maggie so sad. (p.116-117)

"Maggie was already so full of sorrow at the thought of Tom's going away from her, that this playful exultation of his seemed very unkind, and she cried herself to sleep that night."

(TMOTF, p.116-117)

5. In Mr. Stelling's school Tom discovers that Philipo Wakem whose his father is Mr.Tulliver's enemy enters this school. (p.142-143)

"Tom looked confused and awkward, while Philip rose and glanced at him timidly. Tom did not like to go up and put out his hand, and he was not prepared to say, "How do you do?" on a short a notice"

(TMOTF, p.143)

6. This situation makes Tom unable to proclaim friendship to Philip due to their father quarrel. Tom brings the hatred to Philip. (p.145-147)

"Tom never quite lost the feeling that Philip, being the son of a "rascal," was his natural enemy, never thoroughly overcome his repulsion to Philip deformity:"

(TMOTF, p.147)

7. Maggie who has a deep feeling of loneliness, is deciding to see her brother Tom, in

Mr. Stelling's school where she meets Philip and starts to like him at last. (p.161-164)

"When their father came the second, Maggie said to him, "O father, Philip Wakem is so very good to Tom-he is

such a clever boy and I do love him."
(TMOTF, p.164)

8. Maggie and Philip friendship grows very fast, but it cuts short when she is sent to another school. (p.165)

...Maggie was growing with a rapidity which her aunts considered highly reprehensible, at Miss Firniss's boarding-school in the ancient town of Laceham on the Floss, with cousin Lucy for her companion. In her early letter she always sent her love to Philip,..."

(TMOTF, p.165)

9. Maggie was asked to come home for finding out that his father has entered lawsuit against Philip's father. Mr. Tulliver loses the court case and risks everything he owns. (p.167-168)

"Not quite," said Maggie. "He is very unhappy and, Tom. The lawsuit is ended, and I came to tell you, because I thought it would be better for you to know it before you came home, and I didn't like only to send you a letter."

"O Tom he will lose the mill and the land, and everything; he will have nothing left."

(TMOTF, p.167-168)

10. Since this moments, Mr. Tulliver is too much in debt to afford his children education, Maggie and Tom. (p.170-171)

"Tom had so often though how joyful he should be the day he left school "for good!" And now his school years seemed like a holiday that had come to an end."

(TMOTF, p.170)

11. Mr. Tulliver at last finds out that Mr.Wakem is the cause of this suffer. This news makes him get a stroke. (176-177)

"They say Mr.Wakem has got a mortgage or something on the land, Tom, "said Maggie, "It was the letter with that news in it that made father ill, they think."

(TMOTF, p.176-177)

12. Knowing what happened to his father, Tom takes a grudge against Wakem. He shows his malice by asking Maggie not to see Philip again, and Maggie must suffer for it. (p.177-178)

"I'll make him feel for it when I'm a man. Mind you never speak to Philip again."

"O, Tom!" said Maggie, in a tone of sad remonstrance; but she had no spirit to dispute anything then, still less to vex Tom by opposing him."

(TMOTF, p.177)

13. To reach his goal Tom decides to go into business for himself in the partnership with Bob Jakin, to accumulate the money. (p.210-214)

"You are very kind fellow, Bob, he said, colouring with that little different tremor in his voice, which gave certain charm even to Tom pride and severity, "And I shan't forget you again, though I didn't know you this evening. But I can take the nine sovereigns: I should be taking your little fortune from you, and they wouldn't do me much good either."

(TMOTF, p.213)

14. After a long illness, Mr. Tulliver at last survives from his stroke but he must accept the job offered by Mr. Wakem bitterly. (p.224-231)

"Both the mill and land had been knock down to Wakem, who had been over the premises, and had laid before Mr. Deane and Mr. Gleg, in Mrs. Tulliver's presence, his willingness to employ Mr. Tulliver, in case of his recovery, as a manager of the business."

(TMOTF, p.225)

15. Being humiliated and Depressed by Wakem, Mr. Tulliver urges Tom to sign a statement on the Bible which promise that he will always wish evil to The Wakems. (235-236)

"And you mind this, Tom - You never forgive him, neither, if you mean to be my son. There'll may be come a time when you may make him feel- it'll never come to me -I'm got my

head under the yoke. Now write -
write it I' the Bible."

(TMOTF, p.236)

16. This action horrifies Maggie and protests in
vain against Tom's cooperation with their father.
(p.236)

"There was a dead silence as Tom's
pen moved along the paper; Mrs.
Tulliver looked scare, and Maggie
trembled like a leaf."

(TMOTF, p.236)

17. Tom is getting close into his goal for Tom is
about to succeed with his plan, he is able to
accumulate the money to repay the debt. (p.307-309)

"O, father, said Tom, speaking
energetic decision, though there was
tremor discernible in his voice too,
"You will live to see the debts all
paid. You shall pay them with your
own hand."

(TMOTF, P.307)

18. The grudge is also in his father mind, even
greater. In one accident moment Mr.Tulliver meets
Mr.Wakem, they fight for their hatred and it
brings Mr. Tulliver into a sickness that never be
recovered. (p.311-315)

"At last there was total stillness,
and poor Tulliver's dimly-lighted
soul had for ever ceased to be vexed
with the painful riddle of this
world."

(TMOTF, P.315)

19. Losing her father, Maggie has gone to her cousin Lucy to find a peaceful life. Lucy herself is very please of her coming. (p.317-319)

"Yes that was my news, which you have forgotten. She is going to leave her situation, where she has been nearly two year, poor thing - ever since her father death; and she will stay with me a month or two - many months, I hope."

(TMOTF, P.318)

20. Lucy decides to give party to Maggie, and knowing Philip about to come, Maggie asks Tom if she is allowed to see Philip. (p.337-341)

"I want you to absolve me from my promise about Philip Wakem. Or rather, I promised you not to see him without telling you. I am come to tell you that I wish to see him"

(TMOTF, P.341)

21. Tom is adamant to Maggie's words, He warns her not to speak to Philip again, But he lets her go at last for he still believe in Maggie's reason. (p.341-345)

"Well, Maggie, "said Tom, softening under this appeal, "I don't want to overstrain matters. I think, all things considered, it will be best for you to see Philip Wakem, if Lucy wishes him to come to the house"

(TMOTF, p.344)

22. Lucy doesn't want to miss this change. She is trying to find a way for Maggie and Philip

relation by asking Philip to set about convincing his father to sell the mill with hope this will make Tom forget the past. (p.358-375)

"The barrier once thrown down this in way, Philip could talk freely to his father of their entire relation with the Tulliver-of the desire to get the mill and the land back into the family-and of its transfer to Guest & Co. as an intermediate step."

(TMOTF, p.375)

23. Knowing this situation, Stephen is coming into Maggie's life for he ever heard from Lucy that Maggie and Philip had a family quarrel. He hopes Maggie will in love with him instead of Philip. (p.385-405)

"Stephen was madly in love with her; he must told her so ; she had rejected him, and was hurrying away. But would he give her up, knowing - Philip felt the fact with heart-crushing despair - that she was made helpless by her feeling toward him?"

(TMOTF, p.405)

24. To reach his goal Stephen asks Maggie to go boating, by deceiving her that Philip is not well. During his outing he proposes Maggie. (p.406-412)

"Maggie," he said, in a deep tone of slow decision, "let us never go home again-till no one can part us-till we are married."

(TMOTF, p.408)

25. Fail to purpose Maggie, they return to the shore and knowing this rumor, Tom is so mad and he vows never to speak to her again. Maggie is trying to explain to Tom but he never believes her. (p.422-424)

"Tom," she began, faintly, "I am come back to you-I am come back home- for refuge-to tell you everything."

"You will find no home with me," he answered, with tremulous rage. "You have disgraced us all. You have disgraced my father's name. You have been a curse for your best friend. You have been base-deceitful: no motives are strong enough to restrain you. I wash my hand of you forever. You don't belong to me."

(TMOTF, p.423)

26. Tom is not the one who knows but almost all the member of St Ogg's society so Maggie becomes a target of gossip in the town. She is so miserable. (p.425-435)

"And since then, the circumstances which in any case gave a disastrous character to her elopement, had passed beyond the more polite circles of St Ogg's, and had become matter of common talk, accessible to the grooms and errand boys. So that when he opened the door and saw Maggie standing before him in her sorrow and weariness, he had no question to ask except one, which he dared only ask himself, where was Mr. Stephen Guest?

(TMOTF, p.425)

27. In her sadness, The River Floss which has been a place to play and friend for Maggie, floods as in harmony with Maggie's feeling. (p.451)

"With that cry of self despair, Maggie fell on her knees against the table, and buried her sorrow stricken face. Her soul went out to the Unseen Pity that would be with her to the end."

"At that moment Maggie felt a startling sensation of sudden cold about her knees and feet: it was water flowing under her. She started up: the stream was flowing under the door that led into the passage. She was not bewildered for an instant - she knew it was the flood!"

(TMOTF, p.451)

28. Maggie travels in a boat and tries to reach her brother Tom but The flood's power crashes their boat and brings Maggie and Tom into their death. (p.455-456)

"The boat reappeared-but brother and sister had gone down in an embrace never to be parted: living through again in one supreme moment the days when they had clasped their little hands in love, and roamed the daisy fields together."

(TMOTF, p.456)

The sequences of the event reveal some important points as described:

1. The interaction that involves some characters such as Maggie, Tom, Mr. Tulliver, Philip, Mr. Wakem

and Stephen is very complicated for each person is controlled by their emotional feeling to reach their ambitions without any consideration of other feelings.

2. In finding the solution for their problem, Maggie the one who has a good morality and consciousness in her life is trying to convince them of their deeds.
3. Their ambitions are unbreakable. This failure brings Maggie into desperation, by losing her father and failing in finding love.
4. The ambitions of reaching something without morality conduct as done by Tom, and Mr. Tulliver in getting the Mill back for their pride, will bring disaster, for themselves and other people involved as well as Maggie.

III.1.2 Major Functions

Major functions in the novel *The Mill on The Floss* are mentioned as follow:

1. Complexity of human life based on the individual needs.
2. Discontented efforts to find the consciousness through the morality conduct.

3. The failures will pay much for the reflection of the morality values.
4. Human ambitions could bring disaster, done without moral values.

Desperation in fact is a state of being filled with despair which can make a person ready to do anything without regarding any danger (*Desperation: in Fear and Its Influences to the Character Development of Oliver Twist*, 1984:30). From the meaning it is understandable that it is an extreme form of attitude as an emotional reaction of a person against another action. It exists by nature in every human being. In the book of *Child Development* it states desperation is chiefly caused by social stress, the inhibition of aggression, leads to the heightening of frustration and consequently to an intensification of aggressive behavior (Ambron, 1975:277). Therefore, the rule of Desperation described in the novel "*The Mill on the Floss*" is familiar to the explanation above, it is a reaction of strong disappointment against undesirable surrounding. It is Maggie the main character in this story who has to experience this feeling. Maggie, a

girl with morality and spiritual demand, live with people who are different from her. The people in her surrounding treat her in a situation where she finds that she is bounded as states in the following quotation:

"Maggie thought her misery had reached a pitch at which gypsydom was her only refuge, and she rose from the seat on the roots of the tree with the sense that this was a great crisis in her life: she would run straight away till she come to Dunlow common, where there would certainly be gypsy, and cruel Tom, and the rest of her family who found fault with her, should never see her anymore."

(TMOTF, p.94)

From the quotation, it is found that Maggie Tulliver suffers from mental stress so much that she can not bear it anymore when she gets unfavorable treatment from her surrounding. The treatment of her surrounding raises her passion to stay away from them. This action is much influenced by her inner emotion. It is reasonable that the emotion occupies her mind so that it strongly controls her behaviour. As long as her emotion plays an important role in her way of thinking, she can not use her common sense in doing anything. Her mental stress brings her into a danger action regarding to her ages. It can be seen from her adventure in the gypsies which at last she

knew it was unsympathetic world. It can be seen from this quotation:

"Yes, my home is pretty and I'm very fond of the river, where we go fishing - but I'm often unhappy".

(TMOTF, p.98)

This is a short conversation between Maggie with a gypsy in her running away from home. The place where she live with her family is not the place she dreams of, she wants a love and tender from her family. In Maggie mind, the happiness is not what she has but the happiness is in her feeling, and she feels her family is unfavorable to her. This is an impact of her dissatisfaction with her surrounding which reach its peak. She used to be blamed since a child, her mother always has different judgment toward Maggie, everything she does always become general disapprobation of Maggie's behavior.

Maggie is a target of her surrounding dissatisfaction from her childhood to her further life. Her reunion with her family in her father room during her father's sickness reveals a deep feeling of her:

"Mother, how can you talk so? As if you cared only with things with your name on, and not for what has my father's name too-and to care about anything but dear

father himself! When he is lying there, and may never speak to us again. Tom, You ought to say so too- you ought not to let any one find fault with my father."

"Maggie hated blamed; she had been blamed all her life, and nothing had come of it but evil tempers".

(TMOTF, p.180)

Her feeling chocks with mingled grief and anger for finding out that her relatives do a thing she considers as an evil temper, they blame her father as the cause of their down fall into poverty; The lost of the mill and the debt to pay. Maggie doesn't not afraid to plunge into this controversial material. It is an evidence that with so many mental stress for unfavorable manner will let anyone dare to do anything. It is as seen in Maggie, she has no bravery in her previous life. She just follows her mother, brother and her relative orders about what to do. But it changes all of sudden in which found that her emotion controls her behavior for finding injustice around her. She desperately against them, She stands for her father and remains them not to blame their father. But again it brings the failure and leads her into deeper suffering for she still remembers how her mother and her aunt treated her in her childhood.

This is an evidence for us, how a thing that should to forget in the past could come again in our memory since another incident follows. Any certain feeling of happiness and sorrow undergone by Maggie in this novel shows this phenomena which is able to describe desperation and its effects in *The Mill on the Floss*. It can be worse for she feels that they are not the ones who treat her in this unfavorable manner as states below:

"They were very bitter tears; everybody in this world seemed so hard and unkind to Maggie; there was no indulgence, no fondness, such as she imagined when she fashioned the world afresh in her own thoughts".

(TMOTF, P.207)

Maggie premature sorrow becomes a big trouble for herself since her rational feeling comes into her mind. Her description of the world where she lives in, doesn't not match with the knowledge she has from the books. Since a child she had a fantasy of her world as a place for people who were always agreeable or tender, and delighted to do things that made one happy, and who did not show their kindness by finding fault. That why anything she feels in present is a world outside the books. It is not a happy one, she

feels it seems to be a world where people behave the best to those they do not pretend to love, and do not belong to them.

This moment of accident has a meaning to human being as described in the figure of a girl name Maggie in the novel *The Mill on the Floss*. A girl who has a morality conducts lives in the society with contradictory values to herself. She could easily come into suffering for she never takes an evil as something natural: every thing consists of two sides, goodness and badness. Her limit comprehension of this general term leads her into desperation that never comes into an end in which presents in every moment of her life.

Further the conflict between Maggie and Tom in cooperation with his father revolved around their treatment to The Wakem will be able to explain her life of desperation. First, there is a contrast between Maggie and Tom. Maggie's mind is filled with religious thoughts, everything she does must be based on her morality conduct which is very contradictory with Tom. She shows this in a moment when her father asks Tom to take a hatred on The Wakem's:

"O, father, what?" said Maggie, sinking down by his knees' pale and trembling. "It is wicked to curse and bear malice".

(TMOTF, p.236)

Maggie is so suppressed of hearing her father statement about The Wakem which show his deep hatred. It becomes worse of finding out that her father make her brother, Tom do the same thing, as her father does. It is known as a reflection of individual needs for Tom and Mr. Tulliver and it is a beginning of their goal to make The Wakem pay his deed to them. They believe the Wakem is the cause of their agony. However, it is beginning of a disaster for Maggie, as her morality conduct brings any consideration to her further action.

A life with a belief of right and wrong makes Maggie, as a target of agony. The evil action around her will cause her do any action in which automatically give bad impact to her. It is a cause of The sensitiveness in her. Tears, cry and the feeling of fault cover her mind as she finds no success in her efforts.

Later when only thirteen, Maggie likes Philip Wakem, which brings another moment of sadness to her. She knows both father and Tom disapprove of him,

while other scorn Philip as a cripple, Maggie likes him all the more because he is deformed. This attitude toward Philip shows an example of general difference between their approach to life. All in Maggie's mind is unusual to her surrounding, in which human sympathy is always her chief concern, as seen below:

"Maggie was suffering in anticipation of what Philip was about to suffer, and dreading the galling words that would fall on him from Tom's lips; but she felt it was vain to attempt anything but submission"

(TMOTF, p.301).

Maggie's sadness above is a reflection of her deep concern when she finds out that Her brother Tom has done something she considers against the religious and morality values. Tom discovers Maggie is meeting with Philip in the Red Deep. He makes her swear she will never see Philip again by taking the Bible as known that Maggie is a religious figure, so Tom believes she won't break the swear.

Tom's action reveals a bad side of human being in reaching his goal. He knows other people weakness and he uses this weakness as an instrument to reach his ambition, for he knows that Maggie has religious conduct. So he has to uses the Bible to make Maggie

follow his order against the Wakems. It is Tom's ambition to get the mill back, which he believes the Wakem is the cause of it.

Another evidence that reveals a bad side of human being in the novel *The Mill on the Floss* is a moment when Stephen Guest is trying to engage Maggie when he finds out Maggie has a serious problem with the Wakem. He thought it was a right time for making a closer relationship with Maggie when He knew Tom didn't like Philip. Stephen uses this change to reach his ambition of having Maggie at the time Maggie herself is in trouble, as states:

"It is unnatural-it is horrible.
Maggie if you love me as I love you, we
should throw everything else to the winds
for the sake of belonging to each other."
(TMOTF, p.393)

The quotation above shows human effort to get his goal by sacrificing other people feeling. Stephen a man who has an individual need must find any trick to succeed in reaching his ambition, even done in a wrong way. Stephen convinces Maggie that he is a right choice instead of Philip to be her lover.

Again individual effort to find any solution of her problem through a morality conduct will not always bring a successful result. It can be even

worst for any consequence she has to take. *The Mill on the Floss* describes this in Maggie. She always reconsiders what to do further before doing any action. Stephen's offer is a hard decision for her. Once, she has a sympathy feeling. She can not seek her own happiness by sacrificing other people's feeling, in this case she doesn't want to hurt Philip and Lucy. She always thinks of doing suffering to other will give a punishment to herself.

It is quite clear that Maggie with her sorrows finds efforts and hope help her through years of sadness, only by making out a faith for her self without the aid of established authority and appointed guides. It is not so surprised as well, that she throws some willfulness, pride and impetuosity. It is reflected in her conversation to Stephen, filled with a religious mind makes Maggie relate the sorrow as her own mistake due to her breaking God's rule.

"I couldn't live in peace if I put the shadow of wilful sin between my self and God. I have caused sorrow already".

(TMOTF, p.418)

This confession is aimed at regaining consciousness toward Stephen. But it brings failure

for their difference approach to life. As something so common in which something contradictory is hard to put together. A girl with modesty is not the same with a man with pride and ambition and make worse when the way to reach this consciousness is not in the right one. It is as shown by Maggie in Her approach to Stephen, only by making any admission of her action toward their relation in which it leads a negative impacts toward her rest of life.

It is described further about Maggie's life. It is like a drama, a tragic drama. It is compared to Hamlet, a prince of Denmark with great tragedy. She can not solve all the problems, fails to reach her hope only remain in her sorrow till the end of her life. Her efforts to build consciousness to the people involved in this novel *The Mill on the Floss* bring failures. As seen that her father still brings the hatred and grunge to the Wakem till his death, her brother, Tom still take a revenge into Wakem and Philip and never shows his devoted love to Maggie as she wishes to. Stephen never stops of loving her although he has already engaged to Lucy. Those efforts are still remain in vain till she toasted to

her death in Tom's arm in the place the people used to think as a symbol of pride.

The tomb bore the names of Tom and Maggie Tulliver, and below the names it was written-

"In their death they were not divided."

(TMOF, p.457)

Maggie's happiness of having the feeling to be loved is failed to reach since her efforts always come into failure. Only desperation of her life remains until the end of her life, the moment she holds her brother hand is a happiness of her life in which she can show her love to Tom to the days end as she wishes since she was a child.

III.2 Paradigmatic Elements

Understanding desperation in the novel *The Mill on the Floss* can be described through some other information as supporting elements outside called Index and informant which includes time and place of the event (Barthes in Zaimar, 1979:9, Amir Fatah, 1995:7).

III.2.1 Index

It explains personality, identity, feeling, and thought of the characters. In the novel *The Mill on The Floss*, it can be found in some characters such as Maggie, Tom, Mr. Tulliver, Mr. Wakem, and Philip.

2.1.1 Maggie

Maggie is a daughter of rural mill owner. She is a girl with a good moral value, She hates to see anything which she considers against her belief in truth. She shows this when she sees her father's plan of doing an evil against The Wakem. Her father asks Tom to promise in the Bible against The Wakem, the one they considers as the cause of her father ruin.

"O father, what?" said Maggie, sinking down by his knee, pale and trembling. "It's wicked to curse and bear malice."

(*TMOTF*, p.236)

She also does a same thing as a reflection of her disagreement of Tom deed. She dislikes

when Tom asks her not to meet Philip anymore by showing hatred.

"Tom." She said, in a low voice, "it was wrong of me -but I was so lonely-and I was sorry for Philip. And I think enmity and hatred are wicked."

(TMOTF, p.301)

Maggie is a very sensitive person, she can drop her tears easily anytime she hears touching words. She feels it when Philip tells her about her days "with full of dullness and be doing things of no consequence.

Maggie's lips trembled, she felt there was some truth in what Philip said, and yet there was a deeper consciousness that, for any immediate application it had to her conduct, it was no better than falsity

(TMOTF, p.286)

Maggie cares about other people's feeling, Since a child she has a deep concern about weak creature. She shows this feeling of humanity when she see Her cousin Lucy is in trouble. She

hates to see a sad person although she is often being an object of sadness.

"...It's because I always care the most about unhappy people: if the blond girl were forsaken, I should like her best. I always take the side of the rejected lover in the stories."

(TMOTF, p.291)

2.1.2 Tom

Tom is a brother of Maggie whose firm belief in right and wrong often clashes with moral values. He wants to do a same thing and takes revenge whenever he gets hurt. He does it as he knows that Wakem has made her father in ruin.

"I believe that scoundrel's been planning all along to ruin my father," said Tom, leaping from the vaguest impression to a definite conclusion. "I'll make him feel for it when I'm a man, mind you never to speak to Philip again."

(TMOTF, p.177)

Having a pride is one of his other personality, he will get it with any way even it is harmful for other as he dares sacrifice

Maggie for this purpose. Once is when Maggie in love with Philip but Tom disapproved it for Tom knew that Philip is a son of Wakem a man he always uses as a target of his hatred. In Tom's mind getting closer to The Wakem will destroy his family's esteem :

"Else you will bring a shame on us all, and grief on my father, and what is the use of my exerting myself and giving up everything else for the sake of paying my father's debts, if you are to bring madness and vexation on him, just when he might be easy and hold up his head once more?"

(TMOTF, p.300)

2.1.3 Mr. Tulliver

Mr. Tulliver is the father of Maggie and Tom and owner of Dorlcote Mill on The River Floss. He is an impulsive man whose grudges against people bring about his downfall. He shows his deep hatred to Mr. Wakem when he meets him in the yard-gates of Dorclote Mill, they fight for the hatred. They both get injured and cause Mr. Tulliver terribly ill and bring her into his death.

"I had my turn - I beat him. That was nothing but fair. I never wanted anything but what was fair."

"But father, dear father," said Maggie, an unspeakable anxiety predominating over her grief, "you forgive him-you forgive every one now?"

He didn't not move his eyes to look at her, but he said-

"No, my wench, I don't forgive him what forgiving to do? I can't love a raskill..... "

(TMOTF, p.314)

He is also a selfish. He wants his daughter and son to follow his attitude toward a man he hates, to bring a grudge and hatred to Wakem's family..He orders Tom to sign as he does against the Wakem. He does the same thing to Maggie by telling her that Philip is also their enemy for He believes Wakem will suffer for this. This quotation shows:

"well, well, said Mr.Tulliver, if he's good to you, try and make him amend, and be good to him. He's poor crooked creature, and takes after his dead mother. But don't you be getting too thick with him - he's got his father's blood in him too."

(TMOTF, p.164)

2.1.4 Mr. Wakem

He is a shrewd lawyer who likes to use any trick to win his case. Once is when he trounced Mr. Tulliver in court and drove him to ruin. He is willing to see his rival in suffering and he loves to see his victory, for him it was a big pride in defeating and making Mr. Tulliver beg him. This quotation shows his bad attitude:

"Wakem was not without this parenthetic vindictiveness towards the uncomplimentary miller; and now Mr. Tulliver had put the notion into his head, it presented itself to him as a pleasure to do the very thing that would cause Mr. Tulliver the most deadly mortification, - and a pleasure of a complex kind, not made up of crude malice, but mingling with it the relish of self approbation. To see an enemy humiliated gives a certain contentment, but this is jejune compared with the highly blent satisfaction of seeing him humiliated by your benevolent action or concession on his behalf."

(TMOTF, p.233)

2.1.5. Philip Wakem

Philip is the son of lawyer Wakem. He is an intelligent young man with physical

deformity. What is clearly seen in Philip is his sensitiveness in his life. When Tom asked him to fight he didn't do it. But whenever Maggie has a problems in her live Philip gives her advice to follow that is why he is not like a common man in which use their power instead of feeling in finding solution in his life, as states below:

"Kept aloof from all practical life as Philip had been, and by nature half feminine in sensitiveness, he had some of the woman intolerant repulsion toward worldliness and the deliberate pursuit of sensual enjoyment, and this one strong natural tie in his life- his relation as a son- was like an aching limb to him"

(TMOFE, p.289)

III.2.2 Informant

Informant includes the time of the event and the place of the event.

III.2.2.1 Time of the event

The novel reveals the problem of society in nineteen century. A society which considers the pride and honor very valuable in which

people will do anything to get pride and honor. The social position is judged by the matters of wealth, the more materials they possess the higher position they take. A Dodson family is one of the members of this society where Mr. Tulliver is the head of this family, a man who follows the tradition:

"This had always been a principle in The Dodson family; it was one form of the sense of honour and rectitude which was a proud tradition in such family - a tradition which has been the salt of our provincial society."

(TMOTF, p.116)

The novel does not reveal a more clearly and specific about the time of the event, but it can be seen from the characteristic of the people life. Religion is one of the aspects to reveal the fact about a life of nineteenth century, as it is shown follow:

Their religion is simple semi-pagan kind, but there was no here say in it - if heresy properly means choice- for they didn't know there was any other religion, except that of chapel-goers, which appeared to run in families, like asthma."

(TMOTF, p.239)

III.2.2.2 Place of the events

All the events of the novel are taking place in England. The Dodson's family as a part of the community in this story live on the banks of the Floss, which shows that it is a part of England in which it is used as a central of the problems arises in the novel.

"As a kind of population out of keeping with the earth on which they live- with this rich plain where the great flows for ever onward, and links the small the small pulse of the old English town with the beating of the world mighty heart."

(TMOTF, p.238)

Beside they live in very specific society, it calls St.Oggs, a part of England in which the people live in are very proud of the social status. The reputation of one family is an important one to be respected among the society. The quality in this society character is seen in its phases of proud, honest egoism, which has a hearty dislike to whatever makes against its own credit and interests.

The Dodson were a very proud race, and their pride lay in the utter

frustration of all desire to tax them in with a breach of traditional duty of propriety.

If such were the views of life on which The Dodsons and Tulliver had been reared in the praiseworthy past of Pitt and high prices, you will infer from what you already know concerning the state of society in St.Oggs, that there had been no highly modifying influence to act on them in their mature life.

(TMOTF, p.240)

From the description of *Index and Informant*, is known that *paradigmatic elements* in the novel "The Mill on the Floss" are able to reveal desperation through the explanation of characterization, time and place of the events. Basically, characters' description can be classified into two; first is for those who have personal ambitions without morality conducts such as Mr.Tulliver, Tom and Mr. Wakem. They have principle in their life in which Pride is necessarily to have. They must get it in any way although it hurts for others sometimes. Second is for those who have feeling of humanity in which lead them into their approach to life such as Maggie and Philip.

Their personal ambitions clash to feeling of humanity. In the novel "*The Mills on the Floss*" is seen that the ambition of having the mill as a symbol of social status bring some characters do any emotional ways. Further it is covered by human pride, as done by Mr. Tulliver and Mr. Wakem who has to sacrifice their life just to get the mill. It turns into different situational when Maggie and Philip come into this action. Their feeling of humanity followed by their morality conduct try to make understand on their deed. However human efforts do not always bring success although done very wisely and human ambitions are sometimes too big to defeat. Those elements at last can lead us to the meaning of desperation, A feeling of suffering as a reflection of her failure in finding her hopes.

Whereas a description of informant includes time and place of the event can explain that they live in nineteen century. This shows a traditional description of the people in the novel, which is seen from the ambition of having the Mill takes a place around the floss. The problem built in the novel is due to the traditional attitude of the people around the area. They take pride and honor as something

necessarily to have. The ambition of being respected is also supported by the condition of the St. Oggs society in which takes highly on property and pride. This is very important description to reveal desperation in the novel by making any relation of the character action to the condition of the people. St. Oggs society shows the negative aspect of human being which clash with the moral values undergone by the main character.

Further the existence of the Mill as a place in which becomes a symbol of pride at last brings them into the death. The mill on the floss where shows its beauty and peace could change into wild and deadly place since those who live in are not so friendly to them. Mr. Tulliver is one of the victims caused by their deed in having back this place with his own fault. Finally Tom an ambitious man of having this place is also ending his life in the place he used to fight for, and Maggie a girl with unaware of its controversial material has to be a tragic victim of the Mill for the natural disaster. It is the flood that cause them drown into the water and end their lives. Taking a deeper meaning of the accidents related to the human action in this novel and the

existence of God as the creature of things we own. It means God the creature of the universe would be angry to those who uses his creation as an instrument to bear enmity and malice.

It is clearly seen that the description place of the events can reveal the meaning of desperation through its contribution as symbols, symbols of pride, shown by the existence of the mill. The river with its waters symbolizes the life of man that always run follow the time, the desperation itself is like a water in the river that will come into an end, The end can not be predicted by human but it is all God's.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION