

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

III.A. ANALYSIS OF INTRINSIT ELEMENTS

This play is divided into eight scenes, which takes place on the firemen's forecastle of an oceanliner, the section of promenade deck, the stokehole, the Fifth Avenue, an island near the city and at the monkey house on the city.

In this chapter, the writer of this thesis will analyze some intrinsic elements of the play; they are plot, setting, and characters to obtain the description of Yank's character and the details related to his struggle to find his sense of belonging.

III.A.1. P L O T

Plot as the significance order in which the action is presented, is extremely needed to describe the theme of a literary work. By knowing the plot, the reader will understand more about the movement of the story and finally know what the story is actually telling about. Based on that reason, the writer of this thesis will make a summary of the plot of the play The Hairy Ape before describing the theme.

*Scene I : The firemen's forecastle of an ocean liner - an hour after sailing from
New York.*

1. Yank gets into an argument with Paddy, by saying that Paddy does not belong to the ship as he does, because Paddy always remember his past that is far different from the harsh condition of the stokehole as the present reality.

2. Paddy longs for the time when the sailor's job was closely connected to the natural elements. Now he feels caged in by steel like 'bloody apes in the zoo'.
3. Yank has strong sense of belonging to the ship and he believes that the modern industrialized society of steel and coal depends upon his strength and force.

Scene II : Section of promenade deck, two days out - morning.

4. A conversation happens between Mildred Douglas, a rich young lady and her aunt while waiting for the engineer to accompany her on a tour of inspection on the stokehole. The aunt regards the girl silly, especially since Mildred had spent time in the slums, where according to the aunt, Mildred succeeded in making the poor feel worse by seeing the rich woman there.
5. Mildred knows that she is the 'waste product in the Bessemer process'; she is bored and seeks for social works.
6. The aunt accuses her of being insincere and a poser, and that she only looks for the sensational aspect of the job.
7. After several such accusation, Mildred can not stand it anymore. She slaps her aunt and leaves with the engineers to visit the stokehole.

Scene III : The stokehole. A few minutes later.

8. During the stokers' work someone interferes by blowing whistles. This act makes Yank angry; he orders to stop the sound.

9. While the men turn their backs to throw the coal into the furnaces, Mildred enters escorted by the engineers.
10. The whistle blows again, and this time Yank looks up and shouts in gorilla-like attitude, pounding on his dirty chest.
11. Mildred is overcome by the view she has seen, and as she is about to faint, she calls Yank a 'filthy beast'. Yank is angry and insulted by Mildred's exclamation.

Scene IV: The firemen's forecabin of an ocean liner - half an hour later.

12. Yank tries to think about his encounter with Mildred as he poses as Rodin's "The Thinker".
13. Long interprets the encounter as indicative of the struggle between social classes since he has found out that Mildred's father is a capitalist who treats the labourers like them as animals.
14. Paddy describes about the encounter with Mildred, who reacted as if she had seen a great hairy ape escaped from the Zoo.
15. Yank wonders if Mildred did call him a hairy ape. Believing that she did, he wants to get even with her immediately. In some way, he will punish her.

Scene V: Fifth Avenue, New York. Three weeks later.

16. Long, the other stoker, takes Yank to the Fifth Avenue on a Sunday morning, in to show Yank that it is the place for Mildred and her 'kind'.
17. Yank dislikes the surrounding and the atmosphere of the Fifth Ave.

18. Long wants to make Yank realize that his problem is a social classes problem. But Yank still concerns his problem as a personal one.
19. At that time, church lets out and the rich begin to pass by. Yank tries to communicate with them, but no one notice him.
20. Finally he attacks one of them hat makes him arrested by the police.

Scene VI : An island near the city. The next night.

21. In jail, Yank tells to other prisoners that he wants to take a revenge to Mildred. One of the prisoners advices him to join the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), an organization for workers and labourers.
22. Yank is impressed and tries to think about it. For the first time he ralizes that he can not fight Mildred as a person.
23. After some moments of thinking, he realizes that he does not belong to steel, instead, he is locked and trapped by the steel.
24. Yank tries to breaks out from the jail by using his strength, but he fails.

Scene VII : In the city. About a month later.

25. Yank is released from prison, and goes to the local Industrial Workers of the World office to join it.
26. Yank meets the secretary of the organization and tells him his wish. Yank keeps stressing that he belongs to the organization and the men do not need to worry about him. The secretary tells him that everything about Industrial Workers of

the World is not against the law. He tells the secretary of the organization his plan to blow up the steel plant that is belonged by Mildred's father by dynamite.

27. Having heard Yank's plan, the secretary accuses him as an agent of Secret Service. The he throws him out and he calls Yank a brainless ape.
28. Yank realizes that there is no place for him to go.

Scene VIII : In the city. Twilight of the next day.

29. Yank goes to the monkey house at the Zoo and watching a gorilla in a cage. He admires its brute strength and force.
30. He tries to communicate with it, then he decides to free the gorilla. He takes a bar under his coat and forces the cage door open.
31. When the gorilla is free, Yank wants to shake hands, but the gorilla suddenly becomes eourage and crushes him with its powerful embrace. The gorilla stands over the crushed body of Yank, then puts him in the cage and disappears.
32. After the gorilla leaves, Yank is dying and he ralizes that even the gorilla does not want him to be its companion. Yank then dies in the cage.

According to the description above, we can see that the exposition of this plot appears in the beginning of the play. The introduction to the characters, their characteristic and their relationship with each others can be seen here (scene I and scene II). Yank, the main character, is introduced as a man with tremendous power,

more brutal, more powerful, and more sure of himself than others. Yank believes that he is the basic force behind the industrial society, because he thinks that without him and his friends the ship can not move at all. Paddy, an old Irishman, is completely opposite to Yank. He feels that he belonged to the past. He emphasizes that man of the past was skilled, and human element played an important part. Meanwhile all the modern man needs is strength to throw in more coal in the furnaces. But Yank insists that he belongs to the industrial society of steel and coal by the fact that he is the strongest force that made the ship moves.

On the scene II, another character that will give great influence on Yank's life is introduced. Mildred Douglas, a rich blue-blood young lady, is bored because of her barren life. Therefore she becomes a social worker. But her aunt accuses her of being a poser and that she only seeks for the sensational aspect of the job.

The conflict in this plot actually happens in scene III, in which the problem that destroys main character's sense of belonging is introduced. The problem begins when an encounter between Yank and Mildred happens. The encounter shocks them both. Mildred is overwhelmed by the brute - "gorilla-like" attitude - and the appearance of Yank, she cries 'filthy beast' addressed to Yank before she faints. Meanwhile Yank become speechless after he saw her who looks extremely different from his 'kind' in the stokehole (11). This is the first conflict that emerges within Yank's mind. The encounter with Mildred arises internal conflict within him, since Mildred permanently destroyed his first view of his actual position in the social order. After this, Yank keeps thinking about the previous encounter with Mildred (12). Long, the other stoker, expose to

Yank that Yank's struggle is between classes. The capitalist class, treat labourers like them as animals, is represented by Mildred, since she is the daughter of the owner of company which owns the ship, while the labourer class is represented by Yank. Yank only sees his struggle are his own personal sense of belonging and his personal problem with Mildred (13). Paddy retells the previous encounter and explains about Mildred's reaction, as if she had seen a great hairy ape escaped from the zoo, at the time she had seen Yank. Paddy's speech makes Yank wonder if Mildred did call him a hairy ape. Actually Mildred called him filthy beast. Believing that she did, he wants to make a revenge against her (14 and 15).

Long brings Yank to the Fifth Avenue on Sunday morning to show Yank there is a place for Mildred and her 'kind' (16 and 17). Long tries to develop Yank's awareness that his problem is a social classes problem. But Yank insists that his problem in term of the personal and not as a class struggle as Long says (18). At that time the church lets out and the rich begin to pass by. As the people walk down the street, Yank tries to communicate with them, but they ignore him (19). Getting angry of being ignored, Yank finally attacks one of them, then the police come and arrests him (20).

In jail, Yank tells other prisoners that he is going to make a revenge to Mildred. One of the prisoners who knows that Mildred's father is the president of Steel Trust, advices him to join the Industrial Workers of the World. It is an organization for workers and labourers (21). Yank is impressed, since he heard from other prisoner, who reads from a newspaper, the quotation of senator speech, who wants to destroy the

organization because it uses force and violence to get its aims. For the first time he realizes that he can not fight Mildred as a person. He knows that he must fight Mildred and the 'gang she runs with' (22). After some moment of thinking he realizes that actually he does not belong to the steel, instead, he is locked and trapped by the steel (23). Yank then tries to break out from his cell by bending the bars using his tremendous strength, but the guards come and stop him (24).

After being released from prison he goes to the local Industrial Workers of the World office to join it (25). He meets the secretary of the organization. Yank tells him his wish and keeps telling and stressing that he belongs and they do not need to worry about him (26). Then he tells the secretary that he wants to blow up the steel plant which is owned by the Douglas with dynamite. Yank's confession makes him being accused as an agent of Secret Service, since the organization does not allow such criminal action. The secretary has Yank searched and then calls some other men to throw him out and calls Yank a brainless ape (27). The ill-treatment makes Yank realize that there is no place for him to go (28).

Climax, as the highest point in plot, can be seen in the scene eight, in the twilight of the next day. Yank, who is in despair, goes to the monkey house at the Zoo, to watch a gorilla in a cage. He admires its brute strength and force. Yank tries to make a communication with it (29 and 30). Then he decides to free the gorilla. He takes a bar from under his coat and forces the door open. After releasing the gorilla, Yank wants to shake hands with it, but the animal suddenly becomes enraged and crushes him with his powerful and murderous embrace. The gorilla stands over Yank's crushed body, and

then throws him in the cage, shuts the door, and disappears (31). After the gorilla leaves, Yank is dying. He realizes that even the gorilla does not think that he belongs. Yank then dies in the cage (32).

Finally the catastrophe of the play appears in the event when Yank dies. Actually it is not really the final resolution since the problem has not been solved with the death of Yank. Yank's internal conflict in finding his sense of belonging has not yet been found. Or the other word, he fails in finding his place to belong. He still wonders where he should belong until death breaks his struggle. Therefore the catastrophe of this play is open to the readers' imagination

III.A.2. SETTING

In this analysis, the writer will explain about the setting; the physical; then the psychological one that has symbolic values that relate only with Yank's struggle.

I. The firemen's fore-castle of an ocean liner - an hour after sailing from New York.

Physical setting:

- There is a description about a small room or a cabin of a ship. The room seems like a cramped space; it has insufficient space for such number of men and gives a crowded atmosphere because of the noises they made.

The following quotation gives the evidence:

This room is crowded with men, shouting, cursing, laughing, and singing. Nearly all the men are drunk.

- The steel construction in this room gives the impression that they are imprisoned by white steel in the bowel of the ship, prevent them to move at ease.

The lines of bunks, the uprights supporting them, cross each other like the steel framework of a cage.

II. Section of promenade deck, two days out - morning.

A. Physical setting:

- This scene takes place on the open deck of the ship, and gives the atmosphere of bright life and energy, as stated below:

The impression to be conveyed by this scene is one of the beautiful, vivid life of the sea all about sunshine-on the deck is a great flood, the fresh sea wind blowing across it.

III. The stokehole. A few minutes later.

A. Physical setting:

- The atmosphere of the stokehole is shabby. This place is dirty with coal dust everywhere and it is gloomy because the electric bulb sheds just enough light to the room.

In the rear, the dimly out-lined bulks of the furnaces and boilers. High overhead one hanging electric bulb

sheds just enough light through the murky air laden with coal dust to pile up masses of shadows everywhere.

IV. *The firemen's forecabin of an ocean liner - half an hour later.*

Physical setting:

- The relaxed and fresh atmosphere fills the stokehole. The stokers have just come off duty and had dinner. They look rather clean than during the work hour because they have washed up their bodies.

V. *Fifth Avenue, New York. Three weeks later.*

Physical setting:

- The atmosphere of the Fifth Avenue on a Sunday morning is fine and bright. The wide street is clean and well-tidied. The sun shines softly and the wind breezes gently. The impression of welfare is shown by the row of shops that display jewelries and fur clothes; the kind of things that can only be afforded by the rich.

VI. *An island near the city. The next night.*

Physical setting:

- Yank is imprisoned on Blackwell island. The atmosphere of the prison is shabby, one electric bulb from the low ceiling of the narrow corridor

sheds its light through the heavy steel bars of the cell at the extreme front and reveals part of the interior.

VII. In the city. About a month later.

Physical setting:

- The local Industrial Workers of the World office looks like a common office, rather dingy, with its simple interior and furniture. The atmosphere of its surrounding is rather gloomy.

VIII. In the city. Twilight the next day.

Physical setting:

- There is an atmosphere of sorrow at the monkey house at the Zoo, as stated below:

One spot of clear gray light falls on the front of one cage. The other cages are vague, shrouded in shadow from which chattering pitched in a conversational tone can be heard.

- The gorilla is seen squatting on his haunches on a bench in a much the same attitude as Rodin's "The Thinker". This action makes Yank think that it has resemblance to himself.

Psychological setting:

The stokehole where the stokers live including Yank, is a small cramped spare. The atmosphere is crowded because there are too many man for such a small place. It suggests that the stokehole is not a worth-living place. The place represents the social condition of its dwellers. Only people from low social status that willing to live and work on such a place. The rude conversation among them, also the description of style is the typical of the low class group. It is understood that they can exist in such miserable place because they have no choice to dwell anywhere else. The steel construction in this room gives the impression that men 'imprisoned' by steel, and ultimately by life itself. It suggest taht this type of man, or ultimately man in general regardless of his social nature, is caged in by some aspects of his life or some aspects of his own nature, as animal constricted by a cage.

The welfare and bright impression of Fifth Avenue represent upper class world that is contrast with the stokers' world. It suggest that the upper class life are well-arranged, wealthy and cheerful. The display of jewelries and fur clothers suggest their arrogance and power over the lower class In some way or another they can do what their inferior can not do. Here, in the Fifth Avenue, they reject Yank as one of their member, because they have power to do so.

The sorrow atmosphere of the monkey house suggest Yank's miserable faith. The gorilla in the cage in some way has similar faith with Yank. They both imprisoned by a cage, although Yank's cage is invisible. The gorilla has no

friend, neither does Yank. They both lonely in this modern world, belongs to nobody, belongs to nothing.

III.A.3. CHARACTER

III.A.3.1. Analysis of Characters

Character is one of the most important elements in a play. In analysing the play, the writer will analyze the characters of the play, mostly Yank, the main character. Besides, the writer will also analyze minor characters that supports the main character's role, they are Midred, Paddy and Long.

3.3.1.1. YANK

Yank is the male major character of the play. He is a stoker who works on a modern ocean liner. His duty is to put coals on the furnaces in the bowel of the ship in order to keep the ship moving. Yank describes as hairy chested, with long arms of tremendous power, and low, receding brows above his small, fierce, resentful eyes. He has huge and well-built body that reflects his tremendous power. In fact, he is described as the most powerful stoker in the stokehole. The quotation below gives the evidence:

He seems broader, fiercer, more truculent, more powerful, more sure of himself than the rest.

His superior strength makes the other stokers respect and informally regard him as 'the chief', as stated below:

They respect his superior strength - the grudging respect of fear. Then, too, he represents to them a self-expression, the very last word in what they are, their most highly developed individual.

Yank does not have nostalgic association with the past, since he has unhappy past that he does not want to remember. He escaped from his home when he was a little child, as he says:

Yank: "I runned away from mine when I was a kid. On'y too glad to beat it, dat was me. Home was licking for me, dat's all."

Since he does not have a home to return to, he considers the ship as his home as he says to convince Long, another stoker who dislike the stokehole condition and always yearns for his past:

Yank: "Dis is home, see?"

Yank believes he and his friends have the important status because they are the essential part of the ship. Without them the steam ship will not move. They are the power behind the machine. This means that they belong to the machine, to the ship, the

steel, and therefore to the city and the industrialized world. Yank's confidence that he is a part of the ship, that he belongs, is very strong. He states about it several times:

Yank: .."Sure I'm part of de engines! Why de hell not! Dey move, don't dey? Dey're speed, ain't dey? Dey smash trou, don't dey? Twenty-five knots a hour! Dat's goin' some! Dat's new stuff! Dat belongs!"

Yank: .."But us guys, we're in de move, we're at de bottom, de whole ting is us!"

Yank considers himself as the basic force behind industrial society, the real start and end of all the machineries made of steel. It is him who makes the world move, as he declares:

Yank: ..Everything else that makes the whole world move, somep'n makes it move. It can't move without somep'n else, see? Den yuh get down to me. I'm at de bottom, get me! Dere ain't nothin' foither. I'm de end! I'm de start! I start somep'n and de world moves! It-dat's me!"

Yank rejects Paddy's idea, that they are all the slaves of the capitalist class. He believes that they are the real power of the industrialized world. Without them, the labourers, not a single machine will work. The rich do not do the real physical work, therefore the capitalist class do not belong to the industrial world, but Yank and his friends do.

Yank: "Slaves, hell! We run de whole works. All de rich guys dat tink dey're somep'n, dey ain't nothin'! Dey don't belong. But us guys, we're in de move, we're at de bottom, de whole ting is us!"

Yank: .."Dey're just baggage. Who makes dis old tub run? Ain't i t us guys? Well den, we belong, don't we? We belong and dey don't. Dat's all."

Yank emphasizes that the present relies upon power and force and brute strength. The modern ship, having its basis in steel and coal, needs a new type of man who can cope with this new force; Yank sees himself as this ideal type. In connection with the steel and force, Yank's brute strength gives him a sense of belonging, because he thinks that the entire modern world depends upon his strength and force. The quotations below give the evidence:

Yank: .."He's old and don't belong no more. But me, I'm young! I'm in de pink! I move wit it! It, get me! I mean de ting dat's de guts of all dis."

Yank: .."I'm smoke and express trains and steamers and factory whistles; I'm de ting in gold dat makes it money! And I'm what makes iron into steel! Steel, dat stands for de whole ting! And I'm steel-steel-steel! I'm de muscles in steel, de punch behind it!"

Yank feels secure in his position. He has a home, that is the ship, and he belongs. Neither the nostalgic sentimentalism of Paddy nor the socialistic view of Long can shake his confidence. This sense of belonging is so important for him that when it is shattered by Mildred's reaction in seeing him on the stokehole cursing wildly and pounding his hairy chest gorilla-like, his inner feeling is unbalanced. Mildred's fear puzzles him. Her insulting reaction hurts his pride and he starts to think why Mildred

reacts that way. This accident is the main cause of his struggle in finding his real place to belong, since then he realizes that he does not belong like he imagine he did.

III.A.3.1.2. MILDRED

Mildred Douglas is a rich young lady; her father being the president of Nazareth Steel who owns the ship where Yank works. Physically, Mildred is a girl of twenty, slender, delicate, with a pale, pretty face marred by a self-conscious expression of disdainful superiority. She looks fretful, nervous and discontented. Her pale face represents her lack of vitality, as illustrated below:

.. as if the vitality of her stock had been sapped before she was conceived, so that she is the expression not of its life energy but merely of the artificialities that energy had won for itself in the spending.

Mildred is bored with his barren life, therefore she looks for social works, but actually it is only for the sensational aspect of the job.

Mildred realizes the great wealth that her family has accumulated through steel, but she considers herself to be the waste product of so much energy which was used by her ancestors, leaving her empty and barren. The quotation below gives the evidence:

Mildred: "But I'm afraid I have neither the vitality nor integrity. All that was burnt out in our stock before I was born. Grandfather's blast furnaces, flaming to the sky, melting the steel, making millions - then father keeping those home fires burning, making more millions - and little me at the tail-end of it all. I'm a waste product in the Bessemer process-like the millions. Or rather, I inherit the acquired trait of the by product, wealth, but none of the energy, none of strength of the steel that made it."

Mildred wants to be thought sincere, as she states:

Mildred: "I would like to be some use in the world. Is it my fault I don't know how? I would like to be sincere, to touch life somewhere."

The point is that she is so empty that she must seek what she called a 'new thrill' rather than face her essential nature of herself - connecting with her position as a daughter of the rich - to stay around with also the rich. She is therefore a person who assumes an artificial pose. Mildred admits that she should stay in her own world of artificiality as she states:

Mildred: "...only stay in the jungle where your spots are camouflage. In a cage they make you conspicuous."

The jungle is the world where each person fits in. For Mildred, her jungle is the world where she can say honest and things what she dislikes to her aunt but in a nice, quiet manner. Consequently, when she steps into Yank's world, the world of the stoker, she stands out as the spots of the leopard stand out when in a cage. Thus, each animal must remain in its own surroundings. In this case, Mildred should stay in her own environment.

III.A.3.1.3. PADDY

Paddy, is an old, wizened Irishman. His face is extremely monkey-like with all the sad, patient pathos of that animal in his small eyes. He dislikes the harsh conditions of the stokehole and industrialized world in general. He escapes from the present reality by drinking and dreaming useless dream about the past. He longs for the past, the days of his youth, the time when human has a close relationship with nature. In the present, the clear sky changes into the harsh conditions of the stokehole. He feels that he does not belong to the steel and the industrialized world. It is obvious as he argues Yank's opinion that is contrary from his:

Paddy: "We belong to this, you're saying? Yerra then, that Almighty God have pity on us!"

Consequently, he stands against Yank's acceptance of the stokehole as their home, a mislead awareness which creates a false sense of belonging.

III.3.1.4. LONG

Long, like Paddy, is conscious of the cruel and inhuman treatment toward the stokers in the stokehole. But he reacts totally different from Paddy. He rejects all attempts at remembering and reviving the past. He blames the capitalist class for the bad condition undergone by the stokers. According to him, the capitalist class has forced the worker to become a slave, incapable of any self-esteem, as he states below:

Long: "..They dragged us down 'till we're only wage slaves in the bowels of a bloody ship, sweatin', burnin' up, eatin' coal dust! Hit's them's ter blame-the damned Capitalist clars!"

He believes that all men are free and equal because according to the Bible all men are born free and equal. Long wants the stokers to unite to fight against the capitalist class. Thus, he is a socialist who sees there is a conflict between labour and capital, between labourers and entrepreneurs. He, as a labourer, sees himself as a slave on the ship. As a socialist he wants equality.

Long judges Mildred's visit to the stokehole is an insultment for them, the labourer in general. He knows that Mildred's father is a 'bloody capitalist'. According to him, Mildred's action in visiting the stokehole and her exclamation show as if they were monkeys in a menagerie. He urges his friends to sue Mildred. The quotations below give the evidence:

Long: "..What right 'as they got to be exhibitin' us 's if we was bleedin' monkeys in a menagerie?"

Long: "..And what're we goin' ter do, I arsk yer? 'Aye we got ter swaller 'er hinsults like dogs? It ain' t in the ship's articles. I tell yer we got a case. We kin go to law-"

Long's effort to make Yank realize that his problem with Mildred is the class problem fails initially. Even when he takes Yank to Fifth Avenue to emerge Yank's class-consciousness, he still fails since Yank insists that his problem is a personal one.

III.B.1. THE ANALYSIS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF YANK'S OF BELONGING

Every man needs a feeling that he belongs to a group of people. What is meant by group is the existence of two or more individuals who share identity, shared goals and communication or relationship among them. (Herbert, 1976,280) It can be said that man feels he belongs to is ignited by his sense of belonging to his parents. If a man has no parents he will try to find another group to belong to. Because without the feeling to belong, man will feel that he is nobody, he is just nothing. We see that it is an undeniable need.

Very often, the feeling belong to something, a job or position in an organization may strengthen his feeling of belonging to his particular environment. And the certainty that he belongs to his small direct environment makes him feel he belongs to a larger group of people, which is the society.

In fact, the true solid base of true sense of belonging is love or care that he may get from the other members of his group. The love or care he gets provides his need for safety or security, and makes him feel certain he truly belongs.

But Yank's case is different, he feels that he is a part of the ship by being an important part of the machine. Eventhough he does not get the love or care that he needs, his sense of belonging to the ship is aroused by his certainty of being an indispensable part of the machine. He knows that without him and his friends the ship cannot move at all. The steam ship needs them, the stokers, to feed its furnace with

coal to make the machine run. In reality, the stokers are indeed indispensable to the steamship. It is his job that secures his sense of belonging to the ship.

The feeling of belonging to the ship becomes vital for Yank, because it also makes him feel that he is a truly recognized part of a larger group of people. By belonging to the ship and its members, he is certain that he has status in the society. He thinks that the world of steel respects his role as a stoker. So his status in the industrialized society is recognized by others outside the stokehole. He thinks that he and his peers get the esteem from others. Besides, it gives him the feeling of self-satisfaction since he has a superior self-image as a stoker. The quotation below will give the evidence :

Yank. ... Everything else dat makes de world move somep'n makes it move. It can't move without somep'n else, see? Den yuh get down to me. I'm at the very bottom, get me !.. I'm de end ! I'm de start ! I'm de ting in gold dat makes it money. I'm the muscles in the punch behind it ! (... all the men, the stokers, roused to a pitch of frenzied self-glorification by his speech do likewise...) ... we run the whole, works. All de rich guys tink dey're somep'n, dey ain't nothin ! Dey don't belong. But us guys we're in the move, we're at the bottom, de whole thing is us.(48)

Yank thinks that he and his friends are the real power of the industrialized world. Without them, the laborers, not a single machine will work, because the rich do not do the real physical work. The rich only give commands and make plans. Actually without the laborers nothing will be successful. So the laborers are the real start and

end of all the machineries made of steel. No wonder Yank regards that he really belongs to the ship and everything that is steel. The rich are very dependent on him and his kind. Since the rich are not the ones who work physically, Yank draws the conclusion that the rich are nothing in comparison to his kind.

This way of thinking that he and his kind are the real muscles in steel makes him enjoy working and have self esteem. Others may not believe him, but anyhow he feels that he is needed. People cannot travel on the sea with out the stokers. So eventhough the working conditions are poor and he has to work in a cramped, hot and unhealthy stokehole, he is still energetic and happy. He thinks that everybody has to admit that he and his peers are more needed and useful than the rich.

But there is another cause that evokes Yank's self-esteem and strengthens his feeling of being recognized, and that is his friends' respect and obedience. His friends are afraid of him because of his physical strength. They respect and fear his strength; therefore they also obey his commands. It is quite natural that because he knows he is obeyed, he gets a pleasant and satisfying feeling that makes him have more self-esteem. The respect and obedience from his peers enhances his " personal " self which in turn strengthens his feelings of being recognized. It is quite natural that if a man feels he is respected and obeyed by a certain group, he will cling to this group. His feeling of belonging to this group becomes most essential. The following quotation will prove the above discussion :

Yank is seated in the foreground. He seems broader, fiercer, more truculent, more powerful, more sure of

*himself than the rest. They respect his superior strength-
the grudging respect of fear. (40)*

Realizing that his friends are afraid of him, he feels superior and acts as their leader. This leadership he has is satisfying that he becomes certain he belongs to the steam-ship.

It is also shown that Yank always gives the order when to open the furnace and shovel coal into it, and when to rest awhile. He tells them to disregard the whistle and just follow his order.(57) His feeling and action of authority prove that he is certain of himself that he really belongs to the ship. He knows that he is recognized by them. That is also one of the reason why it is quite natural that his sense of belonging to the ship becomes most vital.

The next reason why the sense of belonging to the ship is essential for Yank is his being uneducated and having no skill. Yank came from a lower class family from which he ran away when he was a child. It can be imagined that he would not have passed even elementary school by then. Besides, his language, attitude and behavior already prove that he has no education and that he comes from a lower class family. If his parents had let him go to school, then it would have started late because they themselves were too poor and uneducated to consider education important at all. Because Yank has not even finished his study at this elementary school, he naturally finds it difficult to get a better job somewhere else. To him being a stoker is the best occupation he can ever have. It can be said that because of not having any diploma nor skill, Yank considers his becoming a stoker as the most important thing that has ever

happened in his life. This job makes him independent as he can support himself. He does not have to return to his parents whom he left because they treated him too badly.

He regards himself homeless and this is the last reason which also makes his sense of belonging to the ship vital. It may look trivial, but in true life it is very essential. He was often beaten without any strong reason by his own parents. And this cruel treatment makes him decide never to return to them. He was too unhappy in his childhood and run away from home for good. If he still could regard his parents' home as his too, he would still have another place to belong to beside the steam ship. He would then still have another place to fall back or to run to in time of desperation. But because he hates his parents' cruelty toward him, he hates his former home as well. Without having a home or a family to go to in time of sorrow or despair, Yank's sense of belonging to the ship becomes essential. The ship and the other stokers are the only closest ones he really feels he belongs.

This sense of belonging to the ship is so vital that when it is shattered by Mildred's reaction on seeing him in the stokehole cursing wildly and thumping on the chest-gorilla-like, he is mentally thrown off his inner balance. Her insulting reactions hurts his pride and he starts to think why Mildred reacts that way. Why should she be so shocked and faint? What is he actually in her eyes? All these questions haunt him, and he becomes deeply frustrated.

If his sense of belonging to the ship were not so big and essential, he would not have bothered to break his head in finding and answer of what he really is. He would not have cared to analyse what he is in the eyes of society. And the moment he starts to

lose his sense of belonging. His doubt of belonging to the ship makes him think and try to get a satisfying answer of his true status. And the effort to find the right answer about him self proves how vital this sense of belonging to the ship is for him.

The last proof of his sense of belonging being essential from him, is when he cannot find any other place where he can be sure he belongs to. After he leaves the ship, he tries to find a new place to belong to, but it is in vain. His unsuccessful effort to find a new group and a new place to belong to causes his complete loss of his feeling being a member of the human race. This proves how vital his sense of belonging to the ship is. If he had not lost his sense of belonging to the ship, he would not have gone to the zoo. He would not try to make friends with a real gorilla, as he would not have suffered from behavior disorder. And he would not have died in the gorilla's embrace.

III.B.2. THE ANALYSIS OF SOCIETY'S INFLUENCE TOWARDS YANK RELATING TO THIS STRUGGLE

Every action that man takes, whatever it may be is generally provoked by circumstances, conditions or situations outside himself. These factors sometimes arouse certain motives to act or react.

But the way, kind and degree of action a man does, is influenced by the man's background, his character, his formal and informal schooling during childhood,

experiences with his environment, including his life at home and the mood at that very moment.

III.B.2.1. The Influence of His Family

In this play O'Neill did not write about the character of Yank's parents, which Yank may inherit. But the writer elaborates a bit about Yank childhood, which gives a clear picture of how cruelly he was raised. And we can assume how poor and unpleasant his environment was at home. The maltreatment and terrible condition at home make Yank run away from his parents and home, the primary place for his sense of belonging. The following quotation will support the above discussion.

Yank. ... Me old man and woman dey made me. Dey never went demselves, dough. Always got too big a head on Sunday mornin', dat was dem. (With a grin) Dey was scrappers for fair, bot' of dem. On Saturday nights whwn dey bot' got a skinful dey could put up about oughter been staged at de Garden. When dey got through dere wasn't a chair or table wit a leg under it. Or else dey bot' jumped on me for somep'n. (67) Dat was where I loined to take punishment. (Wit grin and swagger) I'm a chip offen de old block, get me? Long. " Did yer old man follow the sea ? " Yank. " Naw. Worked along shore. I runned away when me old lady croaked wit tremens. I helped at truckin' and in de market. Den I shipped in de stokehole. Sure. Dat belongs. De rest was nothin. " (67)

It is actually the home and loving parents, that can give a child the sense of affection, love, protection and security he needs and where he can fall back in time of

danger and hostility. The home with his parents are the very first solid pillars a child may lean on. He may truly feel he belongs to them, it is in the home where he may first develop his very first sense of belonging. Reciprocally, he may defend his home and his parents in case of danger because he feels one with them.

Yank misses this sense of belonging in his childhood as he was treated as an unwanted child by his parents. He run away from this unbearable situation and tries to find a different place and other people to belong to. But circumstances make him unable to meet people from whom he could get love, care, learn good manners and adopt religion to cling on and to gain some security. He belongs to nowhere and to nobody. This unfulfilled need to belong affects his mental growth and a scar develops in his personality, which makes him unstable and insecure.

It is until he gets a job in the stokehole that he finds some sense of belonging. How often he shows his friends that they and he himself belong to the ship; and that the ship is their home can be found in the following quotations.

Yank. "... Who makes dis old tub run? Ain't it us guys? Well den, we belong, don't we? We belong and dey don't. Dat's all. (A loud chorus of approval, Yank goes on)."(44)

Yank. "... We run the whole works. All the rich guys dat tink dey're somep'n, dey ain't nothin'! Dey don't belong. But us guys, we're in de move, we're at the bottom, de whole ting is us!" (48)

Yank's repeated and excessive statement that he and the stokers belong to the stokehole and the ship shows that his sense of belonging to the ship is a made-up

substitute for the sense of belonging he missed in his childhood. In his subconscious mind he is unsure that he really belongs. But to strengthen and to make sure he belongs to the ship, he repeatedly stresses their self-importance as an indispensable part of the engine of the ship. He tries to make himself sure that he belongs to something, which is the ship.

In the dark, hot and dirty stokehole inhabited by tough and rough stokers, Yank does not find or get the needed love and care. He does not get any protection from them, nor does he get any feeling of security for the future. The stockehole is only a place to work, not more nor less. He missed the true sense of belonging, that is why he makes himself believe that he and his friends are a part of the machine of the steamship he and his peer group really belong to the ship. Yank has created his own unique sense of belonging. His illusion helps him to have the needed sense of belonging in man.

The reason why he creates this sense of belonging to the ship, is because it makes him feel he is somebody, his life was empty and purposeless. But with this newly created sense of belonging he feels needed and this gives him the strength to go on living. He has an important task to do daily and this belief pushes him to go on existing.

His illusive feeling of self-importance seems not to be enough to protect his sense of belonging when the incident with Mildred happens. Surprised, shocked and humiliated by Mildred's exclamation and fainting on seeing him violently cursing, he becomes upset. He is already in a bad mood when Mildred enters the stokehole.

Shortly before the incident with Mildred, Yank is irritated by the repeated whistles. His feeling of authority is hurt. He is annoyed by the whistle which he thinks is sounded to give them the signal to continue putting more coal into the furnace. It is always Yank who gives the signal when to stop and when to put more coal into the furnace. When the whistle is continually sounded, he feels as a personal insult to him. When he turns himself around snarling like a gorilla, she faints after exclaiming 'filthy beast'. This outburst and fainting is indirectly responsible for shattering his sense of belonging, because his already unstable emotion is stirred-up by Mildred's insulting reaction. He becomes upset because of his inability to see the reality. He cannot understand why Mildred can act like that.

If Yank had a better childhood, more intelligent and grown up on a good environment, he would not have reacted and behaved that way. Yank's attitude and behavior would be totally different. He would have regarded Mildred's reaction on seeing him as trivial thing, even though he might be a little bit hurt. He would have been able to see and admit the resemblance of his appearance and those of his friends, shouting and walking stoopingly in a narrow stokehole as apes in a narrow cage. He might have been able to imagine Mildred's thoughts and feelings, so he might not have been emotionally stirred-up. He might only have laughed at the incident and even pity Mildred's fainting. With more education and intellect Yank would not have a fight with her. He would not have had that fury and feeling of revenge on Mildred and her peer group.

It is not Long's purpose to let Yank challenge the church-goers for a fight, but Long only wants to make him class-conscious and fight through an organization for the lower class. But Yank's poor educational background and low intellect cannot understand Long at all. This inability to understand others and to solve his own inner conflict makes him lose his sense of belonging to the ship; and leads him at last to his self-destruction.

III.B.2.2. THE INFLUENCE OF MILDRED, PADDY AND LONG

People influence one another directly and indirectly, intentionally and unintentionally. So people always have to be alert to these influences and try to ignore the bad ones or overcome them wisely. In the play *The Hairy Ape*, the first influence comes from the only three other characters that are mentioned by their names in this play.

Mildred is the person who has an indirect influence on Yank's losing his sense of belonging. Her fear for him puzzles him, then as he feels hurt he becomes angry. He does not understand why Mildred is so afraid of him, and this makes him frustrated. We can detect this from his own words:

Yank. "I scared her? Why the hell should I scarce her. Who the hell is she? Ain't she the same as me? Hairy Ape, huh? ... I'll show her, I'm better 'n her, if she on'y knew it. Twenty five knots a hour, dat's me. Dat carries (again bewilderedly). But, Christ, she was funny lookin'! ... And her eyes, dey was like dcy'd see' a gost huh? ... Say, who-is

dat skolt? What is she? What's she come from? Who made her? ... I don't get her. She's new to me ... She don't belong, get me! I can't see her. I'll git even wit her. I'll show her if she tink she grinds the organ and I'm on the string. Huh? I'll fix her. ... I'll sling her in the furnace."(64)

Based on the above quotation, we see that Yank becomes revengeful because he does not understand her at all. She is something new to him, her reaction is strange to him. Actually if he were more educated, he would have been able to analyze Mildred's feelings. Unfortunately, eventhough he tries hard to think, he cannot find any answer to her reaction. The next quotation will give evidence that he tries to think :

*Yank. (resentfully) "Aw say, youse guys. Lemme alone
Can't youse see, I'm tryin' to tink?(60)*

His uneducated mind cannot find an answer to eliminate his own frustration, eventhough he does his utmost.

It is evident that Mildred is the main trigger that indirectly has an influence on Yank's losing his sense of belonging. If she had not visited the stokehole, his self suggestive sense of belonging would not have been ruined at all. So she is the first person who has destroyed Yank's peace of mind. Because of Mildred's fear for him, he sees the true condition of himself. He realizes that he is actually nothing and that the rich like Mildred even thinks he is a dirty beast. And the realization of the true condition shatters his illusion. Now his illusion is destroyed, he also loses his sense of back to the stokehole. But Paddy's comment enrages Yank and he wants to look for her

outside the stokehole to take revenge on her. The following Quotation will show how enraged Yank is by Paddy's assumption.

Paddy. " She'll never come ... She'll be in bed now, I'm thinking wid ten doctors and nurses feed'n her salts to clean the fear out of her.

Yank. (enraged) Yuh tink I made her sick, too, do yuh. Just lookin' at me, huh? Hairy ape, huh? (In a frenzy of rage) I'll fix her! I'll tell her where to git off! She'll git down on her knees and take it back or I'll bust de face offen her!"(64)

Yank has become completely enraged by humiliation, he feels that he has to do something to be even with her. So he wants to hurt her physically as a revenge. Another fellow-stoker, Long, is the third person who also influences Yank with his comments. These comments make Yank feel more insulted. The following quotation will prove it.

Long. " Hinsultin' us ! Hinsultin'us, the bloody cow! And them bloody engineers! What right as they got to be exhibitin' us 's if we was bleedin' monkeys in a menagerie? Did we sign for hinsults to our dignity as 'onest workers. ... But I knows why they done it ... 'E owns this bloody boat! And you and me, comrades, we're 'is slaves! ... And she gives 'er orders as 'ow she wants to see the bloody animals below decks and down they takes 'er."

Yank. (blinking at him bewilderedly) "Say! Wait a moment! Is all dat straight goods?"(64)

We see how Yank becomes more bewildered after Long has finished telling what his opinion is. He is deeply influenced by the comments of Long and Paddy, his

two friends. Long who is a socialist, feels that Mildred's reaction is an insult for all the common laborers, not for Yank alone. Long is class-conscious and he wants to make his friend class-conscious too. But the latter does not care about the existence of classes in society, nor does he care for the gap between the upper and the lower class. His mind is only occupied by one main thought, that is how to restore his inner turmoil. He thinks that by taking revenge on Mildred he will gain his feeling of security and his peace of mind back. That is why when Long wants him to join him walk to Fifth Avenue to have a closer look at the rich, Yank willingly goes with Long. Yank intends to neutralize his ruined sense of belonging by taking revenge on Mildred's kind whom he will meet there. But it is unsuccessful as he lands in a prison as a result of trying to have a fight with one of the rich on Fifth Avenue. The trip to Fifth Avenue indirectly ruins Yank's sense of belonging to the ship. And from that time on he keeps on trying to find a new group of people with whom he can feel he really belongs.

III.B.2.3. THE INFLUENCE OF MODERN SOCIETY

The modern man's perfect happiness can be reached if there is a balance of materialistic, spiritual, social and physical health. But in the modern world man is often destroyed by his materialistic, scientific and competitive world. So science and materialism fail to make him live spiritually happy. He suffers of dislocation of the self and internally he suffers in the lack of belief in something outside the self to give life a

valid meaning. Dislocation of the self means that the modern man feels that he has no place to fit in. No concrete steadfast status to cling on.

The industrial society respects the rich, the scientists and the engineers better. The individual is not respected because of his character, but he has reached of the richness he has collected. He achieves both things with the help of his scientific knowledge. No wonder the common laborer is not respected by the rich, as they, like Yank has no knowledge to compete with them. Therefore he is unable to lead a happier life with more comforts around him.

The modern industrialized world fails to make Yank happy, because he is just a poor uneducated stoker. He will never be able to be the winner of this competitive world. Yank does not even get the chance to keep his illusive sense of belonging to the ship by being the ultimate power behind the machine.

He is so unhappy that he regards his being born as of trespassing the law. We can understand this from Yank's own bitter, sarcastic answer that he is unhappy, that he blames his unhappiness to his existence. He regrets his being born. The following quotation will give the evidence.

Policeman. "What you been doin'?"
Yank. "Enuf to gimme life for! I was born, see?
Sure dat's de chargr. Write it in the blotter. I was born,
get me!"(84)

It can be said that because the modern world has become materialistic, scientific and competitive, Yank as an uneducated common man is victimized. He does

not have any means to feel strong in the present world. He will easily become the victim of the stronger men. The ones who are materially, scientifically stronger will win the competition. They will rule over the weaker ones who are man such as Yank, Paddy, and Long.

The realization that the world belongs to those who own either material, scientific, or technical knowledge turns Yank's mind into a complete chaos. The real power is in the had of those people and not in persons such as Yauk who only has physical strength. He does not know how to restore his sense of belonging, because it is impossible to compete with the rich to make himself feel at peace. He hates the idea that he is only an ape on a string, and that the rich are holding the other end of the string, so that he only has to obey without having any other alternatives.

In the primitive world the strongest persons will survive and this is also valid in the modern world. The sense of similarity is that the materially strongest persons in the present are the fittest and will easily survive. But how do these modern men gain material? It is through having enough education to obtain scientific knowledge. So the survival of the fittest is in a way still valid up till now. We have to be able to gain enough material and to bear all disappointments in real modern life.

The difference between the past and the present lies in the greater demand for physical strength in order to go on existing in the past. While now the need lies in owning enough intelligence to get money and sufficient psychological strength to enable man to live well and happily.

Yank in his chaotic mind knows now that his kind is the loser in this competitive world. He understands that the leaders of this world are not the common laborers, but the rich are the true leaders. That is the cause why at last, at his tragic end, he thinks that he will find in the real ape a true friend. And he wants to take the ape along Fifth Avenue for a walk.

We see that the writer stresses in a symbolic way that the common man can be degenerated into an animal, and will tragically think at last that he belongs to the animal world. So Yank at last in his frustrated mind, thinks that since the ape also has physical strength only, he belongs to the ape world.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION