

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This analysis will be divided into two parts according to the statement of the problem. The first part will be the intrinsic analysis, which takes, character, setting and plot, as the subject, while the analysis on the way Mirabell resolves the conflict arising from his politization of marriage will be discussed in the following part.

A. THE INTRINSIC ANALYSIS

The intrinsic elements of the play hold the most important aspect to gain the main problem in the analysis. Digging deeply through the analysis of plot, character and setting, hopefully the writer will be able to describe about politization of marriage in *The Way Of The World*.

A.1. THE CHARACTERIZATION OF MIRABELL

The central character of this play is a young charming man named Mirabell. He is, an urban young man, apparently not a man of great wealth. In the play we

are most interested in Mirabell as a lover. He never loses his control despite provocation. In his affair with Millamant as a young-attracting man, many women admire him. Wherever he goes, whatever he does will arise every woman's sensation. He is clearly described as a gentleman who is blessed with attractive physical appearance and enchanting speech that surely hypnotizes everyone who listens to his melodious voice, especially women. His speech indicates the depth of his feeling. Even his rival admits this fact as Mr. Fainall remarks in the middle of conversation between him and Mirabell.

Mirabell : Witwood and Petulant; and what was worse, her aunt, your wife's mother, my evil genius; or to sum up all in her own home, my old Lady Wishfort came in

Fainnal : O there it is then. She has a lasting passion for you and with reason - what then my wife was there ? (I. 473).

Mr. Fainall also does not deny that no woman can help losing his absence even though the old lady of fifty-five who happen to be his own mother in-law was pulled into Mirabell's enthrallment. Without considering that

Mirabell is more suitable to become her son rather than her lover, She had misconception about Mirabell's feeling.

As smart and wit man, Mirabell uses Lady Wishfort's misperception toward his attention in order to conceal his affair with her niece Millamant eventhough his intrigue finally is found out. Fainall remarks :

Fainnal : The discovery of your sham addresses to her, to conceal your love to her niece, has provoked this separation: had you dissembled better things might have continued in the state of nature. (I. 473)

Finding out Mirabell intrigue, Lady Wishfort is very uncomforted. She desires about revenge toward what Mirabell has done to her. Lady Wisfort's dislike seems to have the same justification; Mirabell at one time pretended to court her in order to conceal his love for her niece. She is fifty-five years old and her vanity was offended when she discovered that Mirabell did not love her.

Mirabell is just as interested in Milamant's money as his antagonist Fainall is. His "sham addressed" to Lady Wishfort, behind which he has masked his advances to her daughter, are a clear instance of "feigning" he is not quite the same kind of rake as the other man. However, Fainall announces his libertine code thus it appears apparently through Fainall's sentences :

Fainnal : I do no more play with a man that
 slighted his ill fortune than I'd
 make love to a woman who under
 valued the loss of her reputation
 (I. 473).

Those statements which seems to draw a polite moral rebuke from Mirabell upon its too exquisite epicureanism. As he states :

Mirabell : You have a taste extremely
 delicate and are for refining on
 your pleasure (I. 473).

Yet, Mirabell's marrying off his supposedly pregnant mistress to the other man (Fainall), if it does not refine upon his pleasure, shows a most peculiar regard for 'last off reputation'

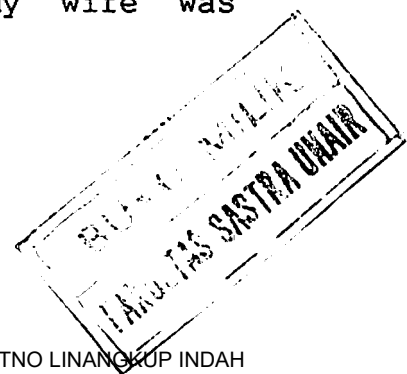
The Way Of The World hero is to pair with another hypocrite. Mr. Fainall the antagonism of the 'friends'

is not only dramatically exciting from the beginning, it is also structurally crucial. In the following, the thrusts and ripostes of the verbal fencing of the opening scene, therefore, both how Mirabell establishes a comparative moral superiority over Mr. Fainall, how ever slight, and how he gets off the defensive and at last establishes sufficient advantage over his antagonist to make Mr. Fainall cries off the match ; he said that

Fainnal : Fie, fie friend, if you grow censorious I must leave you; I'll look upon the gamesters in the next room (I. 475).

The subtlety and quickness with which this is done is at times so deft that it is deceptive. This can be proved in the exchange after Mirabell's admission to his 'evil genius' Lady Wishfort. By coming in had spoiled his evening, when he says :

Fainnal : oh, there it is then ! she has a lasting passion for your and with reason. What then my wife was there ?



Mirabell : Yes, and Mrs. Marwood and there on
four more, whom I never saw
before. (I. 473).

Mr. Fainall speech carries the possible innuendo that Mirabell has had a sexual liaison with Lady Wishfort, just as, shortly he will suggest that Mirabell has a shrewd eye on Millamant's fortune. He will politicize marriage to get money. Presumably there must be a short pause before Mr. Fainall changes the subject to his wife, and since Mirabell has not interjected an answer to Mr. Fainall's innuendo there may be a hint that he has 'scored' here. When Mirabell said about Mrs. Marwood, it is the one name he picks out from the cabal of ladies, and it is not an accidental choice. Mirabell perhaps knows, certainly suspects, that Marwood is Mr. Fainall's mistress, just as he knows that she has betrayed him to Lady Wishfort. He must accordingly suspect that Marwood's lover may be in league against him.

Because of his wit and intelligence, Mirabell 'wins' the verbal exchange, therefore, which matters more than the game of card, and he wins it with a certain amount of honor.

Mirabell's shrewdness in acknowledging female frailty can be seen clearly as he uses Lady Wishfort and her daughter (Mrs. Fainal); their hunger for men leads to a breach of decorum.

Mrs. Fainnal : You have been the cause. That I have loved without bounds, and would you set limits to that aversion of which you have been the accession ? why did you make me marry this man ?

Mirabell : Why do we daily commit disagreeable and dangerous actions? To save that idol reputation. If the familiarities of our loves had produced that consequence, of which you were apprehensive, where could you have fixed a father's name with credit but on a husband? I knew Fainall to be a man lavish of his morals, an interested and professing friend, a false and

a designing lover; yet one whose with and outward fair behavior have gained a reputation with the town enough to make that woman stand excused, who has suffered herself to be won by his addresses. A better man ought not to have been sacrificed to the occasion ; worse had not answered to the purpose, when you are weary of him, you know your remedy (I. 492-493).

By observing the conversation between Mrs. Fainall and Mirabell, the writer concludes that Mrs. Fainall had been a widow less than a year before she married again, and since she feared she was with child by Mirabell at this time, her sexual hunger is as rampant. Mrs. Fainall's love is unlimited so that she agrees to love Mirabell without any bounds and she also appraises to marry Mr. Fainall whom she does not love at all. Mirabell said that he did all those things since he wanted to save Mrs. Fainall's name in the society's

view. Fainall is considered as a good reputable man eventhough Mrs. Fainall finally finds out that her husband marries her because of money. He is sure that true love can make someone do anything as Mrs. Fainall supports his plot against her mother, Lady Wishfort, by telling her mother's frailty. She expounds her idea by stating that

Mrs. Fainall : Well, I have an opinion of your success ; for I believe my lady will do anything to get a husbands and when she has this, which you have provided for her, I suppose she will submit to anything to get rid of him.

Mirabell : Yes I think the good lady would marry anything that resembled a man, tho' twre no more than what a butler could pinch out of a napkin (I.493).

Mirabell recognizes well the eagerness of a man in Lady Wishfort as her frailty, thus, he will use it as a weapon in politicizing his marriage toward Millamant.

Mrs. Fainall statements give supporting to Mirabell's plot in creating his imaginative uncle, Sir Rowland, in order to attract Lady Wishfort. Lady Wishfort's eagerness to bed with Sir Rowland is of the same nature of Mrs. Fainall. Again, Mirabell deceives both women. It is in his power to seduce the whole family. He cheats the mother, has an affair with the daughter, and politicizes marriage toward the niece by using female frailty in order to achieve his satisfaction. Adorning Mirabell very much, makes Mrs. Fainall think that helping Mirabell to get Millamants love as well as her fortune is a bright idea. And Mirabell realizes that Mrs. Fainall's support puts a great deal to run his scheme. Mrs. Fainall alludes :

Mrs. Fainall : I ought to stand some degree
of credit with you, Mirabell

Mirabell : In justice to you, I have made
you privy to my whole design,
and put it in your power to
ruin or advance my fortune .

(II. 493)

Furthermore, Mrs. Fainall informs him that she intended to arrange a scheme together with Mirabell. She has great desire to support his plot so that Lady Wishfort

gives consent to the marriage between Mirabell and Millamant. This consented matrimony will bring Millamant's fortune back. So as Millamant's husband, Mirabell is able to enjoy her fortune as Mrs. Fainall gives suggestion, she insists :

Mrs.Fainall : So, if my poor mother is caught in a contract, you will discover the imposture betimes; and release her by producing a certificate of her gallant's former marriage.

Mirabell : Yes, upon condition she consents to my marriage with her niece, and surrender the moiety of her fortune in her possession. (II. 493)

Mirabell must get Lady Wishford's consent to marry Millamant since there are, however, financial complications. Half of Millamant's fortune is under her own control but the other half, 6000 pounds, is controlled by Lady Wishfort. It will be turned over to Millamant if she marries a suitor approved by her aunt. Millamant's fortune of 6000 Pounds was forfeit whenever she refuses to marry a suitor selected by her aunt,

Lady Wishfort. This is why Mirabell is trying hard to be a suitor whom Lady Wishfort wants so he can politicize marriage to get money instead of love. But unfortunately Mirabell has earlier offended Lady Wishfort; for she has misinterpreted his flattery as love. This is the biggest trouble for Mirabell.

Mirabell is an alert gentleman. His vigilance draws him into extremely careful conduct. He never loses his control that makes him never to be trapped into the complicated intrigue. He has a broader point of view compares with any other character in the play. He always thinks over and over about his step that he will take and consider when the step is going to be taken. He knows exactly where all his idea will be done. Being vigilance makes him recognize who is a friend as well as an enemy. His eyes capture great potential in Lady Wishfort's maid, Foible. He values that Foible is obviously a very intelligent young woman but her loyalties are not clear; although Lady Wisford's maid, she is prepared to deceive her, therefore Foible is an exact person to help Mirabell in politicizing marriage. On the other side, Mirabell still keeps on his eyes about Foible's loyalty to him which is based on clear pecuniary interest. She is like

everybody else, her loyalty is only to herself. Mirabell has thought this before he runs his scheme.

Being demanded to be very careful in taking every single step has created Mirabell as an uneasy trusting person. Mirabell is aware that his valet, Waitwell is obviously very clever as well as Foible. He is, therefore, an awkward imitation of Mirabell.

It appears apparently through Mirabell statements :

Mirabell : Waitwell and Foible. I would not tempt my servant to betray me by trusting him too far. If your mother, in hopes to run me, should consent to marry my pretended uncle, he might like Mosca in the Fox, stand upon terms; so I made him sure before hard. (II. 493)

Mirabell, therefore has contrived an elaborate scheme to politicize his marriage to Millamant so that he could get comfortable life. For that sake, he has arranged for a pretended uncle (his valet, Waitwell) to woo and win Lady Wishfort. Then Mirabell intends to reveal the actual status of the successful wooer and obtain her consent to his marriage to Millamant by

rescuing her form this misalliance. Waitwell is to marry Foible, Lady Wishfort's maid, before masquerade, so that he may not decide to hold Lady Wishfort to her contract.

Mirabell is a smart and tricky gentleman. He knows very well with whom he can cooperate with and how to motivate them. He always succeeds to convince his people to work the best as they could for him. His people never doubt it. This can be reflected by this conversation :

Mirabell : Stand off Sir, not a penny ! go on
and prosper Foible the lease shall
be made good and the farm stacked,
if we succeed.

Foible : I don't question your generosity,
Sir, and you need not doubt of
success. (II. 499)

This fact has motivated Foible and Mirabell's people. Foible has already succeeded in arising Lady Wishfort's desire to meet Sir Rowland, Mirabell's imaginative uncle. She convinces Lady Wishfort that Sir Rowland instantly lies at Lady Wishfort's feet as he sees her beauty through the picture taken by Foible. She convinces Mirabell by saying that

Foible : But I told my lady as you instructed me, Sir, that I had a prospect of seeing Sir Rowland, your uncle; and that I would put her ladyship's picture in my pocket to show him which I'll be sure to say has made him so enamoured of her beauty, that he burns with impatience to lie at her ladyship's feet and worship the original. (II. 498)

Convincing other people is Mirabell's skill. He is able to make Millamant sure about his sincerity. He detects Millamant who is actually hiding something behind her coy. He understands the reason why Millamant masks her feelings behind affectation and wounds when she has needs, is derived from sexual, emotional and financial vulnerability. Those who do not have power over others will be subservient to them. The rules of this war in civilized society are artificial, but the struggle is fierce. A young woman has one major card she can play. She believes :

Millamant : One's cruelty is one's power ;
and when one parts with one's
cruelty, one parts with one's
power; and when one has parted
with that. I fancy one's old and
ugly. (II. 495)

Nature has put a date of limitation on her sexuality, and the rules of society insist that usually she can only play that card once with propriety. She may choose a husband, but once married, power has passed into her husband hands. In this case, Mirabell makes her certain whatever the demands of the marriage ceremony which a woman obeys, their matrimony is to be a contract negotiated between equals. This is how important of the proviso between Mirabell and Millamant. He alludes :

Mirabell : Then we're agreed. Shall I kiss
your hand upon the contract? And
here comes one to be a witness to
the sealing of the deed.(IV. 525)

By admitting that another source of power would be money, Millamant must accordingly consider both the emotional risks in giving her love and financial consequences. But half Millamant's fortune depends upon her marrying with her aunt's consent. She is not free

to play her hand as she would wish. It is part of the test of the suitability of Mirabell to be her husband that he has sufficient cunning to get both her, and all her fortune. Mirabell succeeds to show his capability. He has already taken a vital step as he marries his cast mistress to Mr. Fainall. He then, automatically secures his cast mistress' financial independence, and at the same time subjects to his own control. Without it, his plot would collapse at the end of the play. With the money Mrs. Fainall has the power to control her husband.

Mirabell puts no doubt on Millamant's mind that there its interrelation of sexuality with power just as marriage is not only the battle of sexes but can be politicized for intended purpose. Why marry off Waitwell and Foible before using Waitwell as Sir Rowland to obtain power over Lady Wishfort ? The answer is spelled out in hard term as Mirabell argues :

Mirabell : I would not tempt my servant to betray me by trusting him too far. If (Lady Wishfort) in hopes to ruin me, should consent to marry my pretended uncle, he might, like Mosca in The Fox, stand upon

terms; so I made him sure before
hand. (II. 493)

No one trusts anybody unless they are sure they have a
hold on them first.

Millamant confesses that the main function of
marriage is not merely about giving young off spring
but more than that. She hates hypocrite man though the
fact that she is surrounded with hypocrisy. She
declares sharply :

Millamant : It may be in things of common
application ; but never sure in
love oh I hate a lover that can
dare to think he draws a moment's
air, independent of the bounty of
his mistress. There is not so
impudent a thing in nature as the
saucy look of an assured man,
confident of success. The pedantic
arrogance of a very husband has
not so programatical on air. Ah !
I'll never marry, unless I am
first made sure of my will and
plesure. (IV. 523)

Frankly, Millamant has already shown up her attitude toward both men and marriage. She must guarantee herself that the man whom she marries obligates to be a guarantor for her fortune as well as her happy life. She would rather unmarried and be an old maid rather than giving up her money and her happiness. She considers that marriage is one means to get both things. Fortunately Mirabell has a capacity as a realistic young man. This is one of endorsing characters which supports his politicization of marriage.

In addition, magnificence of self-dignity is part of his attitude. He has enough power to confess and be responsible toward all things done due to his politicization of marriage. About self-dignity, Mirabell says :

Mirabell : If a deep sense of many injuries I have offered to so good a lady, with a sincere remorse, and a hearty contrition can but obtain the least glance of compassion I am to happy. Ah, madam, there was a time but let it be forgotten - I confess I have deservedly

forfeited the high place I once held, of sighing at your feet ; nay kill me not, by turning from me in disdain - I come not to plead for favour - nay not for pardon ; I am a suppliant only for your pity. I am going where I never shall behold you more.

(v. 544)

By stating such statement Mirabell has already shown that he is a gentlemen indeed. He dares to take his responsible for those disturbances. Not every man can do such a good thing. He saves Mrs. Fainall's money from Mr. Fainall's greediness and makes Lady Wishfort pleased to give her consent toward his marriage to Millamant. He succeeds both to have his love and fortune as well as rescuing Lady Wishfort's family.

Frankly, Mirabell is ideal figure of a young urban man. He is always surrounded by women who adorn him as their idol. He is not spontaneous, for his periods are carefully prepared. He uses his wit and intricate actions to be able to politicize marriage, which he wants to. He never sinks into any sentimental love and keeps on his eye on money without sacrifices his love.

A.2. SETTING

The element of setting here is used to learn about Mirabell's background and his social environment which give same contributions in supporting his politization of marriage.

The setting in *The Way Of The World* comprises The Chocolate House until a room in Lady Wishfort's house, where the play starts to reach the climax and lasts in to resolution in between those two places is St. James's Park. Those places which are seen from its physical and social side, vivify the background and personality of Mirabell which are significant for his behavior in politicizing marriage.

A.2.1. A CHOCOLATE - HOUSE

In the opening scene it is unlikely that the audience will immediately discriminate between Mirabell and Mr. Fainall as the 'hero' and the 'villain'. The Chocolate House where the first act is taken place is a battle of playing card place for Mirabell and his rival Mr. Fainall.

The Chocolate House itself has its own term. Chocolate is a kind of sweet candy, which of course one can become addicted. Everybody wants to have it more

and more. But if he forgets to brush his teeth, the sweetness of chocolate will deteriorate his teeth. So does *The Chocolate House*. If someone does not want to lose anything he has to be careful both in his action and his speech.

The game of cards in *The Chocolate House* between the hero and the villain on which the curtain rises—serves as an icon of hostility. It is a mimic warfare codified to rules, in this reflecting the formality and artificiality of the social conflicts in which the two men will be engaged. What the writer detects is an element of unease in Mirabell, manifesting a self in potential ill temper. Mirabell obviously does not have his mind on that game, as Fainall says :

Fainall : Prithee, why so reserved? Something
has put you out on humor. (II. 473)

Perhaps this arises from nothing more than Mirabell's quarrel with Millamant and the flicker of antagonism between the two men is exquisitely masked in the elegant decorum of verbal politeness.

The playing card is considered as a war using not only politics but also intrigue. Having been a young smart man with sufficient self confidence, Mirabell tries to draw his presumably friend into his net. Every

one in card game is demanded to be able to observe what card his rival is holding. So he knows very well when he has to take a card or when he has to throw his card. This is done by those man through long expressions, flowing and syntactically intricate.

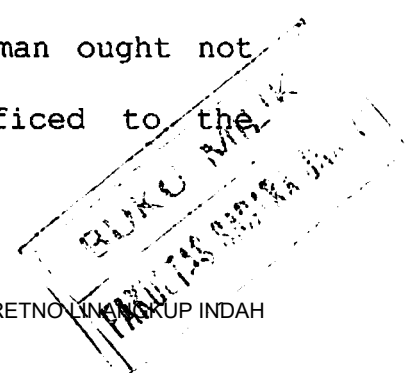
Through Fainall's expression, the characteristic of the society at that time can be recognized. The introduction about society condition is able to be known as Fainall announces his libertine code:

Fainall : I'd no more play with a man that
 slighted his ill fortune than I'd
 make love to a woman who undervalued
 the loss of her reputation.
 (I. 473)

Fainall 's views come from a man who is already married and there is a distinction to be made between sex before marriage and sex outside marriage. This is a criticism of the ethos of Restoration, which sets a high value on chastity. Due to this condition, society at that time considered that reputation and chastity were two important things, which had been kept all the time. They were able to do anything to save their reputation. Even though it would sacrifice others. The society members had strong intention to cover their

that would stain their good names. Masked scandals became common secret since people would not condemn a rake who might seduce without detection. This is the reason why Mirabell marry off his former mistress, Mrs. Fainall to his presumably friend, Mr. Fainall when he thought that she was pregnant. Since he argues that

Mirabell : Why do we daily commit disagreeable and dangerous actions? To save that idol reputation. If the familiarities of our apprehensive, where could you have fixed a father's name with credit but on a husband ? I knew Fainall to be a man lavish of his morals, an interested and professing friend a false and a designing lover; yet one whose wit and outward fair behavior have gained a reputation with the town enough to make that woman stand excused, who has suffered herself to be won by his addresses. A better man ought not to have been sacrificed to the



occasion; worse had not answered
to the purpose. (II. 492)

Those quotations state that according to Mirabell, it is better to Mrs. Fainall marries Fainall who has a good reputation than he does. He makes excuse that he is not wealthy enough. Nevertheless Mirabell with his alertness can detect Fainall's conduct. He must move some steps forward in order protect to Mrs. Fainall's fortune from Fainall's greediness. He makes a deed of conveyance that the whole estate of Arabella Languish widow (Mrs. Fainall) in trust to Edward Mirabell. So if Fainall intends to get rid of his wife someday, he will not get any cent of her fortune. And in the end of play it is then evidenced, this deed is used as a lethal weapon against Fainall's great desire of his wife money.

A.2.2. ST. JAMES'S PARK

One way to dig the deeper tensions between the characters exposed is to take a look at the conversation in the St. James's Park where Mrs. Fainall and Mrs. Marwood discuss their favorite subjects- men- and how to manipulate them.

St James's Park is considered as a place which bring comfortable circumstances for talking both eye to eye and heart to heart. Although Congreve does not give complete description about the details of setting, the writer tries to analysis this setting.

Usually a park is a big garden in the middle of a city, where people do some activities in their break time. They spend time for chatting, playing, and strolling, even reading a novel or newspaper. The basic motivation for going to a park is that people want to have relaxed situation. So do Mrs. Fainall and Mrs. Marwood. The opening scene between Mrs. Fainall and Mrs. Marwood further evidences that there is no such thing as a mere chat in the play. The entry of Mrs. Fainall and Marwood parallels the introduction of Mr. Fainall and Mirabell. Both of them, like the men, are dissembling, both probing for information from the other 'friend'. The women are obviously suspicious of each other; each is probing for the weak spot in the other, while trying to reveal as little of her self as possible; it would seem that Mrs. Fainall draws first blood :

Mrs. Fainall : Would thou were married to
Mirabell

Mrs. Marwood : Would I were .

Mrs. Fainall : You change color. (II.488)

The duel continues until Mrs. Marwood's speech :

Mrs. Marwood : Methinks you look a little
pale and now you flush again.

(II.488)

Mrs. Fainall is saved from further embarrassment by the entrance of others. Each speech is pointed this kind of dueling continues in the passage between Mrs. Marwood and Mrs. Fainall. It must be clear from their speeches that mutual trust is not an ingredient of their love. The relationships between Marwood and Mrs. Fainall show exactly first the pattern that it is possible that Mrs. Fainall alludes to the matter.

After Fainall and Mirabell enter, Mirabell and Mrs. Fainall stroll off and leave Fainall and Mrs. Marwood alone on the stage. From the conversation between the two, there are two facts that Mrs. Marwood is Fainall's mistress and that he only marries his wife for her fortune so as to finance his amour. However, their love includes neither faith nor trust. Fainall is sensitive to the fact that Mrs. Marwood's seeming enmity of Mirabell covers his attraction for her. The ^{since} ends with mutual recrimination and a

reconciliation as they leave the stage when Mirabell and Mrs. Fainall return.

The significance of St. James's Park also gives romantic situation between the lovers. The sweet scent of the park escorts Mirabell's sentences which flow from his mouth while he is trying to court Millamant. He remarks ;

Mirabell : I have something more - gone !
Think of you ? to think of a
whirlwind to 'twere in a whirlwind,
were or mind and mansion. A fellow
that lives in a windmill has not a
more whimsical dwelling than the
heart of a man that is lodge in a
woman. There is no point of
compass to which they can not
turn, and by which they are not
turned; and by one as well as
another; for motion, not method,
is their acceptation. To know
this, and yet continue to be in
love, is to be made wise from the
dictates of reason, and yet

persevere to play the fool by the
force of instinct. (II. 498)

From that quotation above, we get clear description about Mirabell's feeling toward his lover. He said that he was in the whirlwind. He uses the term wind not the air because he wants to emphasis the strength of wind that it might throw something in some distances. A man who is in the middle of the cold wind must desire a mansion where fireplace is ready to spread its warmth. The mansion will keep him to stay there so does Mirabell's mind which dwells in the whirlwind because of thinking about Millamant. He desires Millamant's love as a comfortable mansion for his exhausted soul. He is not able to get rid off Millamant from his mind.

A.2.3. A ROOM IN LADY WISHFORT'S HOUSE

The most significant setting in the play is Lady Wishfort's chamber. Her room is full of mirrors. Wall mirrors, dressing table mirrors, easel mirrors, and hand mirrors. People will be able to get their own reflection by seeing on the mirror. They can understand who they really are when they are looking at carefully on their shadow in the mirror. Witwoud is overwigged

and thinks himself very handsome; Millamant is not does it without her vanity; Sir Rowland would love himself in his borrowed finery; and perhaps Sir Willfull might with advantage look at himself while in his cup. So every body wants to be looked perfect. They feel lack of self-confidence when they are worried about their physical appearance. The mirror suggests the inner psychology of society at that time. People put more consideration about physic rather than moral. They struggle for their reputation in the society's eyes as a cover of their deterioration of moral, love and other value of life, which should be taken care rather than their outer appearance. They want others to trust them by their performance. They consider that they will easily politicize something when others have already believed in them, including politization of marriage.

At Lady Wishfort's toilet, she is trying to conceal her wrinkles by pouring as much as colourful powder on her face when she has been waiting for Sir Rowland, Mirabell imaginative uncle. She is hiding her real fact that she is actually old and ugly.

In this room, many things happen. Quarrel between Marwood and Millamant because Marwood finds out from Millamant that Mirabell has already courted her. She is

jealous to see this fact. She scorned and wants to destroy Mirabell's plans. Marwood collaborates with Fainall, intends to have control over the fortune. She writes an anonymous letter for Lady Wishfort which contains information saying that Sir Rowland is actually Mirabell's valet who wants to persuade Lady Wishfort to give consent to Mirabell marrying upon her niece.

The hot air in Lady Wishfort room becomes smolder when Lady Wishfort finally finds out that she has been fooled. She becomes panic when Fainall has intention to stain her family reputation by spreading Mrs. Fainall's scandal if she does not want to surrender all her family fortune to him. He also insists her for not marrying with any man. So he gets all Lady Wishfort's fortune. Fortunately, Mirabell comes as a hero to resolve this chaotic situation. Together with a deed of conveyance which says that the whole estate real of Arabella Languish widow in trust in Mirabell, Fainall fails in everything.

A.3. PLOT

Time has formed an important position in describing the development of the story. The connection

between the past, present, and future is indisputable since the previous is always to become the foundation or the main cause of the next period of time. The things happen in the past will create a certain kind or result in the present and the future. The future will never escape from the things happen before.

The Way Of The World had only a single action to which everything is related, but it includes a scheme, and a counter plot to frustrate the scheme and then moves to foil the counterplot. There are many episodes, events, reversals, and discoveries, and most of them huddle in the last acts, which demand the audience's attention..

On the next part, Mirabell's attitude concerning his politization of marriage will be depicted more clearly by revealing the plot. The plot will only include the significant points of the real attitude and intrigues of Mirabell in politization of marriage.

Mirabell, an attracting young urban man, apparently not a man of great wealth, has had an affair with Mrs. Fainall, the widowed daughter of Lady Wishfort. To protect Mrs. Fainall from scandal in the event of pregnancy, he has engineered her marriage to Mr. Fainall, a man whom he feels to be of sufficiently

good reputation to constitute a respectable match, but not a man of such virtue that tricking him would be unfair.

Mirabell argues when his former mistress asks him :

Mrs. Fainall : why did you make me marry this
man ?

Mirabell :To save that idol reputation.

(I. 492)

Fainall's decision to marry the young widow is caused by his need to have her fortune to support his amour with Mrs. Marwood. In the middle of Fainall's quarrel with Marwood, he defends himself by saying :

Fainall : I'll hate my wife yet more, damn
her I'll part with her, rob her of
all she's worth, and we'll retire
somewhere, anywhere, to another
world. I'll marry thee be
pacified. (I. 492)

In addition, Fainall says harshly;

Fainall : Why faith I'm thinking of it. Let
me see. I am married already; so
that's over. My wife had played the
jade with me. Well, that's over
too. I never loved her or of I had,

why that would have been over too by this time. Jealous of her I cannot be, for I am certain; so there's an end of jealousy. Weary of her, I am and shall be. No, there's no end of that; no, no, that were too much to hope. Thus far concerning my repose; now for my reputation As to my own, I married not for it; so that's out of the question; and as to my part in my wife's - why she parted with hers before; so bringing none to me, she can take none from me, 'tis against all rule of play that I should lose to one who has not where with all to stake. (III. 517)

Frankly, Fainall also politicizes his marriage toward Mrs. Fainall. He marries her just for money and good reputation. He seems know about Mrs. Fainall's past when she has romantic affair with Mirabell but then marrying him instead.

In time the liaison between Mirabell and Mrs. Fainall ended and Mirabell found himself in love with

Millamant, the niece and ward of Lady Wishfort and the cousin of his former mistress.

The conflict is firstly noticed when there is serious financial problem since half of Millamant's fortune is under her own control, but the other half, 6000 pounds, is controlled by Lady Wishfort and she will turn over to Millamant if she marries a suitor chosen by her aunt. Fainall remarks while he and Mirabell playing card :

Fainall : what ? though' half her fortune depends upon her marrying with my lady approbation? (I. 474)

Unfortunately, Mirabell has earlier offended Lady Wishfort, and she misinterpreted his flattery as love.

In order to get both love and money by marriage, Mirabell must politicize marriage it_self. He has designed an elaborated scheme which is hidden in the very first part of the play. He has his valet for a pretended uncle Sir Rowland to woo and win Lady Wishfort. Mirabell plans to unmasked the real status of Sir Rowland as successful wooer and obtain her consent to his marriage to Millamant by rescuing her from this misalliance. In order to avoid Waitwell betrayal through the possibility by holding Lady Wishfort to her

contract, Waitwell was to marry Foible, Lady Wishfort's maid before the masquerade. Mirabell is too much a man of his time to trust anyone in matters of money or love. Millamant is aware of the plot. The conversation between Mirabell and Millamant reveals this fact :

Mirabell : Can you not find in the variety
of your disposition one moment-

Millamant : to hear you tell me that Foible's
married, and your plot like to
speed ? No.

Mirabell : But how you came to know it-

Millamant : Unless by the help of the Devil
you can't imagine, unless she
should tell me herself. Which of
the two it may have been I will
leave you to consider, and when
you have done thinking of that,
think of me. (II. 498)

By observing Millamant's remark, it appears apparently she already made up her mind to accept Mirabell's court. Being a smart man, Mirabell is not just taking for granted of this fact. He is curious to Millamant's decision due to the fact that he really knows that Millamant is as smart as he is. He wonders from whom

Millamant know his plot but Millamant lets him playing with his curiosity.

The reason of this case according to Millamant is that by applying his plot Mirabell has persuaded her aunt to give consent for Mirabell to marry her. With her aunt approbation, she is going to have half of her money back completely. She believes that Mirabell is smart enough to do such thing and this scheme will run successfully.

Mirabell bids fair to success until unfortunately, Mrs. Marwood overhears Mrs. Fainall and Foible discussing the scheme as well as Mirabell's and Mrs. Fainall's earlier love affair when they are talking in the Lady Wishfort's toilet while she is hiding in the closet. They say :

Mrs. Fainall : Nay, Nay, put not on this strange face. I am privy to the whole design, and know what Waitwell, to whom you wert this morning married, is to personate Mirabell's uncle and such, winning my lady. To involve her in those difficulties, from which

Mirabell only must release her, by making his conditions to have my cousin and her fortune left to her own disposal.

Foible : O dear madam. I beg your pardon. It was not my confidence in your ladyship that was deficient; but I thought the former good correspondence between your ladyship and Mr. Mirabell, might have hindered his communicating this secret.

(III. 505)

Here, Foible wonders when she find out that Mrs. Fainall has already known the scheme. She apologizes for not telling her the plot since she realizes about the past scandal between Mirabell and Mrs. Fainall. Foible also says about Marwood, She alludes sharply;

Foible : I would be seen as little as possible to speak to him; besides, I believe Madam Marwood watched me. She has a moths's mind (an eager

desire for Mirabell), but I know Mr. Mirabell can't abide her. (III. 505)

Foible expounds that Mrs. Marwood's great desire for Mirabell is the main reason why she hinders Mirabell's plot by warning Lady Wishfort that there is something hidden between her servant and Mirabell. She remarks harshly that Mirabell finds her unattractive. Mrs. Marwood's anger is reinforced in the next scene when Millamant also accuses her of loving Mirabell and makes biting remarks about her age. Millamant says :

Millamant : I'll take my death, Marwood, you are more censorious than a decayed beauty, or a discarded toast. What has it found ? That Mirabell loves me is not more a secret that it is a secret that you discovered it to my aunt, or than the reason why you discovered it is a secret.

By admitting that Mirabell confessed of his love to her and saying that Marwood is not beauty anymore because she has already grown old and wicked, Millamant also makes Mrs. Marwood furious by saying that she is a

hypocrite trying to trouble Mirabell's plot in order to get him.

Being insulted, Mrs. Marwood is vengeful and informs Fainall of the plot and the fact, as he suspects before, that his wife is once Mirabell's mistress. She says that

Mr. Marwood : Discover to my lady your wife's conduct; threaten to part with her. My lady loves her, and will come to any composition to save her reputation. Take the opportunity of breaking it, just upon the discovery of this imposture. My lady will be enraged beyond bounds, and sacrifice niece, and fortune, and all, at that conjuncture. And let me alone to keep her warm; if she should flag in her pant, I will not fail to prompt her. (III. 516)

She suggests Fainall to divorce his wife and unmask her scandal in front of public. Lady Wishfort who always considers about family reputation will do anything to

save her family's name. Furthermore, Mrs. Marwood has her own way for revenge. She says confidently :

Mrs. Marwood : I will contrive a letter which shall be delivered to my lady at the time when that rascal who to is act Sir Rowland is with her. It shall come as from an unknownhand - for the less I appear to know of the truth. The better I can play the incendiary. Besides, I would not have Foible provoked if I could help it, because you know she knows some passages - Nay I expect all will come out. But let the mine be sprung first, and then I care not if I'm discovered.
(III. 517)

Her own way to take a revenge is by sending anonymous letter for Lady Wishfort when she is to be sitting together with Sir Rowland, Mirabell's imaginative uncle. The letter will inform Lady Wishfort about the scheme. The two conspirators have both motive and means

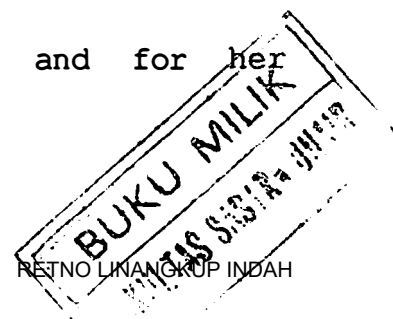
for revenge, In the same afternoon Millamant accepts Mirabell's proposal and rejects Sir Willfull.

The play reaches the climax as Fainall start to do his plan. He unmasks the false uncle, and blackmails Lady Wishfort with the threat of her daughter's disgrace. He says harshly :

Fainall : Well madam; I have suffered my self
to be overcome by the importunity
of this lady, your friend; and am
content you shall enjoy your own
proper estate during life; on
condition you oblige your self
never to marry, under such
penalty as I think convenient.
(V.541)

Here, as the first threat, Fainall does not allow Lady Wishfort to marry again. His prohibition will make Lady Wishfort's fortune which she inherits from her former husband, belong to Fainall through his wife; Lady Wishfort's daughter. He also wants:

Fainall : Next my wife shall settle on me on
the remain of her fortune not
made over already, and for her



maintenance depend entirely on my
discretion. (V.541)

For the next requisition, all his wife^{'s fortune} will be under control of Fainall. She depends entirely on Fainall in using her money. He also demands that the balance of Millamant's fortune , now forfeit, be turn over to his sole control, as well as the unspent balance of Mrs., Fainall's fortune. He remarks :

Fainall : Lastly, I will be endowed in right of my wife with that six thousand pound which is the moiety of Mrs. Millamant's fortune in your possession. (V. 541)

In addition, he wants assurance that Lady Wishfort will not marry, so that Mrs. Fainall is certain to be the heir.

Being worried about her fortune, Millamant decides to marry Sir Wiltfull to save her own fortune. She also intends to use the marriage as a means to reobtain her money. The situation changes in the same time when Mirabell brings two servants to prove that Fainall and Mrs. Marwood were themselves guilty for adultery, Fainall ignores the accusation and points out that he will still create a scandal which will blacken the name

of Mrs. Fainall unless he gets the money. On the contrary, before Mrs. Fainall marries Fainall, she and Mirabell have suspected the man's character, and thus, she has appointed her lover trustier of her fortune. The deed states :

Fainall : very likely, Sir ! What's here ?
 Damnation (Reads) "A deed of conveyance of the whole estate real of Arabella Languish widow in trust to Edward Mirabell." (V. 546)

Fainall is left with no claim to make, because Mrs. Fainall does not control her own money. He and Mrs. Marwood leave in great anger.

At this point Mirabell triumphantly reveals his most successful plot. Being saved by Mirabell, Lady Wishfort forgives him, as she says :

Lady Wishfort : Oh, what ? What ? to save me and my child from ruin, from want, I'll forgive all that's past ; Nay I'll consent to anything to come, to be delivered from this tyranny.
 (V. 546)

Lady Wishfort forgives the servants and consents to the match of Mirabell and Millamant. Frankly, Mirabell succeed to politicize marriage in order to get both love and ^{money} marriage. He can resolve the conflict arising from his politization of marriage because he is a real brilliant man.

B. MIRABELL'S SURVIVAL IN THE WAYS OF THE WORLD

This part will analyze about politicization of marriage, respectively on the way how Mirabell as a main character resolves the conflict arising from his politicization of marriage.

The Way Of The World is a description of a very small section of society with which the comedy is concerned, and in a very limited relationship the 'world' is confined to a handful of smart families in the wealthier parts of London, and their activities in sex and love. Therefore, *The Way Of The World* displays the social and moral deviations of marriage as explained by Kelsall. Kelsall argues that deceit and mutual rancour ^{dendam / benci.} in marriage, sexual promiscuity without lasting love; endless duplicity and hypocrisy; affectation, vanity are the ways of the world, gilded often with the graces of wit and good manners. The

society portrayed has the morality of the jungle and the artificiality of a court which Mirabell must face(59).

In the play Mirabell must handle Fainall who has great desire to control over the fortune as he expounds in his statements :

Fainall : For having only that hope, the accomplishment of it, of consequence must put an end to all my hopes; and what a wretch is he who must survive his hope ! Nothing remains when that day comes, but to sit down and weep like Alexander when he wanted other world to conquer. (II. 489).

Here, Fainall considers Mirabell as a dangerous enemy for his plan. He does not want Mirabell to take any part of the fortune. He wants to conquer all the fortune in his hand. He will be glad if he sees Mirabell crying for having nothing. Unfortunately Mirabell is not so stupid as he thinks before. Mirabell is more intrigueous than himself. The weakness of Fainall is that he underestimes Mirabell in coping intrigues. This is Fainall's biggest mistake.

Mirabell also has to face Lady Wishfort. He should give blandishment to Lady Wishfort who has ever been humiliated by and hates him very much. Lady Wishfort's hatred can be seen through her sentences as she remarks harshly :

Lady Wishfort : Ods my life, I'll have him -
 I'll have him murdered ! I'll
 have him poisoned ! where does
 he eat ? I'll marry a drawer
 to have him poisoned in his
 wine. I'll send for Robin from
 Lockets-immediately. (III. 502)

The peak of her anger makes her eagers to remarry as soon as possible so Mirabell will not get anything from her instead of proving she is still beautiful enough to remarry again. She says :

Lady Wishfort : Audacious villain ! Handle
 me, would he durst! Frippery?
 Old Frippery ? was there ever
 such a foul - mounthed
 fellow? I'll be married
 tomorrow; I'll be contracted
 tonight.

Foible : The sooner the better, madam.

(III. 503)

Lady Wishfort who is reluctant to give her consent to the marriage between Mirabell and Millamant makes it impossible for Mirabell to get Millamant's fortune. This is why Mirabell arranges a plot including creating imaginative uncle Sir Rowland who will court, Lady Wishfort as soon as possible as Lady Wishfort wishes.

The one instrument of power to restrain villanous Fainall is the deed of trust which gives Mrs. Fainall financial control over her husband. Mirabell's ex mistress (Mrs. Fainall) gives him thanks as 'a cautious friend', a friend whom Mrs. Fainall will sacrifice anything to make him happy. Eventhough she is his former mistress but she has forgot it and still ready to help Mirabell anytime including advancing his plot. This can be evidenced through the convesation between Mrs Fainall and Foible. They say :

Foible : O dear madam I beg your pardon.
I thought the former good
correspondence between your
ladyship and Mr Mirabell, might
have hindered his communicating
this secret.

Mrs Fainall : Dear Foible forget that.

Foible : O dear madam, Mr Mirabell is such a sweet winning gentlemen - but your ladyship is the pattern of generosity. Sweet lady, to be so good! Mr. Mirabell can not choose but be grateful. I find your ladyship has his heart still. (III. 505)

Fainall who wants to have all the family fortune, blackmails Lady Wishfort by saying that he will blacken her daughter's name and tells to the society about her affair with Mirabell. He prohibits Lady Wishfort for ~~not~~ remarry again. Furthermore, he demands half of Millamant's money which is now forfeited in Lady Wishfort's hand. He threatens Lady Wishfort by saying :

Fainall : I am content you shall enjoy your own proper estate during life ; on condition you oblige your self never to marry, undersuch penalty as I think convenient. (V. 541)

Furthermore, Fainall demands his wife fortune.

Having been threatened, Lady Wishfort almost surrenders. In the middle of her despair, Mirabell

comes to save her family reputation by showing the deed which Mrs. Fainall has made before her marrying to Fainall. Mirabell expounds :

Mirabell : Yes, sir. I say that this lady while a widow, having it seems received some cautions respecting. Your inconstancy and tyranny of temper, which from her own partial opinion and fondness of you she could never have suspected - she did, I say, by the wholesome advice of friends and of sages learned in the laws of this land, deliver this same as her act and deed to me in trust, and to the uses within mentioned. You may read if please - (holding out parchment) tho' perhaps what is inscribed on the back may serve your occasions. (V. 548).

The deed says that whole estate of Mrs. Fainall widow is in trust to Mirabell. So Fainall will not be able to control his wife's fortune.

Lady Wishfort thanks to Mirabell for saving her family reputation. She finally gives her consent to Mirabell for marrying Millamant, and return Millamant's money. She remarks :

Lady Wishfort : Well, Mr. Mirabell, you have kept promise, and I must perform mine

Mirabell : For that madam, give yourself no trouble - let me have your consent. (V. 549)

At the end, Mirabell and Millamant are on their way to marriage. This results from Mirabell's ability to politicize the ways to marriage. This is what Mirabell may define as the ways of the world. As this analysis comes to an end, a quotation from Kelsall serves as a closing argument as he says that Mirabell and Millamant will secure happiness in their treaty of marriage through mutual fidelity and respect enhanced by beauty, charm, intelligence and wit. He is skilled and hard enough to survive the ways of the world (59).