

THE LORD OF THE RINGS: THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING

The Influence of The Secondary Characters, Gandalf and Aragorn, on the Personality Development of the Major Character, Frodo Baggins

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ABSTRAK

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

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

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

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

Background of Study

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

Inside it, there are many interesting parts that can pull out the reader attention. One of the parts used to build a story in a novel is character. It is created to convey the author ideas and views through its work and actions. A novel is a literary work in printed media that reflects real life. The reflection of the story may offer benefit towards the readers. Furthermore, according to Eastman (1965: 23), novel is a fictional account of life that is told in prose to give emotional and intellectual pleasure to its readers. There is a plot inside it that can bring up a single and complete change in the life of its characters. The art of characterization which reflects the personalities of its character will unify the plot and engage the readers. *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* is one example of a novel that can give more pleasure, emotionally and intellectually, to the readers. It represents Tolkien ideas that are reflected through the characters.

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

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

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

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

1. How do the secondary characters influence the major character personality development?
2. What are the influences of the secondary characters that develop the personality of the major character?

METHODOLOGY

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

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

Sources. The writer used both primary and secondary sources. Both are used as the main materials for the article. Tolkien novel, *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* is used as the primary source. The writer has chosen this novel for Tolkien is a brilliant author who is able to create a world inside his novel. There are many intrigues that make this novel interesting. It is fascinating to find the major character characterization and his personality development in this novel.

The secondary sources used are some books concern about theory of literature, such as theories about character and characterization, and also some books on theory of psychology such as personality and influence. Those are chosen to give more knowledge in order to analyze the novel. The movie produced by New Line Cinema is also used as a means to help visualizing the novel. This information is searched to provide more insights on Tolkien way in writing his novels.

The Approach of Study. The approach being used in this study is the psychological approach. It is proposed by Rohrberger and Woods (1971: 6-15) in their book *Reading and Writing about Literature*. This approach emphasizes on human psychology which includes human personality. According to Rohrberger and Woods (1971: 13), the psychological approach involves the effort to locate and demonstrate certain recurrent pattern human psychology. This approach tries to find the human psychology such as human personality in the literary work. Although the character being analyzed is a Hobbit, yet it shares the same psychological state as that of human. Thus, the analysis on the character personality can be traced using the theory of psychology. The theory of psychology being used in this study includes the theories of personality development taken from Pikunas, Mischel, and Hurlock; the theory of influence from

Mischel; person-to-person interaction by Mischel and Young; and The meaning of self-control, responsibility and act of leadership from Young, Hurlock, and Pikunas.

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

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

In the first step, the writer read the novel several times in order to understand the story. During the reading of the novel, the writer found that the secondary characters give influence towards the major character personality development. Then the major character was analyzed from the author comments, characters feeling and thought, and character speech in order to answer the problems in the problem formulation.

Afterwards, in the second step, the writer tried to find some information or references related to the theories of literature. The theories were very helpful in the discussion of the novel. The books used were about character and characterization, personality development, and about influence.

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

The last step was making the conclusion of the study. After answering the questions in the problem formulation, the writer made conclusion of the study. The conclusion was the findings of the analysis and suggestions for psychology students to make reading as their habit as they can also use psychological approach in understanding the novels they read.

ANALYSIS

The influence of those secondary characters on the major character personality development is analyzed using the theories of influence. Those are the theories of person-to-person interaction and the influence of the interaction. It is said that influence deals with the development of personality.

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

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

The major character in *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* is a Hobbit, Frodo Baggins. He finds himself faced with an immense task. At first, Frodo is not suited for the difficult journey ahead. Along the journey, he relies upon the wisdom and knowledge of his friends, Gandalf and Aragorn. Through his experience and interaction with those two characters, his personality develops.

1. The Influence of Gandalf

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

1.1 Gandalf Influence on Frodo Self-Control

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

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

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

If you mean, inventing all that about a present, well, I thought the true story much more likely, and I could see the point of altering it at all. It was very unlike Bilbo to do so, anyway; and I thought it rather odd. So did I. but odd things may happen to people that have such treasures if they use them. Let it be a warning to you to be very careful with it. It may have other powers than just making you vanish when you wish to (p. 40).

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

I do not understand, said Frodo. Neither do I, answered the wizard. I have merely begun to wonder about the ring, especially since last night. No need to worry. But if you take my advice you will use it very seldom, or not at all. At least I beg you not to use it in any way that will cause talk or rouse suspicion. I say again: keep it safe, and keep it secret! (p. 40).

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

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

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

Now at any rate he is as bad as an Orc, and just an enemy. He deserves death. Deserves it! I daresay he does. Many that life deserve death. And many that die deserve life. Can you give it to them? Then do not be too eager to deal out death in judgment. For even the very wise cannot see all ends (p. 58).

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

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

... I wonder if that is Gandalf coming after us, said Frodo; but even as he said it, he had a feeling that it was not so, and a sudden desire to hide from the view of the rider came over him. It may not matter much, he said apologetically, but I would rather not be seen on the road by anyone.

And if it is Gandalf, he added as an afterthought, we can give him a little surprise, to pay him out for being so late. Let get out of sight! (p. 73).

Frodo feels curious about the rider. He dares himself to take a peek so that he can see who the rider is. The rider is a large black figure. When the rider finally goes, Frodo tells his friends what he has seen. He chooses not to answer questions. He does not want anyone to know about what he is doing. Then he decides to move on but not on the road. He is showing his self-control by doing so.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Bree-hobbits were, in fact, friendly and inquisitive, and Frodo soon found that some explanation of what he was doing would have to be given. He gave out that he was interested in

history and geography (at which there was much wagging of heads, although neither of these words we're much used in the Bree-dialect). He said he was thinking of writing a book (at which there was silent astonishment), and that he and his friends wanted to collect information about hobbits living outside the Shire, especially in the eastern lands (p. 152).

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

I am glad, said Frodo. For I have become very fond of Strider. Well, *fond* is not the right word. I mean he is dear to me; though he is strange and grim at times. In fact, he reminds me of you. I didn't know that any of the Big People were like that. I thought, well, that they were just big, and rather stupid: kind and stupid like Butterbur; or stupid and wicked like Bill Ferny. But then we don't know much about Men in the Shire, except perhaps the Breelanders. You don't know much even about them, if you think old Barliman is stupid, said Gandalf. He is wise enough on his own ground. He thinks less than he talks, and slower; yet he can see through a brick wall in time (as they say in Bree). But there are few left in Middle-earth like Aragorn son of Arathorn (pp. 214-215).

Near the end of his journey, Frodo exercises more of his self-control. Boromir asks Frodo to show the ring to him. Nevertheless, Frodo remembers all about Gandalf warnings. He must be careful even to his friends. He shows his self-control.

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

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

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

1.2 Gandalf Influence on Frodo Sense of Responsibility

Frodo is mad at Gandalf. It is because Gandalf lets him keep the ring. Frodo does not want to keep the Ring. He wants to throw it away or to destroy it. Gandalf then tells him the meaning of responsibility. He cannot make a decision for Frodo. Frodo must make his own decision after making careful consideration.

Let you? Make you? said the wizard. Haven you been listening to all that I have said? You are not thinking of what you are saying. But as for throwing it away, that was obviously wrong. These Rings have a way of being found. In evil hands it might have done great evil. Worst of all, it might have fallen into the hands of the Enemy. Indeed it certainly would; for this is the One, and he is exerting all his power to find it or draw it to himself (pp. 58-59).

The Ring has to be destroyed. However, Frodo does not know the reason of why he is chosen. Gandalf cannot give the reason. Gandalf can only tell Frodo that somehow he is the chosen one. Therefore, he must take the responsibility and the risk. His advice implies the sense of responsibility.

I do really wish to destroy it! Cried Frodo. Or, well, to have it destroyed. I am not made for perilous quest I wish I had never seen the Ring! Why did it come to me? Why was I chosen? Such question cannot be answered, said Gandalf. You may be sure that it was not for any merit that others do not possess: not for power or wisdom, at any rate. But you have been chosen, and you must therefore use such strength and heart and wits as you have (p. 60).

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

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

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

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

Furthermore, he dares to accept the consequence of his decision although

he still feels afraid. It shows that he starts to build his responsibility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

But I must go, said Frodo. It cannot be helped, dear friends. It is wretched for us all, but it is no use you're trying to keep me. Since you have guessed so much, please help me and do not hinder me! You do not understand! (p. 102).

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

My dear and most beloved hobbits! said Frodo deeply moved. But I could not allow it. I decided that long ago, too. You speak of danger, but you do not understand. This is no treasure-hunt, no there-and-back journey. I am flying from a deadly peril into deadly peril. (p. 102).

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

It may be all we could wish, said Frodo; but it is outside the Shire all the same. Don't make yourselves too much at home! Please remember "all of you" that the name of Baggins must NOT be mentioned. I am Mr. Underhill, if any names must be given (p. 145).

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

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

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

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

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

Elrond tells Frodo the consequence of his choice. Frodo keeps his word. It shows that he has become responsible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 Gandalf Influence on Frodo Act of Leadership

The Fellowship of the Ring is soon established. Gandalf shows his leadership in this journey. The Company decides to move through a snowy-mountain. Boromir, one of the companions, suggests that they must carry some woods to make fire. Gandalf know that fire may draw the Enemy attention. But Gandalf agrees with him that they may need it to fight cold. Very well, said Gandalf. But we must not use the wood not unless it is a choice between fire and death (p. 280). This decision teaches Frodo to consider decision that can bring benefit to the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

Inside the Mines they are surrounded with great army of orcs. Gandalf realizes that something more terrible is approaching. He thinks about the safety of the Fellowship first. He

tells them to go first while he is facing this enemy. This act of leadership will later influence Frodo.

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

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

Over the Bridge! Cried Gandalf, recalling his strength. Fly! This is a foe beyond any of you. I must hold the narrow way. Fly! Aragorn and Boromir did not heed the command, but still held their ground, side by side, behind Gandalf at the far end of the bridge. The others halted just within the door way at the hall end, and turned, unable to leave their leader to face the enemy alone (pp. 321-322).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It would be the death of you to come with me. Sam, said Frodo, and I could not have borne that. Not as certain as being left behind, said Sam. But I am going to Mordor. I know that well enough, Mr. Frodo. Of course you are. And I'm coming with you. Now, Sam, said Frodo, don't hinder me! The others will be coming back at any minute. If they catch me here, I shall have to argue and explain, and I shall never have the heart or the chance to get off. But I must go at once. It's the only way. Of course it is, answered Sam. But not alone. I'm coming too, or nothing us isn't going. I'll knock holes in all the boats first (p. 397).

Gandalf influences Frodo through his interaction with Frodo. He gives his advice and shows his attitude to Frodo on the importance of self-control, sense of responsibility, and act of leadership. His experience with Gandalf prepares him to face his duty. As a result, Frodo develops from someone who is dependent of others into more self-controlled, more responsible, and takes more act of leadership. As it is said by Hurlock (1974: 7), personality can change. Frodo has changed his personality in a better way. It means that his personality developed. Furthermore, as it is mentioned by Pikunas (1976: 271), some of the factors that Frodo has experienced such as his need of companionship, the treatment from Gandalf, and his greater self-awareness have developed his personality.

2 The Influence of Aragorn

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

2.1 Aragorn Influence on Frodo Self-Control

Frodo meets Aragorn for the first time in *The Prancing Pony*, an inn located in the village named Bree. Aragorn is first known as Strider. Aragorn tells Frodo that Pippin is about to give

too much information. He advised Frodo to do something to prevent it. He warns Frodo to be more cautious. It implies that Frodo needs to have self-control.

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

Unfortunately, an accident happened. Aragorn is angry at Frodo. Aragorn has known about Frodo. He gives his advice to Frodo. He tells him to be more cautious and be more in control so that he will not endanger the mission.

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

Inside his room, Frodo is surprised to find Aragorn is waiting for him. Here Aragorn teaches more lessons about self-control. Aragorn offer Frodo to take him as their company. His proposal has apparently made Frodo to remember to regain his self-control.

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

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

An account of your performance would be very interesting to certain people. After that they would hardly need to be told your real name. It seems to me only too likely that they will hear of it before the night is over. Is that enough? You can do as you like about my reward: take me as a guide or not. But I may say that I know all the lands between the Shire and the Misty Mountains, for I have wandered over them for many years. I am older than I look. I might prove useful. You will have to leave the open road after tonight; for the horsemen will watch it night and day. You

may escape from Bree, and be allowed to go forward while the Sun is up; but you won't go far. They will come on you in the wild, in some dark place where there is no help. Do you wish them to find you? They are terrible! (p. 162).

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

Strider did not reply to Sam, but turned his keen eyes on Frodo. Frodo caught his glance and looked away. No, he said slowly. I don't agree. I think, I think you are not really as you choose to look. You began to talk to me like the Bree-folk, but your voice has changed. Still Sam seems right in this: I don't see why you should warn us to take care, and yet asks us to take you on trust. Why the disguise? Who are you? What do you really know about my business; and how do you know it? The lesson in caution has been well learned, said Strider with a grim smile. But caution is one thing and wavering is another. You will never get to Rivendell now on your own, and to trust me is your only chance. You must make up your mind. I will answer some of your questions, if that will help you to do so. But why should you believe my story, if you do not trust me already? Still here it is! (p. 163).

Later, it was revealed that Aragorn is a friend of Gandalf. Frodo asks Aragorn why he does not say it at once. Aragorn answer implies the need of self-control. He needs to convince himself that Frodo is the real person he is looking for. He expects Frodo to do the same although his appearance is against him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Aragorn Influence on Frodo Sense of Responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Frodo makes up his decision. He must carry on his responsibility. He must go and destroy the ring. He is willing to accept the consequence of his choice. He knows that Aragorn has his own responsibility. Frodo has grown his sense of responsibility.

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

2.3 Aragorn Influence on Frodo Act of Leadership

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Say not *unscathed*, but if you say *unchanged*, than maybe you will speak the truth, said Aragorn. But lore wanes in Gondor, Boromir, if in the city of those who once were wise they now speak

evil of Lothlórien. Believe what you will, there is no other way for us unless you would go back to Moria-gate, or scale the pathless mountains, or swim the Great River all alone. Then lead on! said Boromir. But it is perilous. Perilous indeed, said Aragorn, fair and perilous; but only evil need fear it, or those who bring some evil with them. Follow me! (p. 329).

At the entrance of Lothlórien, they are stopped by the Elves and has to be blind-folded. Gimli refuses the command. Aragorn shows his leadership by asking that they must all be blind-folded. He shows that some sacrifices have to be made in order to reach the goal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It would be the death of you to come with me. Sam, said Frodo, and I could not have borne that. Not as certain as being left behind, said Sam. But I am going to Mordor. I know that well enough, Mr. Frodo. Of course you are. And I'm coming with you. Now, Sam, said Frodo, don't hinder me! The others will be coming back at any minute. If they catch me here, I shall have to argue and explain, and I shall never have the heart or the chance to get off. But I must go at once. It's the only way. Of course it is, answered Sam. But not alone. I'm coming too, or nothing us isn't going. I'll knock holes in all the boats first (p. 397).

As the boat drifts away, Frodo still thinks about the safety of the others. He shows that he is also influenced by Aragorn leadership. Sam has made his choice and Frodo respects it. He trusts Aragorn that he will keep the others safe.

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

Frodo shows that he has become more self-controlled, more responsible, and has revealed more act of leadership. His interaction with Aragorn has helped him develops. At first, he is dependent on many sources of aid. Then, Aragorn speech, advice and attitude molds Frodo to become ready to take on his burden. As it is mentioned by Pikunas (1976: 271), Frodo has experienced some of the factors that have developed his personality. Those are his need of companionship, the treatment from Aragorn, and his greater self-awareness. In addition, Hurlock (1974: 7) says that personality can change. Frodo has changed his personality in a better way. It means that, Frodo personality has developed.

CONCLUSION

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

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

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

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