



PRIDE AND DIGNITY OF ADOLPHUS SIMPSON AS REVEALED IN POE'S THE SPECTACLES

Tini Moge

Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Negeri Manado
Jl. Kampus Tonsaru, Minahasa telp/fax : (0431) 321847
*e-mail : tinimoge@unima.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This research presents a description of the character and personality of Simpson in "The Spectacles." In conducting this research, the writer used qualitative research, in which the data are collected in the form of words and the writer is the key instrument. The data were collected from the short story, which was the primary source. The other books concerning theory, critics, statements, and notes on literature are secondary sources. The writer uses an objective approach in analyzing the data. The result shows that Simpson is pictured as a young, handsome, and romantic man, but he also has a real problem with his eyes. The traits of Simpson that appear most strikingly in the story are pride and dignity. Spectacles or glasses are a symbol of Simpson's weakness. Furthermore, his spectacles are what make him dignified and proud. Simpson appears dignified and proud, but he could actually be a coward. Actually, he only cares about outward appearance. The sense of both dignity and pride is, of course, honorable. But in the short story, The Spectacles, the sense of dignity and pride is the weakness of one's moral value. Outward appearances such as beauty, handsomeness, luxury wears or expensive dresses, wealth, a successful career, a famous reputation, high class or top rank in society, and a degree or academic title all portray pride and dignity. But in the short story, The Spectacles, Simpson displays misplaced pride and dignity. Madame Lalande is a wise and intelligent old lady. She remembers her wise mother and grandmother the most.

Keywords: Pride, dignity, The Spectacles

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menyajikan gambaran tentang karakter dan kepribadian Simpson dalam film "The Spectacles". Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan penelitian kualitatif, dimana data dikumpulkan dalam bentuk kata-kata dan penulis adalah instrumen kuncinya. Data dikumpulkan dari cerita pendek, yang merupakan sumber utama. Buku-buku lain tentang teori, kritik, pernyataan, dan catatan tentang sastra adalah sumber sekunder. Penulis menggunakan pendekatan objektif dalam menganalisis data. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa Simpson digambarkan sebagai pria muda, tampan, dan romantis, namun ia juga memiliki masalah nyata pada matanya. Ciri-ciri Simpson yang paling mencolok dalam cerita adalah kebanggaan dan martabat. Kacamata atau kacamata adalah simbol kelemahan Simpson. Selain itu, kacamata adalah apa yang membuatnya bermartabat dan bangga. Simpson tampak bermartabat dan bangga, tetapi sebenarnya dia bisa menjadi seorang pengecut. Sebenarnya, dia hanya peduli dengan penampilan luar. Rasa martabat dan kebanggaan, tentu saja, terhormat. Namun dalam cerpen The Spectacles, rasa harga diri dan harga diri merupakan kelemahan dari nilai moral seseorang. Penampilan luar seperti kecantikan, ketampanan, pakaian mewah atau gaun mahal, kekayaan, karier yang sukses, reputasi terkenal, kelas tinggi atau peringkat atas dalam masyarakat, dan gelar atau gelar akademik semuanya menggambarkan kebanggaan dan martabat. Namun dalam cerpennya, The Spectacles, Simpson menampilkan kebanggaan dan

martabat yang salah tempat. Nyonya Lalande adalah seorang wanita tua yang bijaksana dan cerdas. Dia paling mengingat ibu dan neneknya yang bijak.

Kata kunci : Kebanggaan, martabat, The Spectacles

1. INTRODUCTION

As human beings, we are always curious about other people, and usually we are also always curious about ourselves. Literature can give us something more than pleasure. And literature itself is something important to our lives. Literature will expand or refine our minds and feelings or quicken our sense of life. Hudson (1965:10) states:

Literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life, what they have experienced of it, and what they thought and felt about those aspects of it that have the most enduring interest for human beings.

The quotation above means that literature is the record of human experience as human reality, and as a vital record of what men have seen, felt, thought, and even experienced in life, they are experienced in literary works. Or, to put it another way, literature is a rich way of learning about human nature through the recordings of men who have ever felt, experienced, thought, and seen in their lives. Lerner D.H. (1954:5) states:

Literature is the result of dealing with events that are more profound than everyday occurrences; the more literature one has read and understood, the more he understands life.

The quotation above means that literature is the result of men's observations about life; it provides insight into the life of men, which is why it is very important to read literature in order to deepen our understanding of life. Thus, literature is the report of human existence that happens in life, which makes it so important to read literature because literature itself is something important to our lives. In other words, literature is one of the human activities in the work of art or as self-expression of man as a result of self-view and experience, expressed in the form of words or language to picture the fictional characters of human life. Therefore, we should say that literature is the work of people who care about other people and are interested in the worlds of reality and imagination as well.

The subject matter of literature is something very general, such as man's fate or human life. Abrams (1979:228) states:

The subject matter of literature is to incorporate the most persistent and dynamic elements of an individual's mind: the basic disposition, interests, desires, preferences, and aversions that give continuity and coherence to a personality.

The quotation above implies that the subject matter of literature is the result of the accumulation of an individual's mind, basic disposition, thoughts, feelings, and aversion to carrying out a work of art.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Forms of Literature

There are five forms of literature: novel, short story, drama, poetry, and nonfiction, as stated in the World Book Encyclopedia. For the purpose of the study, the writer will only discuss one of them, which is a short story.

A short story is a short work of fiction that usually centers around a single incident. Because of its shorter length, the short story must make every word count. The following will be discussed in detail:

2.2 Short Story

A short story is a fictional prose narrative. In writing a short story, an author is influenced by his or her experiences in life. He or she tells his or her own story, constructs a narrative, and

maybe he or she would like to show how a character's situation is or present the facts of his or her experience.

The short story is the essence of economy, consisting of 2,000 words. Burroway, as quoted by Koenosobroto (1988:12), states:

A short story is short and can waste no words. The short story can deal with only one or a few consciousnesses. It may recount only one major change in the life of the central character or characters.

The quotation above implies that the short story is a practical story because it is short. As a result, it is a simple narrative story, but it is sharp and correct. As Koesnoebroto (1988:12) states:

The virtue of a short story is its density. If it is right, sharp, economic, and charged, then it is a good short story because it has exploited a central attribute of the form, which is short.

Even though a short story is short, as stated in the above statement, it should be long enough to produce the desired effects on the readers.

Prose Fiction Elements

There are some elements of prose fiction in this short story.

2.3 Setting

Setting is a sense referring to place, time, and the concrete of a narrative. Abrams (.....) points out that:

In a narrative or dramatic work, the setting is the general locale and historical tie in which the action takes place, whereas the setting of an episode or scene within a work is the specific physical location in which it takes place.

The quotation above implies that setting is the place and time or location where the story occurs. It is clear that in setting a story, the author uses the context of place, time, and weather that consists of the locale, season, and time of day such as city or village, sea or mountain, night or morning, summer or winter, storm, etc.

2.4 Plot

Plot is one of the many aspects of fiction that should be studied. The word "plot" is in fact a technical term to describe a series of tied-together events in a story. According to Perrine (1959: 61), "Plot is the sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed." While Hall (1983:270) said that "plot is what happens in a story,"

It can be concluded that plot, as an aspect of fiction, can be formed by asking the question, "Why does it happen?"

2.5 Theme

Theme is an attractive element; it gives words meaning and contains an idea. Griffith (1986:49) states, "The theme is the central idea in the work, whether fiction, poetry, or drama."

The quotation above means that theme is the main idea of the story. We can also say that theme is what a story is about. A story may include family happiness, love, death, crime, etc. It is a comment on the human condition, or we may consider that the theme of a story constitutes the consideration of the problem of human values.

2.6 Character and Characterization

Character

Characters are the people who appear in works of fiction. Abrams (1971:20) defines character as:

The person in dramatic or narrative work is endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say (dialogue) and what they do (action).

The quotation above shows that the character is a picture or a figure of people or an

expression of people in a story; the character of a man or a woman can be recognized.

There are two types of characters. Koesosoebroto (1988:67) states that there are two types of characters: the main character, or major character, and the minor character. He states that "the main character is the most important character in a story." "And minor characters are less important than major characters."

The quotation above implies that the main character in a story is someone who is paid as an actor or actress. In a story, minor characters are people who play to support the main character.

In *The Spectacles*, the main character is Adolphus Simpson. And, as the minor characters are Talbot, Madame Lalande, and Talbot's footman,

Characterization

Characterization is the author's presentation and development of a character. There are two broad categories of character development: simple or flat characters and complex or round characters. Griffith (1986:47) states:

Flat characters have only one or two personality traits and are easily recognizable as stereotypes: the shrewish wife, the lazy husband, the stupid boy, etc. Round characters have multiple personality traits and therefore resemble real people. They are much harder to understand and describe than flat characters.

In this study, the main character, in this case Simpson, has multiple personality traits: pride, dignity, ambition, vanity, etc. Therefore, round characters are included in the category of characters' development in this study.

The author reveals what characters are like in two general ways: directly and indirectly. Griffith (1986:47) states, "In the direct method, the author simply tells the reader what the character is like."

In *The Spectacles*, Poe tells us what Simpson is like: "He is a young man, enthusiastic and ambitious, with pride and dignity as bad as vanity."

Furthermore, Griffith states:

When the method of revealing character is indirect, however, the author shows us rather than tells us what the characters are like through what they say about one another, through external detail (dress, bearing, looks), through their thoughts and speech, and also through their deeds.

Poe shows us exactly what Simpson is like in *The Spectacles*:

As to personal endowments, I'm by no means deficient. On the contrary, I believe that I'm well made and possess what nine out of ten people in the world would call a handsome face. In height, I'm five feet eleven. My hair is curly and black. My nose is sufficiently good. My eyes are gray, though they are weak to an inconvenient degree; the weakness, however, has always irritated me because I am young and attractive. I naturally wear glasses. (Poe, 796).

2.7 A Sketch of Edgar Allan Poe's Biography (1809-1849)

Edgar Allan Poe, the author of "The Spectacles," was one of the most important American authors of the nineteenth century. He was a poet, critic, and short-story writer.

Poe was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1809 and died in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1849. His life was brought up by a Virginia merchant, John Allan. Poe had a brilliant mind and was sent to school first in England, then to the University of Virginia, and finally to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He had an excellent scholastic record; his personal record was not so successful, however.

In 1836, he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, and was relatively happy for a time. After she died in 1847, he fell in love with a succession of women and was preparing to marry his boyhood sweetheart, Elmira Shelton, when he died in Baltimore.

In the literary world, Poe was almost as unsuccessful as in his private world. His recognition

as one of America's greatest authors has appeared since his death. He is now considered a leader in three literary fields: poetry, criticism, and short story writing.

Perhaps Edgar Allan Poe is best known as a short story writer, especially in the areas of the supernatural, mystery, and crime. The modern detective story is a direct descendant of Poe's famous short story, "The Murders in the Rue Morgue." His influence has been worldwide; his writings have been translated into many languages. Among his best short stories are *The Gold Bug*, *The Fall of the House of Usher*, *The Cask of Amontillado*, and *The Purloined Letter*.

His poetry, influenced by the writings of Tennyson, is filled with atmosphere and complex imagery. Such poems as *The Raven*, *Annabel Lee*, and *The Bells* are extremely popular.

Poe's literary criticism, which contains some of the first literary principles of "art for art's sake," is best represented in *The Philosophy of Composition* and *The Poetic Principle*.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Methodology

In dealing with this research, the writer uses qualitative research. Hopkins C.D. (1987:174) states:

Qualitative research is empirical in that the researcher collects the data, organizes it, and studies it against ideas, hypotheses, and categorical definitions to test them.

3.2. Data Collection

The primary source of the data is *The Spectacles*, a short story written by Edgar Allan Poe. In addition to the primary source, the writer uses secondary sources that are relevant to the topic under consideration.

3.3. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer uses an objective approach. Abrams (1979:26) states:

The objective theory regards the work of art in isolation from all these external points of reference, analyzes it as a self-sufficient entity constituted by its part in their internal relations, and sets out to judge it solely by criteria intrinsic to its own mode of being.

The quotation above implies that the objective theory is a literary approach used to analyze a story regarding the work of art in relation to history and the background or characters of the author.

4. ANALYSIS

4.1. General View of the Short Story

The story "*The Spectacles*" is a form of narration. It tells about a youngster, Adolphus Simpson. When reading and studying the personality of Simpson, the reader will get impressions of his moral values, which are shown by Simpson's character in the short story.

The author makes it interesting for the readers in order to make them appreciate the value of the short story. It discusses some things of moral value in human life, such as pride, dignity, love, ambition, etc. In this short story, the author also applies some French terms to make the story more unique and interesting.

4.2. Synopsis of the Short Story, *The Spectacles*

Many years ago, Adolphus Simpson refused to wear glasses, even though he couldn't see well without them. He thought that he did not look good with glasses. He thought he looked awful with glasses. Because of that, whenever he went out, he could see well.

One day, he saw a woman wearing a diamond ring, a bracelet on her wrist, and a luxury dress. He gazed at that lady and said, "I saw, I felt, I knew that I was deeply in love—and this even before seeing the face of the person I loved." "It is the nature of the only true love—love

at first sight" (p. 794) He totally fell in love with her at first sight.

Eugenie, Lalonde, the celebrity, was a well-known and well-liked woman in town. Immensely wealthy, a widow has just arrived from Paris. Simpson wanted to acquaint himself with that lady, and he hoped to be her partner. So he wanted to introduce himself to that lady, and he asked Talbot to introduce him to Madame Lalonde. But Talbot left the town for a week. Simpson was very disappointed because only Talbot could help introduce him to Madame Lalonde. So, Simpson tried to send a letter to Madame Lalonde.

Then Simpson received a letter from his idol, Madame Lalonde. As a true Frenchwoman, she wrote a letter in response to Simpson's letter, and Simpson had time to meet her since then.

One time, Simpson asked Madame Lalonde to marry him. "I'm too old for you," she replied. And Madame Lalonde told him about her age—her true age. But Simpson did not understand what she said because he did not see her well. And he just saw her in the shadows. As a result, he didn't mind Madame Lalonde's age. He tried to make sure that he loved her.

Madame Lalonde was a wise and intelligent woman. She knew about Simpson's physical weakness, and she also knew that Simpson did not know her factual condition. And she made a strategic decision that she had to agree to Simpson's marriage proposal, but she had one request of Simpson before they married.

Then she spoke, she twirled in her fingers an eyeglass, and she said, "Eh bein! Mon ami, you have earnestly sought from me a favor which you have been pleased to denominate "priceless." "What do you mean, my beloved?" she asked. She said, "You shall conquer, then, Monami; you will understand what I say." Then, I wish you to wear spectacles. "You have already consented to wear them for my sake." "Do I have to confess this request?" "It is done! "It is most cheerfully agreed." He thought. Then he took Madame Lalonde's glasses and said, "Tonight, I wear these eyeglasses, and upon my heart but with the earliest morning gives me the privilege of calling you wife" (812). The glasses then settled on his nose.

In the first instance, Simpson was surprised. He was surprised by the sight in front of him. He did not believe what he saw. Madame Lalonde was, in fact, my great-grandmother. In her youth, she had been beautiful, and even at "eighty-two," with the aid of "the pearl powder, the rouge, the wrinkles, the false hair, the false teeth, the truth that she was the celebrity widow, Madame Lalonde, an old lady well known" (815),

Finally, with Madame Lalonde's lesson, Simpson was conscious of his stupidity and his worst vanity in refusing to wear glasses. After that, Simpson always employed spectacles.

4.3. Simpson from Spectacles

Simpson's Social Background

Simpson comes from a simple family. But he just lives alone in a town in America because his parents are dead. He just has a friend in that town. Mr. Talbot is his name. Talbot is a man who is older than Simpson. And Simpson likes to be friends with Talbot. as a friend. Talbot also knows Simpson's physical infirmity.

The friendship between Simpson and Talbot is very good and close. So that, despite the fact that Simpson has no family, he never appears depressed or lonely. And he is always accompanied by Talbot wherever he goes.

While Simpson's friendship with other people in the town is not close, He is not friendly with his neighbors. Because of that, when Talbot leaves town for a week, he feels disappointed and sad. Because when Talbot leaves the town, Simpson needs his help very much. And no one can help him except Talbot.

As a result, Simpson's relationship with society, as described above, is very strange. He never talks to his neighbors, but he just makes friends with a strange lady. Madame Eugenie Lalonde

Simpson's pride and dignity were misplaced.

The title of the short story, "*The Spectacles*," generates the story. When Simpson wears spectacles, he can see well. And because of his glasses, Simpson can see Madame Lalande's condition clearly. Here are some facts that show Simpson misplaced his pride and dignity. In the beginning of the story, Simpson has a defect in his eyes, but he refuses to wear glasses because he is shy to wear them. He says:

However, the weakness itself has always irritated me, and I have tried every remedy short of wearing glasses to restore it. Being youthful and good-looking, I naturally dislike these and have resolutely refused to employ them (796).

The quotation above shows that Simpson refuses to wear glasses because he has dignity and is shy to wear them, and he just thinks that if he wears them, he will appear bad. That is why he does not want to wear glasses. As a result, he only sees in shadows. Because of that, when he sees a lady in luxury clothing with full-sparkling gold and diamonds on her body, Simpson thinks that she is a beautiful young lady. He says:

If I live a thousand years, I can never forget the intense emotion with which I regarded this figure. It was that of a young female, the most exquisite I had ever beheld. Its perfect fullness and texture were delicious. Her own wrist was terminated by a cuff of rich lace, and a diamond ring sparkled on one of the delicate fingers, which was well set off by a gold bracelet and a magnificent array of jewels, telling the wearer's wealth and fastidious taste in words that could not be misunderstood at first (797).

Whereas, in fact, the lady is an old lady who is "eighty-two" years old. "Me not one single day more than de 'eighth-doo," she tells Simpson of her age (814). As a matter of fact, she is a celebrity, Madame Eugenie Lalande, an old and well-known lady. Simpson is actually interested in that lady because she is a well-known old lady. Actually, Simpson is interested in that lady's performance.

Another example that supports Simpson's misplaced pride and dignity comes from his character. He knows that Madame Lalande is a celebrity, immensely wealthy, and a widow. He is interested in Madame Lalande, moreover, when Talbot talks about Madame Lalande's position. Let's see the conversation between Talbot and Simpson below:

Why, in the name of all that is angelic, don't you know who she is? She is the celebrity Madame Lalande, the beauty of the day par excellence, and the talk of the whole town. A widow and great match, who is also extremely wealthy, has just arrived from Paris. Will you introduce me? Assuredly, with the greatest pleasure. Tomorrow, at one, I will call you (799).

The quotation above describes Simpson as an ambitious man. His ambition is to become acquainted with Madame Lalande, and he hopes to be her friend. Because he knows that Madame Lalande is a widow and a rich lady. And he says:

If ever a man was mad with excess happiness, it was myself at that moment. This was my first love, so I felt it to be It was love at first sight (801).

Simpson is obsessed with the idea of partnering with Madame Lalande's fortune. He does not know he is being deceived. In a word, Simpson is trapped by his weakness. He falls into the trap because he doesn't wear glasses and falls in love at first sight with an elderly lady. Actually, he just sees Madame Lalande in the shadows. The writer assumes that it can be called "misplaced pride and dignity" in his vanity to ignore the aid of glasses. He just wants to show his handsome face.

Another example that shows Simpson as an ambitious man is when he tries to confess to his heart that he loves Madame Lalande very much. And he requests that Madame Lalande marry him right away. Because Simpson does not want to lose his opportunity to marry Madame Lalande. So he says:

I know you are the most charming woman I have ever met. That is all I need to know.

If you will marry me, I will be the happiest man in the world (805).

The quotation above shows that Simpson is an enthusiastic and ambitious man. His enthusiasm and his ambition to marry Madame Lalande are due to her wealth and popularity. Because he just thinks of the situation of Madame Lalande's wealth and her position. He does not think about Madame Lalande's physical condition.

On the other side, Madame Lalande is surprised when she hears Simpson's proposal. Madame Lalande thinks that it is impossible for her to marry Simpson because their ages are so different. Also, she says that Simpson really does not know who she is, especially given her condition. Madame Lalande reveals her true age to Simpson in order for him to reconsider his decision to marry her. According to Madame Lalande, "there was no possible way of concealing the date of our knowledge of each other" (806)

While Madame Lalande talks, in Simpson's mind, he is aware of Madame Lalande's aid. He thinks:

She bade me remember that I really didn't even know who she was. What is her condition? She begged me, but with a sigh, to reconsider my proposal, which I termed an "inflatuation" (806).

Madame Lalande's aid. He thinks:

She bade me remember that I really didn't even know who she was. What is her condition? She begged me, but with a sigh, to reconsider my proposal and termed my love "infatuation" (806).

Madame Lalande is of the opinion that his love is infatuated, and he may be a young man with high desires for an old lady. So, let's see Madame Lalande's words to Simpson:

We French are not nearly as punctilious as you Americans, and I shall have no difficulty in struggling with you in the character of an old acquaintance (807).

The quotation above shows that Madame Lalande values most Americans' characters; it is merely seen by Simpson in that manner as an old acquaintance. She values Simpson's character in American society.

In other words, she explains the age of the wife and husband. She says "the years of the wife should never exceed in number those of the husband" (807).

The quotation above shows that she compares her age to Simpson's age. But not for Simpson. Although he has been listening to all of Madame Lalande's explanations about her age, Simpson does not care. He can't give up and stop pursuing Madame Lalande's love. So, he says:

What exactly are you talking about, my dearest Eugenie? You outperform me in some ways. But, what then? The customs of the world are so many conventional follies. To those who love themselves, in what respect does a year differ from an hour? You say I'm twenty-two, granted?(807).

Another example is when Simpson admitted to having a defect in his eyes after Madame Lalande pleaded with him about it. And Madame Lalande says:

For the sake of Eugenie, whom you love, this little weakness that you have last confessed This weakness is more moral than physical. You shall conquer, for my sake, this infirmity you virtually deny by refusing to employ the glasses. You'll understand when I say I'd like you to wear glasses (810).

Then Madame Lalande gives him glasses to wear. But Simpson is surprised, and he refuses to wear them. And Madame Lalande gets an idea. She agrees to Simpson's proposal to get married. So, she asks Simpson's permission before they get married. Madame Lalande says:

Eh bien! You have demanded my hand on the morrow, mon ami. For my sake, you have already agreed to wear them. You shall accept the little toy, which I now hold in my hand. It is in the former, however, and habitually, that you have already consented to wear it for my sake (811).

According to the quotation above, Madame Lalande makes one request of him if they will marry. So Madame Lalande asks him to wear glasses. And, in that moment, Simpson became confused, and he said, "This request, must I confess it?" "Confused me to no small degree" (811).

His crying heart above depicts his refusal to wear glasses in response to Madame Lalande's request. But he agrees to that request too, because he wants to be her husband. He thinks that he must sacrifice his feelings for Madame Lalande's sake.

Madame Lalande has a different point of view. The statement shows that she is a wise and intelligent lady. She does not really want to marry Simpson. If she agrees to marry, it is just another reason to teach a lesson to Simpson. So she asks Simpson to wear glasses because she wants Simpson to see her real physical condition, so that Simpson's eyes will open and she will be able to see her true condition.

Madame Lalande's fact, trick, and tactics are all designed to open his heart as well. And it shows that she does not want to get lucky enough to marry a young man. In Madame Lalande's opinion, maybe Simpson is a stupid person who has ambition. So she wants to teach Simpson a lesson.

Afterward, we can see Simpson's sacrifice of his dignity and pride by employing glasses. And he does it merely to be the husband of a rich lady. Simpson knows that Madame Lalande is really serious. So he wears glasses, Madame Lalande's double-eyes glasses. And he says:

Tonight, I wear these precious glasses and my heart, but the first morning gives me the honor of calling you wife. I will place it upon my nose (812).

The quotation above describes Simpson's sacrifice to wear glasses just to be the husband of Madame Lalande, a famous woman, an immensely wealthy rooster, and a widow. In this case, the writer may say that because of the reputation, wealth, and position of Madame Lalande, Simpson wants to be her husband.

As a result, the writer may claim that Simpson's love is contingent on his character, in this case, his greed. So, when he sees Madame Lalande while wearing glasses, he finally realizes his worst vanity and stupidity. He realizes his mistake. And that is because of his refusal to wear glasses, just to follow his sense of rank in society, degree, and sense of pride and dignity. He is shy about wearing glasses because he wants to hide his weakness. And, at last, because he does not wear glasses, he is deceived and trapped by his misplaced pride and dignity.

5. CONCLUSION

Spectacles or glasses are a symbol of Simpson's weakness. Furthermore, his spectacles are what make him dignified and proud. Simpson appears dignified and proud, but he could actually be a coward. Actually, he only cares about outward appearance.

The sense of both dignity and pride is, of course, honorable. But in the short story "The Spectacles," the writer characterizes the sense of dignity and pride as the weakness of one's moral value.

Outward appearances such as beauty, handsomeness, luxury wears or expensive dresses, wealth, a successful career, a famous reputation, high class or top rank in society, and a degree or academic title all portray pride and dignity. But in *The Spectacles*, Simpson shows misplaced pride and dignity. Madame Lalande is a wise and intelligent old lady. She remembers her wise mother and grandmother the most.

6. SUGGESTION

The writer is of the opinion that it is important to understand and express the sense of love, honor, honesty, and responsibility openly. Do not keep our dignity by covering our weaknesses, because that influences moral values.

Self-confidence is very important. But if you pretend to be perfect while ignoring your weaknesses, you will be ignored and you will become a coward or a deceiver.

Do not evaluate a person from the point of view of their physical and outward appearance, because a man or a woman who is handsome or beautiful does not always possess good inner qualities.

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