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华立学院

本科毕业设计（论文）

性格决定命运

On Character Decides Destiny

论文题目 Character Decides Destiny

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摘 要

俗话说，性格决定命运。性格是否真的决定命运呢？我们不得而知。而这篇文章主要研究的是性格与命运的内在关系，从深度上剖析了性格的特点，进一步研究造成命运的原因。

该文通过对莎士比亚笔下的哈姆雷特的性格进行分析，还有海明威笔下的桑地亚哥的性格分析来探究性格与命运的关系。哈姆雷特犹豫不决、忧郁，而他最终却是悲剧的命运。桑地亚哥友善、乐观、有勇气、有信心、坚韧不拔，而他最终得到一场胜利，一场精神上的胜利。

综上所述，哈姆雷特犹豫不决和忧郁的性格决定了他的悲剧命运。而桑地亚哥友善、乐观向上、有勇气、有信心、坚忍不拔的性格决定了他的胜利。两人的性格决定其命运。

关键词：性格，命运，原因

Abstract

There is a saying goes, “Character decides destiny”. However, we don’t know whether character really decides destiny. This article mainly researches on the relationship between the character and the destiny of a person. It analyses the traits of character in depth, and further investigates on the reason caused destiny.

This article researches on the relationship between character and destiny through the analysis of characters of Hamlet and Santiago, written by Shakespeare and Hemingway. Hamlet is indecisive and melancholy and at last his destiny is a tragedy. Santiago is kind, optimistic , courageous, confident and persistent, finally he wins the victory, also the victory on spirit.

We can learn from above that, the character of Hamlet, indecision and melancholy, decides his tragic destiny. While the character of Santiago, kindness, optimism, courage, confidence and persistence, decides his victory. Their characters decide their destinies.

Key words: Character, Destiny, Reason

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I Character decides destiny

1.1 The definition of character

There is a saying goes, “Character decides destiny.” What is character? Character is a kind of psychological characteristics reflected on the attitudes and behavior, which is an important component of personality.

1.2 The reason why character decides destiny

Why does character decide destiny?

The quality of our lives is not determined by the happenstance of genetics or by the influence of environment; it is not measured in material possessions or in the trappings of youth; it is not dependent on personality or social acclaim. On the contrary, the intrinsic value of the lives we lead reflects the strength of a single trait: our personal character. Character affects not only a person's living conditions, marriage and family, but also a person's interpersonal relationships, career advancement, business, career development, and wealth management. Character determines not only one's success or failure, but also a person's future and destiny. Good character makes it positive and active to face what he encounters, whether is in good times or in adversity, then with unremitting efforts, he will be successful in the future. This seems to be the same with the main character of *The Old Man and the Sea*, Santiago. However, bad character will make people go to make detours, suffer setbacks, and even at the critical moment, it may destroy a person's life and result in a tragic ending. This is somewhat alike to the character of *Hamlet*, written by Shakespeare.

1.3 Other factors

Is there any factor that influence destiny? What is the external factor affect the destiny? Maybe the environment does. But there's no doubt that character has a great impact on destiny. Good character may achieve your goal of life; however, bad character will ruin your life. If you take good use of the character, it will make you have a good life. Or it will cause a lot of contradictions and conflicts.

1.4 Examples

An ancient Greek philosopher Heraclitus over 2000 years ago had said, "A man's character is his fate." This indicates the importance of one's character to the destiny. Character determines destiny. People's failure, usually is not because of lack of ability, but owing to character flaws. Shiwei Yu, is not only a Ph.D. in public policy at Nova University in Florida, but also a post-doctoral in business management at Harvard University. He is the most popular management training Chinese experts, the most authoritative and most experienced training experts. He for the first time put forward the "root" as the theme, (the "root" means the character of a person), the ancient emperors as evidence, through past and present, analyzed a range of personality traits a person should have from a manager to a successful leader, combined with our entrepreneurial examples of success or failure.

John Pierpont Morgan was an American financier, banker and art collector who dominated corporate finance and industrial consolidation during his time. An American reporter covering a great master in investment bank, J. P. Morgan, in his later years, asked: "What decide you the conditions of success?" Old Morgan said without disguise: "Character." The reporter asked: "Which is more important, capital or money?" Old Morgan replied in the phrase: "Capital is more important than money, but the most important thing is character." Indeed, dating back to the struggle history of Morgan, he succeeded in the issue of the United States government bonds in Europe, and identified the recommendation of a nobody, then vigorously planned steel trust scheme, or against all the odds and even risked their lives for the implementation of the national railway union. This was all because of his character of stubbornness and the innovation. If they excluded this one, even there was a large amount of capital; investment bank could not be created to be this great pioneering undertaking. Both in life and work, the fate is all decided by the character. Character is like a concrete pillar in the reinforced steel frame, while knowledge and learning are the pouring concrete.

1.5 Summary

Character determines destiny. Similarly, a person's character traits also determine his interest, temperament, mood and behavior, and value orientation and other aspects. Of course,

character is not immutable, as the environment changes, our ideas will change with it. Especially when we face with enormous pressure on the survival of life, character reveals undoubtedly the hidden side out, such as perseverance and patience, fighting and courage. At this time you will give full play to more energy than usual, and even as far as possible to force your efforts to exercise and build up your own character and will.

2.1 Purpose of writing

This article aims at revealing the relationship between character and destiny through the analysis of characters between *Hamlet* and *The Old Man and the Sea*. Hamlet, the character written by Shakespeare, indecision is the most prominent manifestation of his personality. This leads to his tragic fate, a tragedy of character. While Santiago, the character of *The Old Man and the Sea*, his optimism and perseverance make him successful and have a good ending. Obviously, we can learn that character decides destiny.

II Hamlet

1.1 The main idea of *Hamlet*

The story happened in 19th century Europe, it is an attractive, power and the fallen world. On the terrace of the kingdom of Denmark castle, several night watch soldiers were really in a panic, because they suddenly met the ghost of the old king Hamlet. And they told the secret to the prince Hamlet, and then Hamlet decided to have a see. Seeing his father's ghost, he was told the truth that his royal uncle Claudius poisoned his dear father and married his mother. Hamlet went insane, and he determined to revenge. Innate melancholy, indecisive character makes him gloomy; Hamlet lost the chance to avenge. But the wholehearted hatred was going to break out, which made him accidentally killed Polonius, who was hiding behind the curtain eavesdropped the conversation with the Queen. And Polonius's daughter Ophelia, who loved the prince deeply, drowned unfortunately in spirit trance. Claudius provoked Ophelia's brother Laertes to have a duel with Hamlet and tried to kill the prince with poisoned wine and a poisoned sword. Hamlet won the first meet, and the Queen was very pleased, put that Hamlet's poisoned wine to drink. Hamlet was hit in the opponent's poisoned sword, but he snatched the sword then turned on. The Queen was dead by poison, and Laertes also revealed Claudius's plot at the last moment of life. Hamlet struggled towards Claudius, and killed him, but the poison also killed himself. Royal mess, a mutiny is slowly brewing with...

2.1 Various factors affect Hamlet's destiny

2.1.1 Internal factor: character of Hamlet

A. Indecision

Hamlet's character trait is undoubtedly the most outstanding performance of his indecision. Face of his father was poisoned, his mother was occupied, royal stolen, Hamlet had a strong desire for revenge. Hamlet said:

Rest, rest, perturbed spirit!

They swear
So, gentlemen,
With all my love I do commend me to you:
And what so poor a man as Hamlet is
May do, to express his love and friending to you,
God willing, shall not lack. Let us go in together;
And still your fingers on your lips, I pray.
The time is out of joint: O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right!
Nay, come, let's go together.

Oath, Hamlet must be resolutely with this natural expression of a firm belief in his own revenge. On the other hand, killing enemies, which was the seemingly simple act for ordinary people, was hard to understand for Hamlet. He had several occasions to kill enemies of the great opportunities, but under the mischief in this complex, the revenge plan fell short of success again and again. Even when he encountered Claudius in prayer for his own sins, the idea of revenge was just moments away, then he transferred to think of timing:

Now might I do it pat, now he is praying;
And now I'll do't. And so he goes to heaven;
And so am I revenged. That would be scann'd:
A villain kills my father; and for that,
I, his sole son, do this same villain send
To heaven.

Hamlet struggled to turn his desire for revenge into action, and spent a large portion of the play waiting rather than doing. Hamlet felt for his victim, fearing to strike because he believed that if he killed Claudius he would be no better than him. Hamlet frequently admired those who were swift to act, such as Laertes, who came to avenge his father's death, but at the same time feared them for their passion, intensity, and lack of logical thought. He refused to kill an unarmed man, or that he felt guilty in this moment, seeing himself as a mirror of the man he wanted to destroy. Thus, for Hamlet to truly keep the oath he made to his father, he must wait

for the right moment.

To be, or not to be: that is the question. The issue has repeatedly troubled Hamlet, of course, referred to here is not only survival and death, but even with everything of value judgments, in the end to do or not to do, to go or not, at the expense or not to sacrifice? Rational thought can guide action, but too much thoughtful time so that action will be delayed. Too many concerns about the consequences, he is reluctant to make major decisions.

“To die: to sleep; no more; and by a sleep to say we end the heartache and the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to.’tis a consummation devoutly to be wish’d. To die: to sleep; To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there’s the rub: for in that sleep of death what dreams may come when we have shuffled off this mortal coil, must give us pause.” Hamlet thought of death again, and he immediately had a concern on it. He had too much consideration and hesitation. He didn’t know the world that he went to after death was agony or not. On the consideration of “to be or not to be”, he was still hesitating and deferred. This was a typical thinking of Hamlet; his hesitation existed not only in action, but also in his thinking. Whether acting or thinking, Hamlet was so stagnant, often in the touch of nature can be flattering to dodge. “Thus conscience does make cowards of us all; And thus the native hue of resolution is sicklied over with the pale cast of thought, and enterprises of great pith and moment with this regard their currents turn awry, and lose the name of action.”

Obviously, indecision is the most important character of Hamlet. He estimated the power between the enemy and himself accurately. He knew that the power of Claudius was too great to fight. Times have been reversed in the whole mess, and the only saver was himself. So he sent all the hope on himself, so as to one man fought against the whole society. He knew the fight long-term, arduous, complex and risky, which led to the hesitation of his action. He was the philosopher, not a doer. He was sensitive to thought and clumsy actions. He didn’t take action until he had a certain and feasible way. From thought to action, he required a more complex process than ordinary people. Then he considered too much so that he missed the golden opportunity to kill Claudius. Finally, his indecision of action led to his destruction.

B. Melancholy

Besides indecision, another character of Hamlet is melancholy. Owing to the disillusionment

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