CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Chapter V is the final chapter of the study. In this chapter the writer concludes all the analysis that the writer had done in the chapter IV. In addition the writer also gives some suggestions for the students of English department who are interested in studying literature, especially in studying the play.

5.1 Conclusion

In conducting his study the writer discusses one of Hendrik Ibsen's play, *The Master Builder*. Since the purpose of this study is to analyze the character, the writer uses Graham Little's point of analyzing character as his guidance to analyze the play sistematically.

From the first question of the statement of the problem concerning the physical and mental qualities of the protagonist, the writer reveals that Halvald Solness is a man who has a good looking appearance and a successful career in business. He can be considered as a lucky person in material things. But all his luck in material things are very contradictive with his married life and his mental qualities. Halvald Solness does not have a happy life like other family because of his wife behavior since the death of their children. His fear toward the youth that he believes is going to take over his position as master builder also has ruines his life. His paranoid feeling has drifted him to be a stubborn and a selfish person toward people around him. His fear makes every action and behavior that he does become such annoyed to other people.

Based on the second question of the statament of the problem concerning the protagonist relationship with other characters, the writer concludes that the protagonist has bad relationship with almost all the characters in the play. Basically, almost all his bad relationships with other characters are caused by his own fear to the youth. His relationship with Aline Solness, his wife does not go smoothly because of Halvald Solness behavior toward the women. Halvald Solness behavior often causes Aline Solness' jealousy, not only that their unhappy life is also caused by the lost of their children since Aline Solness never forgives herself for the death of their children. Halvald Solness' relationship with knut brovick is not a good relationship either, their relationship is a relationship which full of hate. Knut Brovick hates Halvald Solness because Halvald Solness is the one who broke him and forced him to be one of his employee. Halvald Solness with his stubborness and selfishness also rejects Knut Brovick's request to give his son a recommendation. The rejection of Halvald Solness causes Knut Brovick's hatred, he feels Halvald Solness's action is not fair for him. On the other hands, Halvald Solness thinks that he has to do what he thinks is right for him, therefore their relationship can not go well. Halvald Solness' relationship with Ragnar Brovick is not a good relationship either. Similar with his father, Ragnar also hates Halvald Solness, he considers that Halvald Solness's actions and attitude toward him, his father and his fiancee are not tolerable. Ragnar feels that Halvald Solness has pushed him too long for his own benefit. The relationship between Halvald Solness and Kaja Fosli is not a fair relationship too. Kaja with her love is willing to to anything for him, she even willing to break up her engagement with her fiance only to be able to stay with him. But, all her love does not worth a little bit in Halvald solness' eyes. Halvald Solness Does not like her at all, he only wants to use her in order to make her fiance, Ragnar gives up the idea of working independently. Halvald Solness and Hilde Wangel relationship is very different with others relationship. Hilde Wangel with her love and dream are able to change Halvald Solness. As a result, Halvald Solness is willing to to do different things such as: giving his recommendation to Ragnar and climbing a high building only for her. They even plans to build their happy home together. It seems their relationship is good for them, but it is not fair for Halvald Solness' wife.

Concerning the last question of the statement of the problem, which is about wheter or not the protagonist embody the theme. It is obvious that the protagonist attitudes, actions, and behaviors which drifted by his own fear are able to embody the theme. His fear toward the youth has give him a heavy burden and bad effects for him and for the people around him. Finally, he tries to start his new life with Hilde Wangel. He proves to Hilde Wangel that he is able to stand up in the high building as Hilde Wangel's request. Finally, He is succeed to reach and stand up in the high building, but it is not for long, he slipts, falls down, and dies miserably.

5.2 Sugestion

In conducting the analysis of the protagonist on Hendrik Ibsen's play *The Master Builder*, the writer finds that the conflict that occurs in the protagonist because of his fear to the youth is very interesting and challenging to be analyze. It is very interesting and challenging since we are all going to be old someday. Therefore to analyze the conflict that happen in the protagonist can be used to enrich our vision and mind concerning the old and the youth. Finally, the writer suggests that the English students to analyze the protagonist's conflict as the subject of their thesis.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Annas, Pamela J, and Robert C, Rossen. 1990. <u>An Introduction to fictional, Poetry</u>, and Non Fiction. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Bain, Carl E; Jerome Beaty; and J Paul Hunter. 1977. <u>The Norton Introduction to</u> <u>Literature</u>. New York: W.W Norton And Company, Inc.
- Barnet, Sylvan. 1991. <u>A Short Guide to Writing about Literature</u>. New York: Harper Collins.
- Brooks, Cleanth, and Robert Penn warren. 1972. Modern Rhetoric. Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
- Cook, Luela B; Walter Loban; and Susanne Baxter. 1952. <u>Adventures in Appreciation</u>. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company.
- Farlane, James Mc, and James Arup. 1981. <u>Hendrik Ibsen: Four Major Plays.</u> New York: Oxford University Press.
- Goldstone, Richard. 1968. The Context of the Drama. New York: Mc Graw-Hill, Inc.

Goodman, Randolf. 1971. From Script to Stage. San Francisco: Rinehart Press.

- Guerin, Wilfred; Michael I. Hall; Earle Labor; Lee Morgan; Barry Nass; John R. Willingham. 1986. Literature and Interpretive Technigues. New york: Harper and Row Publisher, Inc.
- Guth, Hans P, and Patricia Strandness Shnider. 1981. <u>Our World Today</u>. Lexington, Massachusets: D.C. Heath and Company.
- Hamilton, Leo, and Frederick R Karl. 1967. <u>The Shape of Fiction British and</u> <u>American Short Stories</u>. New York: Mac Grow-Hill Book Co.
- Hatlen, W Theodore. 1967. Drama, Principles, and Plays. New York: Meridith Publishing Co.
- Holman, C Hugh. 1972. <u>A Handbook to Literature 3rd Edition</u>. USA: The Bobbs and Merrill Company, Inc.

- Holman, C Hugh. 1960. <u>A Handbook to Literature. Based on the Original by Flint</u> <u>Thrall and Eddison Hibbard.</u> Indianapolis: The Oddyssey Press, Inc.
- Holmes, Paul C, and Anita J Lehman. 1970. <u>Receiving and Sending Drama</u>. New York: Harper & Row.
- Holton, Orley I. 1981. <u>Mystic Pattern in Ibsen Last Plays</u>. London: Associated University Press, Inc.
- Kennedy, X.J. 1978. <u>Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama.</u> Canada: Little Brown & Company Canada Limited.
- Kennedy, X.J. 1979. <u>An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama</u>, 2nd Ed. Boston: Little, Brown Company.
- Kennedy, X.J. 1991. <u>Literature an Introduction to Fiction Poetry, and Drama</u>. New York: Harper Collins College.
- Kenney, Wiliam. 1966. <u>Elements of Literature</u>. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Kenney, William. 1966. How to Analyze Fiction. USA: Simon and Schluster.
- Knickerbocker, K.l, and H. Willard Reninger. 1960. Interpreting Literature. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Little, Graham. 1966. <u>Approach to Literature: An Introduction to Study of Content and</u> <u>Method in Writing</u>. Marrickville, N. S. W. Science Press.
- Looke, Sam. The Art of Dramatic Writing. Garden city, New York: Doubleday Company, Inc.
- Marshal, Catherine and Gretchen B, Rossman. 1989. <u>Designing Qualitative Research</u>. Newburry Park: Sage Publisher, Inc.
- McMahan, Elisabeth et al. 1986. Literature and Writing. New York: Mac Millan.
- Morgan, Clifford I and Richard A King. 1975. <u>Introduction to Psychology</u>. Tokyo: Mc Graw Hill. Kogakusha, Ltd, Inc.
- Peden, William. 1971. Short fiction: Shape and Substance. Boston: Haughtan Mifflin Company.

- Perrine, Laurence. 1966. Story and Structure. New york: Harcourt Brace and World, Inc.
- Perrine, Raymond W, and AJ, Wright. 1966. <u>Literary Term.</u> California: Chandler Publishing Company.
- Picozzi, Raymond. 1970. <u>Plays to Enjoy</u>. London: The MacMillan Company, Collier-Macmillan Limited.
- Pooley, Robert et al. 1967. <u>Counterpoint in Literature</u>, Illinois: Scott, Foressman, and Company Inc.
- Potter, Jones L. 1967. Elements of Literature. New York: The Oddyssey press, Inc.
- Robert, Edgar V. 1977. <u>Writing Themes about Literature</u>. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc.
- Roberts, Edgar V, and Henry E Jacobs. 1989. <u>Literature : An introduction to reading</u> and writing. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentince hall, Inc.
- Roberts, Edgar V, and Henry E Jacobs. 1989. <u>Literature. Englewood Cliffs</u>. New Jersey. Prentice Hall, Inc.
- Roranbacher, Louise E, and Georgia Dunber. 1985. <u>Assignment in Exposition</u>. New York: Harper & Row.
- Salladie, N. 1987. <u>The Research Craft: An Introduction to Litrature.</u> Cambridge: Winsthop Publisher, Inc.
- Shaw, Harry. 1972. <u>Dictionary of literary term</u>. New York: Mc. Graw-Hill, Book Company.
- Sturman, Marriane. 1965. <u>Ghost, An Enemy of the People, The Wild Duck Notes</u>. Lincoln, Nebraska, Cliff's Notes.
- Taylor, Loren E. 1966. Formal Drama and Children Theatre. Minneapolis: Burgess Publishing Company.
- Weales, Gerald. 1964. <u>Eleven Plays: An Introduction to Drama</u>. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc.