

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this last chapter, the writer of the study tries to conclude all of the analysis that she had done in the previous chapter. The writer also gives suggestion for any researchers especially the students of Widya Mandala Catholic University who are interested in studying literature.

5.1 Conclusion

Since the writer of this thesis analyzes the conflicts in Marsha Norman's play, 'Night, Mother, she will make the conclusion based on the statement of the problem that exists in chapter II. The writer tries to conclude Jessie Cates' personal problems that lead her to commit suicide.

On the basis of the statement of the problem, the writer finds out that Jessie Cates has many kinds of personal problems during her life. She has many problems with herself, her family and people around her.

It is started with Jessie's problems toward herself. After her divorce, Jessie who lives with her mother feels lonely and bored. She also feels that her life is not encouraging and miserable. She wants to change it and make it better but she can not. She expects a help from her mother or other people but nobody cares about it especially when they know about the epileptic illness that she has.

The following problems emerge between Jessie and her mother, Thelma. Since Jessie has moved into her mother's house, she finds out that her mother

treats her as if she were a servant. Thelma is also a liar. She has lied about two important things in Jessie's life. Her mother is untrue about the seizure and her relationship with Jessie's father. In fact, the seizure has been started earlier than Jessie thinks and her mother does not love her father at all. It really hurts and makes Jessie disappointed.

The other problems that follow are between Jessie and her ex-husband, her son, her brother and sister in law and her mother's friend. First, Jessie's ex-husband, Cecil, does not really love her and leaves her when she needs support to face her seizure. Cecil also cheats on her with another young girl. Next, Jessie's son, Ricky, adds he sadness and disappointment by leaving the house and being a criminal. The other problems relate to her brother, Dawson and his wife. Jessie hates them because they love to interfere Jessie's life and know too much about it. Last but not least, Jessie also has problems with her mother's friend, Agnes. Agnes never comes again into her house because she is afraid of Jessie especially when she gets seizure. She said the Jessie's illness always reminds her about the death that she is always afraid of.

Finally, the writer concludes that Jessie Cates, the main character in 'Night, Mother, has many kinds of complicated problems in her life. Unfortunately, Jessie has no faith that she could solve the problems as other people usually do. She gives up and chooses to end her problems and her life by committing suicide. She believes that suicide is the only way and it will offer something better than the life she has.

5.2 Suggestion

After analyzing Marsha Norman's play, 'Night, Mother, the writer realizes that there are more research related to the play. Therefore, the students of Widya Mandala Catholic University might not find difficulty in doing their literary research. The writer would suggest the students to do a research about woman's role by employing feminism theory or a research that focuses on the character of Jessie Cates and her mother. Last but not least, a research focusing on the setting that is related to the socio-cultural background of the character (American working class) might be worth studying too. Finally, the writer hopes that the English Department would also encourage the students to do more research about contemporary playwright like Marsha Norman.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Barnet, Sylvan, Marton B & William B. 1993. *Types of Drama: Plays and Essays*. New York: Harper Collins College Publishers.
- Charters, Ann. 1983. *The Story and Its Writer: An Introduction to Short Fiction*. New York: St Martin's Press.
- Cleath, Brooks Jr, John T.P. & Robert P.W. 1946. *An Approach to Literature*. New York: F.S. Crofts and Co.
- Fergusson, Francis. 1949. *The Idea of the Theater*. New York: Doubleday Anchor Books.
- Havighurst, Walter, et al. 1986. *Exploring Literature*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Holman, Hugh C. 1960. *A Handbook to Literature*. USA: The Bobbs-Merrill Company Inc.
- Howe, Irving, John H & David B. 1979. *Literature as Experience: An Anthology*. USA: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Kennedy, X.J. 1990. *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama*. New York: Harper Collins.
- Kenney, W. 1966. *How to Analyze Fiction*. New York: Monarch Press.
- Knickerbroker, K.L. & Reniger. 1960. *Interpreting Literature*. New York: Holt.
- Leenars A Antoon. 2004. *Psychotherapy with Suicidal People*. London: John Wiley and Sons.
- Little, Graham. 1996. *Approach to Literature: An Introduction to Critical Study of Content and Method in Writing*. Marrickville, N.S.W: Science Press.
- Marshall, Catherine & Gretchen B. Rossman. 1989. *Designing Qualitative Research*. USA: Sage Publication Inc.
- N., Salladie. 1987. *The research Craft: An Introduction to Social Research Methods*. Boston: Little Brown and Company.
- Patton, Michael Quinn. 1990. *Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods*. California: Sage Publications, Inc.

- Perrine, L. 1966. *Story and Structure*. New York: Harcourt Brace World Inc.
- Roberts, Edgar V & Henry E Jacobs. 1989. *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc.
- Scholes, Robert, Carl H. K. & Michael S. 1978. *Elements of Literature: Essay, Fiction, Poetry, Drama, Film*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Stoppard, Janet M. 2000. *Understanding Depression: Feminist Social Constructionist Approaches*. London: Routledge.
- Zimbardo, Philip G. 1979. *Essential of Psychology and Life*. USA: Stanford University.
- Kerkhoff, Ingrid. 1980.
<http://www.fb10.unibremen.de/anglistik/kerkhoff/ContempDrama/Norman.htm>