

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses about the writer's conclusion of all the analysis in chapter IV. Besides, the writer also puts some suggestions for the following researchers, especially English students who are interested in studying literature.

5.1 Conclusion

Relating to the discussion of Henrik Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" motivation in committing suicide in chapter IV, the writer wants to withdraw a conclusion. The writer analyzes Hedda Gabler's motivations that lead to suicide.

In life, people need motivation to get and receive what it called a purpose of life. Motivation is deeds that are influenced with values, reasons, and desires that guide people to get something they want. Every individual in this world needs to satisfy his or her inner needs, which involve human motivations or human needs. There are five basic of human need namely: physiological needs, safety needs, love needs, esteem need and self-actualization needs. People will usually find needs that aren't completed or satisfied yet, they wouldn't search for any need that they have satisfied or fulfilled before. These needs also influence Hedda Gabler's motivations that lead to committing suicide.

In order to answer the statement of the problem: "What are the motivations that lead to committing suicide in Ibsen's Hedda Gabler?", the writer withdraws two kinds of human needs that influence Hedda Gabler's motivations. The first one is to get a freedom of her life, where she bounds of loveless marriage, an unwanted mother-wife role, boredom society, and surely is a big issue in her self-destruction as is her fear of being held sexual hostage to the Judge Brack, who threatens to expose her to scandal of which she is really terrified at. The second one is to maintain her honorable status as a General Gabler's daughter. She is afraid of something that would destroy her status in the society, and it is the value of maintaining her status as

honorable woman that she doesn't want to be a slave of a man that she doesn't love, a deed that she finally chooses to end her life with a heroic value.

Based on Abraham Maslow's theory, Hedda Gabler only fulfills or feel satisfied with one five human needs; it is her physiological needs, a basic need of human life. She never fulfills or feel satisfies with the other needs such as: safety needs, at the end of the story Hedda live in danger, and she is threatened by Brack. Love needs, Hedda describes "love" as a sickening word, and she never gets any love and gives love. Concerning esteem needs, Hedda has lost her pride as a woman or as General Gabler Daughter. Related to self-actualization needs, a need that she wouldn't have. That's why Hedda tries to fulfill other needs, however in a wrong way, by committing suicide.

Based on the writer analysis, Hedda Gabler never succeeds to inherit any significant needs in her life. She never really understands what actually she really needs, only because of her frustration and dead end pressures which finally shows her real motivation, her freedom and her respect as a real "Hedda Gabler." She is a complex character, who is still searching the needs to satisfy her life, and is getting free will. However, she has no choices, when she has to deal and take responsibility in what she has done, she is trapped in her boredom and a loveless marriage and even worse she is trapped into a scandal, to be a "slave" forever and live under Judge Brack power. Her death proves her free will of getting a freedom, and it's done in "beautiful" way, by shooting her head using pistol, the that she really wants to.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer hopes that this study can help future researcher especially English Departments students who are willing to take literature as their study, because in literature we can explore our mind and feeling to analyze it. The writer also suggests finding other kinds of Henrik Ibsen's works, because Henrik Ibsen's works always

have an interesting topic to be discussed. The writer also hopes that his study would be a good reference for English Department students who want to take thesis.

BIBLIOGRAHY

Anjasari, Shinta. 2007. “The Motivation of Mrs. Warren to be a Lady of Entertainment In George Bernard Shaw’s Mrs. Warren’s Profession.” Unpublished S-1 Thesis. English Department of Widya Mandala University.

Altenbernd, Lynn. 1970. Exploring Literature. University of Illinois. New York: Macmillan Publishing.co.inc

- Barnet, S. Burto, W., E. Cain, William. 2007: A Little Literature. Reading. Writing. Argument. New York: Pearson, Longman.
- Barnet, S. Berman, M, Burto, W., Draya, R. 1997: Types of Drama: Plays and Contexts. New York: Pearson, Longman.
- Beeton, Isabella. 1861. Mrs Beeton's Book of Household Management. October 2006. 20 April 2008 <[http://www.wikipedia.com/woman in the victorian era](http://www.wikipedia.com/woman%20in%20the%20victorian%20era)>
- Cumiarti 2000. Self Identification of the Main Character in Henrik Ibsen play' A Doll House. Unpublished S-1 Thesis. English Department of Widya Mandala University.
- "Drama" The Learning Stream. 20 June 2001. On-line Lessons Resources. 5 March 2008. <<http://www.lifestreamcenter.net/DrB/Lessons/Drama.htm>>
- Gawel, Josheph E. 1997. Hezberg's Theory of Motivation and Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation 13 November 1999. 21 April 2008 <<http://PAREonline.net/getvn.asp?v=5&n=11>>
- Geen, R. 1994. Human motivation: A psychological approach.Wadsworth Publishing.21 April 2008 <<http://www.wikipedia.com/motivation>>
- Goodman, Randolph. 1971. From Script to Stage:Eight Modern Plays. Brooklyn College. City University of New York: Reinhart Press.
- Hornby, A.S. 1995. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Walton Street: Oxford University Press.
- Hubenka, Llyod. J, & Gracia, Reloy 1973. The design of drama an Introduction. New York: David Mackay Comp. Inc
- Kampman, M. 2003. The Human Condition. 8 May 2006. 12 May 2008 <www.geocities.com/marcella_kampman>
- Kennedy, X.J.: 1979. Literature an Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama. Boston. Toronto: Little, Brown and Company.
- Knickerbocker, K.L & H. Willard Reniger. Interpreting Literature. Halt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
- Liliana, M. 2003. Motivations and effect of revealing the truth as seen in Ibsen's Wild Duck. Unpublished S1 Thesis. English Department of Widya Mandala University
- Little, Graham. 1963. An Approach to Literature: An Introduction to Study of Content and Method in Writing. Marrickville, N.S.W: Science Press.
- Little, Graham. 1966. An Approach to Literature: An Introduction to Study of Content and Method in Writing. Marrickville, N.S.W: Science Press.

- Macfarlane, James. 1985. Henrik Ibsen. Four Major Plays. A Doll's House. Ghosts. Hedda Gabler. The Master Builder. New York: Oxford. Oxford University.
- Perrine, Laurence. 1966. Story and Structure. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World.
- Perrine, Laurence. 1969. Sound and Sense: An Introductory to Poetry. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World.
- Pickering, James H., & Hooper, Jeffrey D. 1994 Literature: Fourth Edition. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company
- Roberts, Edgar V., & Henry E. Jacobs. 1989. Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc.
- Sanders, Tracy (2006). [Hedda Gabler - Fiend or Heroine](#) 30 December 2006 (HTML) (English). ACU. 3 April 2008 <[http://www.wikipedia.com/hedda gabler](http://www.wikipedia.com/hedda_gabler)>
- “Suicide” Free Dictionary.Com. 2002. 22 April 2008 <<http://www.freedictionary.com/suicide.htm>>
- Zimmerman, Mark. 2002. How to Make the World a Better Place. 21 April 2008 <<http://emotionalliracyeducation.com/abraham-maslow-theory-human-motivation.shtml>.>