

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

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The writer in this chapter, would like to make the summary of the previous analyzes.

In the first story, Lady Dedlock, Ester Summerson's mother leaves her lover, Captain Hawdon and marries to Sir Leicester Dedlock in order to get wealthy life. Moreover, she has to separate with her child, Ester because she has been lied by her sister, Ester's godmother that her child has died shortly after its birth. As a result, Ester has to suffer a lot from her godmother's ill treatment. Finally, Lady Dedlock is found dead and cold on her lover's grave. Hence, it can be concluded that the theme of the first story is Lady Dedlock chooses money and position rather than love.

In the second story, Richard becomes unserious about his future and changes his school too many times because he has been influenced by the case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce which has ruined many men and even turned them to madness. Actually, Richard is only one victim of Jarndyce and Jarndyce's case because there are other victims of the case, such as; Tom Jarndyce and Miss. Flite. At the end, Richard realizes his mistakes but it is

too late for him because he is too weak to start new life. Hence, it can be concluded that the theme of the second story is the evil case of Jarndyce has ruined many men and even turned them to madness.

In the third story, Ester has to accept her guardian proposal because she feels in his debt even though she is in love to Allan Woodcourt. Besides that, Ester has to suffer from small pox which makes scars on her beautiful face. Ester gets small pox from her maid, Charley who catches the disease from Jo, the sweeper boy. Ester and Charley are infected by the disease when they try to help Jo, the poor boy who is very ill but does not have place to stay because he is afraid Mr. Bucket will catch and put him in a hospital. Finally, Jo is dead and before he dies he asks to be buried beside Nemo's grave. At the end of the story, Mr. Jarndyce gives his blessing to Ester and Allan Woodcourt. Hence, it can be concluded that the theme of the third story is London at Victorian Age was attacked violently by disease and poverty.

In the fourth story, Mr. Tulkinghorn is already rich and famous but he is still greedy of becoming a master of the mysteries of great houses. Mr. Tulkinghorn is so excited with Lady Dedlock's secret investigation and finally he knows that Lady Dedlock has a secret and wants to tell the secret to Lady Dedlock's husband.

Mademoiselle Hortense, the Frenchwoman who is jealous to Lady Dedlock, also knows that Lady Dedlock has a secret. Therefore, Mademoiselle Hortense kills Mr. Tulkinghorn and slanders Lady Dedlock as the murder of Mr. Tulkinghorn. Finally, Mademoiselle Hortense is arrested by Mr. Bucket for killing Mr. Tulkinghorn. Hence, it can be concluded that the theme of the fourth story is the Court of Chancery is in decaying because most of its lawyers only care about the system, money, and position.

In the fifth story, Mrs. Jellyby who is very busy with her African project which is called Barriboola Gha and neglects her children, husband and even herself. For example, Caddy Jellyby, Mrs. Jellyby's eldest daughter who is suffer from amanuensis, her mother's neglect and abandonment. Mrs. Jellyby only cares about her African project. That is the reason Caddy at first, does not tell about her engagement with Prince to her mother. At the beginning, Mrs. Jellyby does not agree about the engagement because she wants Caddy to marry to Mr. Quale but finally she gives her blessing to Caddy and prince Turveydrop. Hence, it can be concluded that the theme the fifth story is the social committees in England at that period were spuriously excited in sending mission abroad which was called Telescopic Philanthropy by Charles Dickens and ignored the crying

social needs at home-England.

In the sixth story, although under threat from Mr. Tulkinghorn, George does not want to give the information of Captain Hawdon to Mr. Tulkinghorn because George knows that Mr. Tulkinghorn is a greedy man who is ambitious to become master of the mysteries of great house. Besides that, Mr. Gridley, George's friend is ruined by the irresponsibility of Mr. Tulkinghorn and the Court of Chancery. Although Mr. Gridley has spent a lot of money in his case which is handled by Mr. Tulkinghorn but still Mr. Gridley's case has not ended. Finally, Mr. Gridley is dead at George's shooting Gallery. That is why George becomes a suspect and is arrested for murdering Mr. Tulkinghorn. At the end of the story, George is discharged from all charges and he meets his mother again after separating for a long time. Hence it can be concluded that the theme of the sixth story is the Court of Chancery is in decaying because most of its lawyers only care about the system, money, and position.

Through the analyzes of the setting, it is obviously seen that most of the settings are described in bleak way, such as cold, dim, foggy, dirty, untidy, and muddy in order to show London slum, the ignoring of crying social needs at home for the spurious excitement of sending mission abroad which is called Telescopic

Philanthropy, the decaying of the Court of Chancery which has ruined many men and even turned them to madness, and the political misgovernment in England at that time which is no government at all for a period.

Through the analysis of the title, "Bleak House" refers to the real house — Bleak House whose its master Tom Jarndyce, has been ruined by the case the Jarndyce and Jarndyce. Besides that, "Bleak House" refers to England, especially London at Victorian Age which has very bad situation and condition.

Based on the reasons above, the writer concludes that although there are six stories in the novel and each story has different plot, setting and the theme but they have the similarity, that is bleakness. Thus, the title is relevant with the setting and theme of each story of the novel.

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