

BAB V PENUTUP

Dalam bab ini, saya akan memberikan suatu hasil akhir dari serangkaian proses analisis yang telah saya lakukan pada bab-bab sebelumnya yang dibagi atas kesimpulan dan *Summary of Thesis*.

A. Kesimpulan

Pada drama *A Midsummer Night's Dream* karya William Shakespeare ini, saya menggunakan judul "*Upaya Mendobrak Tradisi Pernikahan Abad Ke-16*" sebagai asumsi tema.

Tekad tokoh Lysander dan Hermia dalam drama *A Midsummer Night's Dream* merupakan gambaran dari tekad Sir Thomas Heneage dan Mary Countess of Southampton. Lysander dan Hermia berusaha untuk mendobrak tradisi pernikahan pada abad ke-16, di mana para anak harus mengikuti perintah orang tua dalam memilih pasangan.

Mary Countess of Southampton, ibu pelindung Shakespeare ketika ia menjadi anggota drama *Lord Chamberlain*, adalah seorang janda. Pada abad ke-16, seorang janda bangsawan akan mewarisi seluruh harta suaminya, sedangkan Sir Thomas Heneage adalah seorang bendaharawan kota yang tingkatannya lebih rendah daripada Countess of Southampton.

Kedua pasangan di atas telah berhasil membuktikan bahwa hidup merupakan sebuah pilihan. Semua tradisi, adat-istiadat dan norma dapat diubah tidak hanya dengan niat, tetapi juga dengan usaha. Lysander dan Hermia telah membuktikan bahwa tradisi tidak menghalangi cinta mereka, begitu juga dengan Sir Thomas Heneage dan Mary Countess of Southampton. Pada akhirnya, kita sebagai manusia yang menentukan pilihan dalam hidup kita.

B. Summary of Thesis

First of all, I want to thank for the opportunity that give to me to present my semi thesis, a drama written by William Shakespeare that titled A Midsummer Night's Dream. My theme assumption is "The Effort to Break The Marriage Tradition in Sixteenth Century". I interested to analyze this drama, because the story is very interesting, entertaining and easy to understand.

This drama tells about the effort of Lysander and Hermia to get married by breaking the tradition, because their marriage was opposed by Hermia's father, Egeus. Then, they decided to runaway. Unfortunately, they got trouble there. Demetrius, a man that fall in love with Hermia, followed them. Puck, a fairy who was ordered by Oberon to drop the liquor of in Demetrius's eyes, had mistook drop it in Lysander's eyes. Finally, Puck tried to get back the situation and it worked.

To prove my assumption above, I used some concepts. The first one is literature approach, through characterization analysis, setting analysis and plot analysis. Meanwhile, for the second one is non-literature approach. I used historical-biographical approach through the background process of writing of A Midsummer Night's Dream and analysis of William Shakespeare's biography.

In Chapter II, I analyze characterization, setting and plot, because this three elements are support my theme assumption. I used Christopher Reaske's theory by using "How to Analyze Drama" book. The process to analyze the characterization of the players are through appearance of the characters, aside & soliloquies, dialogue between characters, hidden narration, language and character in action.

I analyze the struggle of Lysander's characterization to take the risk by persuading Hermia to runaway, and also Hermia's decision to oppose her father when she was matched to Demetrius. Furthermore, I found that Puck characterization that reckless also had influence to help Lysander and Hermia. And at last, Egeus' love for Hermia that finally blessed his daughter.

For setting analysis, divided into physical, social and spiritual. For physical setting, took place at Athens forest, a place which Lysander and Hermia was runaway; for social setting is the influence of a Duke in English among middle-up society at that time, Duke became one of the decision maker, because he had a high position in society. Then, for spiritual setting, in sixteenth century, parents were still interfere their children to choose the partner.

Afterward, plot analysis is divided into; rising action, climax, falling action and catastrophe. In rising action, shown when Lysander and Hermia decided to runaway; climax was occurred when Puck had mistook drop the liquor of in Lysander's eyes; Then, in falling action, Puck tried to get back the situation; and for catastrophe, implied from Egeus' attitude that finally had to accept Lysander.

After I had analyzed intrinsic element above, I analyze extrinsic elements by using Historical-Biographical approach. I used this approach, because after I had read the whole story, I found that this drama can be analyze through several approaches, one of them is through Historical-Biographical approach. I used Wilfred Guerin's theory with his book titled traditional approaches to do this analyze.

Historical-Biographical approach is divided into background process of writing and William Shakespeare's biography. In background process of writing, I found that this drama was written as a present for Sir Thomas Heneage and Marry Countess of Southampton, Shakespeare's mother of patron who was a widow. In author's biography analysis, I found that this era was a fast growing era, where the artistic was high, the plot was more better and human knowledge was deeper. In this time, Shakespeare had joined with Lord Chamberlian's Men.

After I had analyzed chapter II and III, I combined the analysis with my theme assumption. The first idea is "The Effort to Break The Marriage Tradition in Sixteenth Century" and the second idea is "Ended with Happiness". First step that I have done, I combined the analyzes result of characterization, setting and plot and also the analyzes result of historical-biographical with the first idea, "The Effort to Break The Marriage Tradition in Sixteenth Century". In second step. I combined all

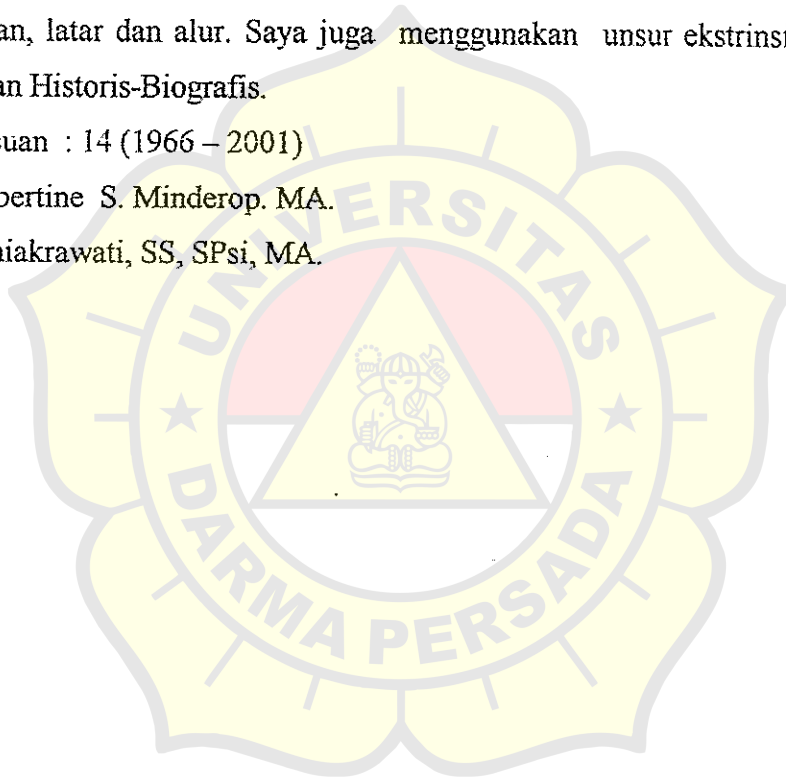
of the analysis result with the second idea, "Ended with Happiness". After that, I conclude that my theme assumption, "The Effort to Break The Marriage Tradition in Sixteenth Century" is an image from Sir Thomas Heneage and Mary Countess of Southampton to get married.

In Chapter V is consists of conclusion and summary of thesis. In this chapter, I conclude that both of couples had proved that life is an option. We have to struggle to get everything that we want. Not only with desire, but also with effort. God gives us choices and as a human we have to decide what choice that we will be take. Love is also an option " Love will find you if you try."



ABSTRAK

- (A) REIZA NOVA
- (B) Upaya Mendobrak Tradisi Perkawinan Abad Ke-16. Dalam Drama *A Midsummer Night's Dream* karya William Shakespeare.
- (C) v + 54, 2005
- (D) Kata kunci : Perwatakan, Latar, Alur, Historis-Biografis.
- (E) Skripsi ini membahas tema drama *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Dalam melakukan penelitian, saya menggunakan unsur-unsur intrinsik yang terdiri dari perwatakan, latar dan alur. Saya juga menggunakan unsur ekstrinsik berupa pendekatan Historis-Biografis.
- (F) Daftar Acuan : 14 (1966 – 2001)
- (G) Dr.Hj. Albertine S. Minderop. MA.
- (H) Swany Chiakrawati, SS, SPsi, MA.

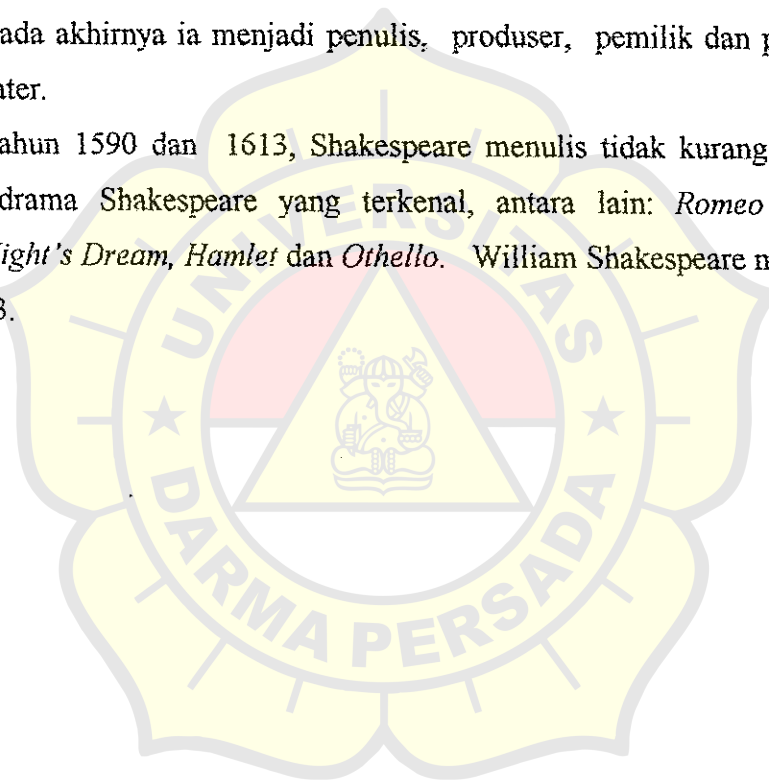


BIOGRAFI PENGARANG

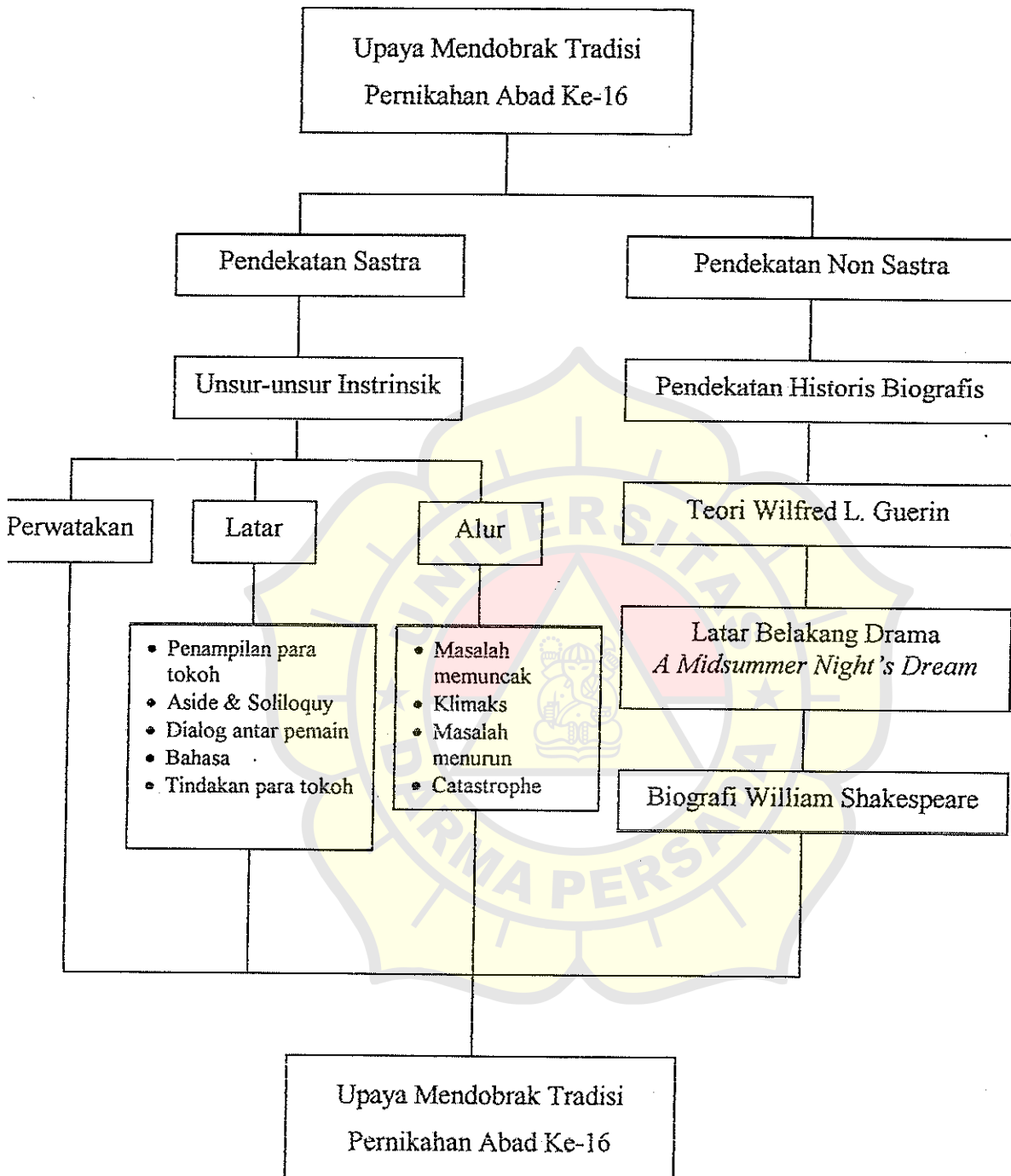
William Shakespeare dilahirkan di Stratford Upon Avon, pada tanggal 23 April 1564. Merupakan putra ketiga dari pasangan John Shakespeare dan Marry Arden. Pada bulan Agustus 1582, ia menikahi Anne Hathaway dan dikaruniai tiga orang anak.

Karir Shakespeare dimulai ketika ia menggabungkan diri dengan sebuah rombongan drama dan menjadi pemain didalamnya. Kemudian ia bergabung sebagai penulis drama untuk keluarga kerajaan dan bergabung dalam kelompok *Lord Chamberlain*. Pada akhirnya ia menjadi penulis, produser, pemilik dan pemegang saham dalam teater.

Antara tahun 1590 dan 1613, Shakespeare menulis tidak kurang dari 34 drama. Drama-drama Shakespeare yang terkenal, antara lain: *Romeo & Juliet*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Hamlet* dan *Othello*. William Shakespeare meninggal pada tahun 1623.



SKEMA



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