

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter will present the findings and concludes what the paper has analyzed in chapter IV. After analyzing the whole problems, the paper would take the conclusion from previous analysis.

5.1 To Analyze Abbie's ambition

From the analysis above, it can be seen that Abbie's has unlucky past life. Her past life was so miserable. Unfortunately, her dream to have happiness after getting married falls completely because her marriage only brings her into another suffering and made her had to work as a servant in other folks home.

Considering her unlucky past life, makes Abbie have strong drive to achieve her high need for achievement that is gaining property. By marrying Old Cabot, Abbie wishes to get a better life in gaining Cabot's property. Surely, Abbie convinces herself that Cabot's farm and also the house will be hers if she is willing to be Cabot's wife.

5.2 To describe and analyze Abbie's ambition in marrying Old Cabot to make a better life

From the previous individual psychological analysis, it can be seen that Abbie has strong ambition in marrying Old Cabot.

Abbie's ambition in marrying Old Cabot is to gain the property. She does not care about love. She only wants to get the property because her past life that brings her into a deep suffering makes Abbie wants to release from that trouble.

By marrying Old Cabot, she hopes that she will inherit the farm from him. What Abbie has done is not surprising, because in general someone who is suffering will be motivated to make his or her life better. He or she will strive to achieve his or her desire to get better life, whatever the effort is.

5.3 To Describe and Analyze the effects of Abbie's Behavior

As the result to gain her goals, Abbie tries to struggle to reach her dreams. She does many efforts to make it come true. She does not even care that the way she uses sometimes endangers her. The inferiority feeling appears when she had a miserable past life, working as servant, losing a husband and a child.

As the response of her inferiority feeling, she does many efforts to strive for superiority. She tries to wake up from the reality that always shadows her life. As the result of Abbie's ambition, makes Abbie do some negative behavior to reach her goal.

Surely, these behaviors are created by some style of life and creative power. These behaviors effects not only to her but also other character. The effects of her behavior bring unhappiness to Cabot, since the marriage is not based on love.

Moreover, the effects of Abbie's behavior in marrying Old Cabot are also felt by Eben, Simeon and Peter. Both Simeon and Peter are hopeless of having the farm, so they go to California. Different from his brothers, Eben still stays in the farm and tries to maintain the property which is he thinks it owned by his mother.

The psychological analysis above shows the development of major character's personality. Abbie uses many ways to drives her ambition come true. But unfortunately, since Abbie's marriage is not based in love, she easily falls in love with Eben. As the result, Abbie got a baby from Eben. Later, Abbie's ambition also brings effects to the baby. Then, to prove her love to Eben, she willing to sacrifices her own baby, by killing the baby.

In short, the baby dies because she wants to convince Cabot that someone whom she loves is Eben. And as the result, she is arrested by the police. Surely, ambition to achieve goal of course may bring happiness to people who are encouraged by it, but it can also bring unhappiness.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Helium. Annete. 2002. *How to Analyze a Character in a Play*. Retrieved from
<http://www.helium.com/channels/1>.

Boeree, C. George. 2006. *Personality Theories*. Retrieved from
http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Individual_psychology

Caputi, Anthony. 1966. *Modern Drama*. New York: W. Norton & Company. Inc.

Crow, D. Lester and Crow, Alice. 1981. *General Psychology*. Totowa, New Jersey:
 Littlefield, Adams & Co.

Feist, Jess and Gregory. 2006. *Theories of Personality*. New York: McGraw-Hill
 Companies, Inc.

Free encyclopedia, The. Wikipedia. 2009. Self-Pity. Retrieved from
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-pity>

Glaring Facts, The. *Alfred Adler: Individual Psychology*. Retrieved from
http://www.theglaringfacts.com/alfred_adler_individual_psychology

Gregory, Mitchell. 2001. A Short History of Western Psychology. Retrieved from
http://www.trans4mind.com/mind_development/adler.html

Holman, C. Hugh and Harmon, William. 1986. *A handbook to Literature Fifth Edition:*
 William Flint Thrall and Addison Hibbard.

Kalat, W. James. 1990. *To Psychology*. California: Wadsworth Publishing Company.

Kenney, William. 1966. *How to Analyze Fiction*. New York: Monarch Press.

Little, Graham. 1966. *Approach to Literature*. Sidney: Science Press Marrickville
 N.S.W.

Liukkonen, Petri. 2011. "*The Autobiography of Eugene O'Neill*". Retrieved from:
[http:// www.kirjasto.sci.fi/oneill.htm](http://www.kirjasto.sci.fi/oneill.htm)

- Lundin, W. Robert. 1969. *Personality A Behavioral Analysis*. New York: The Macmillan Company.
- New World Encyclopedia. 2008. *Individual Psychology*. Retrieved from http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Individual_psychology
- Pervin, A. Lawrence, Daniel Cervone, and Oliver P. John. 2005. *Personality Theory and Research*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Scanlan, David. 1988. *Reading Drama*. California: Mayfield Publishing Company.
- _____. 1996. *Encyclopedia Americana International Edition Volume 6*. USA: Grolier Incorporated.
- _____. 2002. *Tribute To Alfred Adler*. Retrieved from <http://www.durbinhypnosis.com/articles.htm>

