

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses the end conclusion of the research and the suggestion of the research. The conclusion of the research is determined from the analysis of the main character struggles in defending his existence and the achievement from after defending the main character self-existence. Furthermore, the suggestion is also discussed as the reference as future insight for the researcher who is interested to do related story, topic, and research approach.

5.1 Conclusion

By the analysis done on the novel "*Life of Pi*" by Yann Martel regarding the main character struggles and achievement in defending his self-existence, it can be concluded that the main character –Pi— struggles came from its own search of freedom and its achievement is provided through his effort in overcoming the struggle. As stated by Sartre (2012), existence precedes essence. This is reflected as the main character struggles to define its own meaning in life. This problem arises when Pi has to save himself when he was drowning in the middle of pacific oceans. In the end after several struggles he encountered, Pi achieved what existentialist believe to be freedom; which are self-authenticity and acknowledgement.

After applying theories to data found in "*Life of Pi*" by Yann Martel this research resulted in four struggles and two achievements. The struggles found are; existence precedes essence, alienation and estrangement, fear and trembling

anxiety, and encounter with nothingness. The achievement acquired through the struggles is freedom in form of self-authenticity and acknowledgement. This research also proved that existentialism theory can be used on a character in literary works.

5.2 Recommendations

Yann Martel's "Life of Pi" novel is a good fictional story about how oneself tries its best in order to survive and finding his own existence purposes. There are many values that can be taken and applied to how we see the world and deal with the world such as; moral value from religion, finding purpose of self-existence, how can deal with his own anxiety in making decisions, as well as many others.

Upon analysing the literature, the researcher recommends upcoming researchers to research the story other indicator that reflected existentialism with theories which are not brought up in this research. For reference. The research could be done by viewing how individual defend their essence of freedom by rejecting the idea of positivism and rationalism. Subjectivism in existentialism theory by Kierkegaard could be used in this research. As the main character found to defend his own existence in many ways, subjectivism is one of the relevant aspects that could be taken as one of ways of defending existence. Being subjective is coherent as existentialism is also a movement to describe those who deny to exist in other thought, beliefs or system. Kierkegaard theories also argue that subjective thinking is involved in solving problem of own eternal happiness. In the "*Life of Pi*" story there are developments of the main character from his innocence in the beginning of the story to his collected self in the end of the stories. Piscine showed his refusal

of rationalism and despite facing challenges like finding his own principle and his own relationship with others. The main character search for freedom made it as a great pitch for research.