

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

The catcher in the rye is one the interesting novels to analyze, because the catcher in the rye is one of best seller novels at 1950s in US and also the catcher in the rye is novel with a controversial novel originally published for adults, it has since become popular with adolescent readers for its themes of teenage angst and alienation. After analyzing this novel the writer found that social condition that related in the real happen when the novels was written by J.D Salinger and also the writer found that historical event that related to this novels.

This spirit of repression is the context in which The Catcher in the Rye appeared. When the novel has been banned from classrooms, it has been because school boards and administrators have objected to the language as well as the general atmosphere of subversion in the book. The novel remains near the top of the list of banned books in public libraries in America, especially in rural areas. Reasons cited continue to be language, subversive concepts, and parental disapproval.

Holden resents the adult world and resists entry into it, but he has little choice. Society and his own body are telling him that it is time for him to change. He is attracted to the trappings of adulthood: booze, cigarettes, and a kind of independence. But he despises the compromises, loss of innocence, absence of integrity, and loss of authenticity in the grown-up world. He seems best at the rites

of passage smoking and drinking that are themselves artificial if not self-destructive. Despite his limited experience, his attitude toward women is actually admirable and mature. He stops making sexual advances when a girl says "No." He has trouble being very intimate unless he knows the girl well and likes her a lot. In his confusion, he sees this behavior as a weakness that may even call for psychotherapy. His interactions with the prostitute Sunny are comic as well as touching, partly because they are both adolescents trying to be adults. Although Sunny is the more frightening of the two, neither belongs there.

The setting for the early chapters in the flashback is Pencey Prep, a "terrible" school whose atmosphere seems as cold as the December air on Thomsen Hill. Holden has no love for prep schools. Although he oddly respects the academic standards of Pencey, he sees it as phony, if not evil. Magazine ads for the school, featuring horsemanship, are misleading because, Holden claims, he has never seen a horse anywhere near Pencey. The school's motto, concerned with molding boys into "splendid" young men, is "for the birds," according to Holden. After all, one of the students has stolen his winter coat and fur-lined gloves.

Holden's alienation is disenchantment mingled with hope. He sees ugliness all around him, but he also sees beauty. The 6-year-old boy singing "If a body catch a body coming through the rye" as he marches down the street is, for Holden, a symbol of authenticity and possibility. This novel presents a coming-of-age story, but with a twist. The usual pattern in this genre of fiction is for the protagonist to begin in turmoil, struggle toward maturity, face various obstacles that initially defeat him but that he can overcome through virtue and perseverance, and eventually triumph. That is not Holden's story, however. Holden begins in

turmoil, struggles in turmoil, has a moment of epiphany watching Phoebe at the carrousel, and eventually suffers physical and emotional collapse.

The writer can conclude from the analysis that found the teenager's misbehaviour that related in real life at 1950s in the US like smoking, fighting, getting expelled from school, and drinking alcohol. For teenagers In USA on 50's smoking is a must action they must do to show how gentle they are and so other people can't bothered them. It's more like they are showing off their greatness by smoking.

In USA on 50's, teenagers were get used to quarrel or fighting with each other because in that moment there are so many violating songs from rock music that influenced teenager emotion. Teenagers in USA in 1950 were lazy to go to school and often missed their class because they prefer playing or hanging out with their friend. It's because the environment around in 50's especially in New York is bad and unsuitable for teenager life but different situation occurs with Holden. Alcohol is legal in USA and people can buy it freely in the liquor store on the streets. There is no prohibition about the age of drinking alcohol in USA that moment (1950's) so teenager can access alcohol easily.

(<http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/catcher/facts.html>)

The word 'teenager' was created in the 1950's due to the tremendous population of those in this age category and because teenagers started gaining more independence and freedoms. Teenagers were able to buy more things like food, clothes and music because of an increase in spending money, as well as use cars more often than before, increasing freedom. Teenagers were also becoming more independent in the type of music they preferred to listen to, no more

listening to what their parents liked, teens flocked to the new music of the decade, which was rock and roll. Of course, this newly found independence would often result in conflict between the parents and the teens. The media played on these emotions and often portrayed teenagers as juvenile delinquents. Peers easily influence teenagers, often at that stage in life what peers think and do becomes more important than what parents think and say.

(<http://home.olemiss.edu/~egjbp/spring97/litcrit.html>)

Holden may or may not have progressed enough, learned enough, matured enough at the sanitarium to make it in the future. We can cheer for him, but we can't know what will happen. Salinger does not spoon-feed the reader a "happy" ending, which is all the better for readers of the novel