

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In the last chapter, the writer concludes about the journey of the main character in the novel. Thus, the writer concludes the result of the discussion, and then delivers some opinions as well.

As the conclusion of the research, the researcher concludes that the novel is called a hero journey novel because the main character has conducted a journey. He moves from his ordinary place, gets into prison in Chateau d'If, then he goes to the Count of Monte Cristo, and he returns to his place. The writer concludes a hero has successfully done his journey from departure until return.

Hero journey theory by Alexander Dumas consists of three parts and has seventeen stages. However, all stages suggested by Joseph Campbell are not found in this novel. In the departure part, the call of the adventure, refusal of the call, supernatural aid, the crossing of the first threshold and the belly of the whale are found in the novel. Thus, the first part is done perfectly by a hero.

In the transformation part, there are six stages; the road of trials, the meeting with the goddess, women as temptress, atonement with the father, apotheosis and the ultimate boon. However, all stages are not applicable in the novel. The meeting with the goddess and women as temptress are not found in the novel. The meeting with goddess is where a hero meets a goddess (magical female character) on his journey. The main character in the novel does not meet with a goddess in his journey. Thus,

this stage is not applicable. The stage of woman as temptress is not found in the story also. This stage represents the figure female as temptation for a main character, and this character does not exist in the story.

Return part is divided into six stages as well; refusal of the return, the magical flight, rescue from without, the crossing of the return threshold, master of the two worlds and freedom to live. There are two stages are not applicable in the story; the magical flight and rescue from without. Magical flight describes how a hero return fast and easy because of the supernatural power from god or the ultimate boon gained by a hero from the journey. In the novel, the main character does not experience the supernatural power, so he returns by getting into a yacht, and it needs time to arrive in his ordinary world. Then, rescue from without means that a hero is not able to return on his own, so he is helped by other. In the novel, Edmond Dantes arrives in his ordinary world by his own yacht. Thus, this stage is not applicable as well.

As a result, among seventeen stages in Joseph Campbell's theory, four stages are not applicable. There are two stages in departure part; the meeting with the goddess and women as temptress. The magical flight and rescue from without in return part are not discovered as well. However, hero journey by Joseph Campbell is applicable because thirteen stages are found.