CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter contains conclusions and recommendations. Conclusions will be drawn from the analysis based on the findings and discussion of the previous chapter as answers to the research questions. Next, this chapter will contain recommendations from researchers to readers and future researchers. This chapter is divided into two subchapters which are conclusions and recommendations.

5.1 Conclusions

In this research it can be concluded this research aims to find the hero pattern in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" written by Anthony Hope as a data source that will be analyzed. The hero pattern is a single, "consciously controlled" pattern that commonly appears in myths, religious stories, and folklore from cultures around the world. In this research, it is very clear that research into the hero pattern is very interesting because it is related to the hero and adventure genres as mentioned by the researcher in the previous chapter, a phenomenon that still exists to this day, that Heroes are the subject of many literary works, from ancient times to modern times. Heroic stories aren't just for kids, adults love them too. This is evident in the phenomenon that exists today. For example, one of Marvel's biggest movie labels produces stories about heroes. Marvel Studios has millions of fans around the world. The movies include Iron Man, Spider-Man, and

Dr. Strange. Heroics are a subject that never goes out of style. In this research, researcher apply the archetypal approach initiated by Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung in the early 20th century. This research is very continuous with archetypal. The archetypal approach is a body of knowledge that discusses cultural images, feelings, and symbols that form in a society and region that are widely believed to be genuine (Jung, 1968). However, in the analysis to search for or discover hero patterns in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda," the researcher applies the hero pattern theory which is found in Joseph Campbell's book The Hero with a Thousand Faces. According to Campbell (2004) stated that the hero's patterns are constituted of three essential phases including Separation, Initiation and Return. However, these three phases are further divided into 17 sub-stages which are divided into 3 phases, including the first Separation phase into 5 sub-stages starting with: 1. the call for adventure, 2. refusal of the call, 3. supernatural aid, 4. crossing of the first threshold, 5. the belly of the whale. The second stage is initiation is divided into 6 sub-stages are arranged as follows it starts with 1. the road of trials, 2. meeting with the goddess, 3. woman as temptress, 4. atonement with the father, 5. apotheosis, and 6. the ultimate boon. The last stage, which is the return is also divided into 6 sub-stages, consisting of 1. the refusal of return, 2. the magic flight, 3. rescue from without, 4. the crossing of the return threshold, 5. master of two worlds, and 6. the freedom to live.

In this thesis to analyze the researcher uses the method qualitative research design as the data are in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and expressions

contained in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda". The method for collecting the data uses the collected using the library research method. The library research method encompasses the evaluation of textual materials, irrespective of their temporal origin, by means of primary and secondary data sources. Next, in the analysis method, the researcher took several steps in analyzing the data. The first step was doing the preliminary analysis of the intrinsic elements of the "The Prisoner of Zenda" novel by Anthony Hope. The next step is extrinsic element data analysis by applying the theory of hero patterns by Joseph Campbell in his book entitled The Hero with a Thousand Faces to the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" written by Anthony Hope. The researcher presented the findings of the research using a qualitative descriptive method. the researcher presented the results by describing and explaining them in words and sentences.

After analyzing the whole novel by Anthony Hope entitled "The Prisoner of Zenda" is an adventure fantasy novel that shows Rudolf Rassendyll as the main character experiencing a hero's patterns based on Campbell's hero pattern theory, The researcher found out Rudolf Rassendyll has successfully gone through three main phases namely Separation, Initiation, and Return and 15 sub-stages of the 17 sub-stages of the hero's patterns based on Joseph Campbell theory. Rudolf Rassendyll enters his adventure by going through all the stages in the Separation phase consists of 5 sub-stages, namely 1. the call to adventure, 2. refusal of the call, 3. supernatural aids, 4. crossing the first threshold, and 5. the belly of the whale. In separation, all 5 stages were successfully passed by Rudolf Rassendyll

and 7 data were found in the novel. At the initiation stage, Rudolf Rassendyll faced many challenges and met allies and enemies through consists of 6 sub-stages which is 1. the roads of trials, 2. meetings with goddesses, 3. Woman as temptress, however at the initiation stage there was a stage that Rassendyll did not go through where he did not meet women as temptresses in his adventures because in the novel there are no seductive women who want to thwart Rudolf Rassendyll's mission. followed by 4. atonement with father, 5. apotheosis, and 6. the ultimate boon. In Initiation, all 6 stages were successfully passed by Rudolf Rassendyll and 8 data were found in the novel. Finally, after successfully carrying out his mission, Rudolf Rassendyll experienced a return phase here also consist 6 sub-stages which included 1. refusal to return, 2. the magic flight, however in magic flight Rudolf Rassendyll is not found to be traveling because it is very clear that Rudolf Rassendyll is wherever and however he is in the novel, 3. rescue from without, 4. the crossing of the return threshold, 5. master of two worlds, and 6. freedom to live. In return, all 6 stages were successfully passed by Rudolf Rassendyll and 5 data were found in the novel. From the hero patterns that have been analyzed from the three phases of separation, initiation, return which are further divided into 17 sub-stages, the result is that Rudolf Rassendyll only went through 15 sub-stages and found 20 data in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda"

Rudolf Rassendyll's hero patterns are difficult and full of challenges, the most important of which come from antagonists. There are internal and exterior challenges. Rassendyll overcame these challenges by utilizing his cunning and

allies' assistance to deal with the challenges that came from the outside. Then, with perseverance, patience, and a strong sense of resolve, Rudolf Rassendyll was able to get past his inner challenges. Finally, Rassendyll's optimism will help him overcome the villain and then he triumphs and secures a result that satisfies all good people. He went back to living his ordinary life.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of this research, the researcher would like to convey several recommendations to the following parties to be useful theoretically and practically which will be explained below:

The first theoretical recommendations for the future researchers who want to conduct research using the hero pattern approach using the archetypal approach. The researcher hopes that this research can help other students to understand better the archetypal approach and the hero pattern theory, especially the hero pattern discovered by Joseph Campbell which the researcher used in this research. The hero pattern theory is not only proposed in stories with adventures such as the data source in this research novel "The Prisoner of Zenda". However, it can also be proposed in novels with great characters and telling the hero's journey. Therefore, the researcher hopes that this research can help other researchers to expand their analysis regarding the theme of hero patterns. The stages of the main character's journey and the obstacles the hero encounters are the key subjects of this research. But "The Prisoner of Zenda" can also be used as research for other

subjects, particularly for researchers in the future who wish to examine thisnovel. It can be examined using psychoanalysis, structuralism, postmodernism, or symbolism, for instance. Furthermore, for those who are interested in conducting literary criticism on the topic of heroism, especially the hero's journey, the researcher suggests using the same theory as Joseph Campbell or using different theories such as Christopher Vogler's hero's journey, Carl Jung's hero archetype, and situational archetypes.

The second is practical recommendation which is given to other researchers and students. The researcher hopes that this research can be used as a reference for future researchers to be able to dig deeper into the archetypal approach and hero pattern theory that can be used in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" written by Anthony Hope. Researchers also hope that the hero pattern can be a source of inspiration for themselves and the younger generation. By studying the stories of heroes, the younger generation can learn about values such as courage, perseverance, and devotion to country and society as depicted in the character Rudolf Rassendyll.