

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two part, which are conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion part discusses the result of data analysis in this research, and the suggestion part provides suggestions for the future researchers who interested to conduct research on similar topic, theory, and object.

Conclusion

This research discusses the deconstructive analysis of character Maleficent and King Stefan in the novel *Maleficent* using deconstruction theory by Jacques Derrida. Deconstruction is a literary criticism theory for reading the text of literary works with new perspectives. This aims to find the other meanings of the text and reject the binary opposition of structuralism which said that the meaning of the text is absolute and structured. With this explanation, it can be concluded that the benefit of deconstruction theory in this research is to find the new meanings of character Maleficent and King Stefan as a rejection of the structured meaning provided by the text.

The binary opposition of structuralism theory shows that there were two main opposite characters in the novel *Maleficent* which had two different roles in the story. Maleficent was centralized and seen as bad character because her scary physical appearance such as her horns, wore black clothes, and surrounded by darkness. It is also because the things she have done such as cursed innocent baby and made chaos. While King Stefan was centralized as good character in the

image because his normal physical appearance and his role as a king in this story, but through close reading we can find that his character was not good as his image. This is the structured meaning in the story which deconstruction theory wants to reject.

After analyzed the binary opposition of structuralism using deconstructive analysis, it is found that Maleficent and King Stefan have different character portrayals. Maleficent character was paradox. Although she had bad physical appearance like evil, she also could do good things. First, she raised the baby she cursed while the baby's parents did not look after her. Not only that, Maleficent found herself love Aurora, the one whom she cursed and became her fairy godmother. Moreover, she was the one who revoke her own curse to Aurora. Second, Maleficent had her own thought that not all humans was bad while the other magical creatures consider humans were threat. Third, she also saved a raven named Davial from the hunters. On the other hand, King Stefan was the truly evil character in this story. Even though his physical appearance portrayed as normal human and king, but he did bad things in the story. First, he was thief by stealing jawerly from the Moors. Second, he was liar and betrayer. He betrayed Maleficent by cutting off her wings as proof that he had killed Maleficent and this is the reason why he became king. Also, it is found that the reason why Maleficent changed was because of King Stefan. Third, King Stefan did not describe the figure of great king and father. He was not the good king for his kingdom, and did not the good father for his family.

By using structuralism strategy in reading *Maleficent* novel, the characters in the novel are centralized. The characters in this story are centralized into good and bad. In this case, Maleficent character was portrayed as bad character, while King Stefan character was described as good character. However, after doing deconstruction analysis, the characters are described differently. The characters that were portrayed bad were not completely bad. It is similar with the good character, where this good character was just an image. All his actions from the beginning of the story were bad. The readers are always centralized by his good physical appearance and heroic actions, even though it is just his strategy to achieve something.

Suggestion

In conducting the research, the writer found some difficulties and also interesting things in doing analysis using deconstruction theory. In analyzing the text of the novel, it is necessary to pay attention to the meanings that are not highlighted in the story. The meanings hidden behind the text. It is also difficult to analyze the object that already exist and most of the people know about the story of the object of this research, which is the story of Maleficent and King Stefan in *Sleeping Beauty*. However, this is the most interesting thing in analyzing using deconstruction theory. By studying the theory, it will give a chance to everyone to think critically and provide new meanings of the text. It is because this theory only deconstructs meaning inside the text. After understanding the deconstruction theory, the reader will be able to look something differently and do not conclude the things based on what its seen.

The writer hoped that with this study, it can help the next researcher as the reference of the research. Hopefully, this study can contribute for the student, especially for the student who focused on deconstruction theory. The writer also suggests that the next researcher who will conduct a research with the same novel can analyze the other aspects since this novel has many interesting to analyze. For example, the deconstructive analysis of the plot, setting, or the other characters. Furthermore, this novel can be analyzed using another theory in literature.

REFERENCES

Primary Source:

Rudnick, E. (2014). *Maleficent*. California: Disney Press.

Supporting Source:

A Brief Overview About Literary Criticism. (n.d.). Retrieved from

<https://ashford.instructure.com/courses/12493/files/2317813/preview?verifier=3lNbARSL4ioCsVfTvwkzKci0LKsQYRvz8i1cjWnX>

Aryadita, H. (2018, August). *Apa yang dimaksud dengan Dekonstruksi?* Retrieved

from Dictio: <https://www.dictio.id/t/apa-yang-dimaksud-dengan-dekonstruksi/116623>

Baga, M. (2021). Teori kajian dekonstruksi sastra model Derrida menemukan

makna lain pada film *Desperate Housewives*. *Teori Sastra Sepanjang*

Zaman (S. Endraswara, Ed.). Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

Balkin, J. M. (1996). *Deconstruction. A Companion to the Philosophy of Law and*

Legal Theory.

Britannica, T. E. (2020, October 20a). *Deconstruction*. Retrieved from Britannica:

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/deconstruction>

Britannica, T. E. (2020, February 14b). *Structuralism*. Retrieved from Britannica:

<https://www.britannica.com/science/structuralism-linguistics>

Busetto, L., Wick, W., & Gumbinger, C. (2020). How to use and assess

qualitative research methods. *Neurological Research and Practice*, 2(14).

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s42466-020-00059-z>

Ditch the Label. (2020, September 10). *7 Reasons Why Seeking Revenge Is A Bad*

Idea. Retrieved November 11, 2021, from Ditch the Label website:

<https://www.ditchthelabel.org/7-reasons-revenge-is-a-bad-idea/>

Elizabeth Rudnick. (n.d.). Retrieved from Goodreads:

https://www.goodreads.com/author/show/152309.Elizabeth_Rudnick

Fajrin R., H. (2011). Dekonstruksi dalam novel laskar pelangi. *Sawerigading*,

17(3), 321—334. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.26499/sawer.v17i3.383>

Fanani, F. (2013). Semiotika Strukturalisme Saussure. *Jurnal The Messenger*, (1),

10. <https://doi.org/10.26623/themessenger.v5i1.149>

George, M. W. (2008). *The Elements of Library Research: What Every Student*

Needs to Know. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

Guillemette, L., & Cossette, J. (n.d.). *Jacques Derrida : Deconstruction and*

différance. Retrieved November 11, 2021, from Signo - Théories

sémiotiques appliquées website:

<http://www.signosemio.com/derrida/deconstruction-and-difference.asp>

Hellerman, J. (2021, May 19). *What Makes Up an Evil Character Type?*

Retrieved November 11, 2021, from No Film School website:

<https://nofilmschool.com/evil-character>

Krulik, N. (n.d.). The Five Essential Elements Of A Story. Retrieved December 9,

2021, from Katiekazoo website: <http://www.katiekazoo.com/>

Krystal, A. (2014, March). *What Is Literature?* Retrieved from Harper's

Magazine: <https://harpers.org/archive/2014/03/what-is-literature/>

LiteraryDevices Editors. (2019, March 2). Novel - Examples and Definition of

Novel. Retrieved December 9, 2021, from Literary Devices website:

<https://literarydevices.net/novel/>

Literary Terms. (2015, July 22). *Paradox: Definition and Examples*. Retrieved

November 11, 2021, from Literary Terms website:

<https://literaryterms.net/paradox/>

Mambrol, N. (2016, March 22). *Deconstruction*. Retrieved from Literary Theory

and Criticism: <https://literariness.org/2016/03/22/deconstruction/>

Marinero, F. (2015, August 11). *Binary Opposition in Literature: Definition &*

Examples. Retrieved from Study:

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/binary-oppositions-in-literature-list-of-examples.html>

Massari, N., & Sidek, H. M. (2014). *Introduction to Literature*. Bandar Baru

Nilai: USIM Publisher.

- Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). *Paradox*. Retrieved November 11, 2021, from Dictionary by Merriam-Webster website: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/paradox>
- Miller, D. (2011, March 1). *Special Report: What makes a Hero?* Retrieved November 11, 2021, from WALB NEWS 10 website: <https://www.walb.com/story/14157521/special-report-what-makes-a-hero/>
- Norris, C. (2006). *Membongkar Teori Dekonstruksi Jacques Derrida* (I. R. Muzir, Trans.). Jogjakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media.
- Prahl, A. (2019, May 2). *What Is a Novel? Definition and Characteristics*. Retrieved from ThoughtCo: <https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-a-novel-4685632>
- Prasad, J. (2007, November 19). 3. *Some Key Terms*. Retrieved from Derrida: The Father Of Deconstruction: <https://newderrida.wordpress.com/2007/11/19/some-key-terms/>
- Putri, A., & Sarwoto, P. (2016). Saussurian Binary Opposition as the Narrative Structure of Williams' *Summer and Smoke*. *JOLL*, 82.
- Rebecca. (2021, August 11). *11 Insightful Characteristics of Selfish People*. Retrieved November 11, 2021, from Minimalism Made Simple website: <https://www.minimalismmadesimple.com/home/selfish-people/>

- Resnick, A. (2021, April 13). *What Is Stalking?* Retrieved November 11, 2021, from Verywell Mind website: <https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-stalking-5114376>
- Rexroth, K. (2019, February 22). *Literature*. Retrieved from Encyclopædia Britannica: <https://www.britannica.com/art/literature>
- Rolfe, G. (2004). Deconstruction in a nutshell. *Nursing Philosophy*, 5(3), Pp. 274–276. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-769X.2004.00179.x>
- Saifi, G. W. (n.d.). *Deconstructionism "Sleeping Beauty / Maleficent"*. Retrieved from Academia: https://www.academia.edu/34319839/Stylistics_Deconstructionism_Sleeping_Beauty_Maleficent_
- Seltzer, L. F. (2014, February 6). *Don't Confuse Revenge With Justice: Five Key Differences*. Retrieved November 9, 2021, from Psychology Today website: <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/evolution-the-self/201402/don-t-confuse-revenge-justice-five-key-differences>
- Sikirivwa, M. K. (2020). Deconstruction theory and its background. *American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Research (AJHSSR)*, 4(4), 44-72.
- Siregar, M. (2019). Kritik terhadap teori dekonstruksi derrida. *Journal of Urban Sociology*, 2(1), 65-75. <https://doi.org/10.30742/jus.v2i1.611>

Tana, Y. F. (2019, July 26). *Memahami Teori Dekonstruksi Jacques Derrida sebagai Hermeneutika Radikal*. Retrieved from LSF Discourse:
<https://lsfdiscourse.org/memahami-teori-dekonstruksi-jacques-derrida-sebagai-hermeneutika-radikal/>

Turner, C. (2016, May 27). *Jacques Derrida: Deconstruction*. Retrieved from Critical Legal Thinking:
<https://criticallegalthinking.com/2016/05/27/jacques-derrida-deconstruction/>

Waterman, J. T. (1956). Ferdinand de Saussure-Forerunner of Modern Structuralism. *The Modern Language Journal*, 40(6), 307–309.
<https://doi.org/10.2307/320256>

Wattimena, R. A. (2009, November 29). *Derrida dan Dekonstruksi*. Retrieved from Rumah Filsafat: <https://rumahfilsafat.com/2009/11/29/derrida-dan-dekonstruksi/>