

CHAPTER V  
C O N C L U S I O N

From the analysis, the writer comes to a conclusion that the inner conflicts undergone by Raskolnikov which later leads him to commit crime is actually stemmed from his sense of unworthiness, weakness, and limitation. This is due to the condition of poverty stricken where he plungs into. It is also induced by his great dependence on his mother and sister's financial support which gives him the sense of being a louse. Denying these shameful feeling, he then tries to suppress them, and finds a strange kind of solution for his problems. He comes up with a concept of extraordinary man whose characteristics are stronger, more independent, and freer than his. This is so, for such a man can stand alone and can transgress the law if it is needed. Later he tries to fit into this concept.

In order to prove himself as being extraordinary, he plans to kill an old woman whom he regards as a louse in society; yet, he hesitates as to execute this plan or not. Later, he comes to a decision to actualize this plan after receiving a striking letter from his mother which brings up his old grief (his suppressed feeling) into the surface again. Here, he is faced with a problem of whether to accept his sister's sacrifice or prevent it.

However, since he has no solution to offer --due to his limited condition-- he faces a dead end.

In trying to overcome his 'real' problem (concerning with his sister and his own condition) he blurs it with the way to overcome his inner problem (his shameful feeling which comes up to the surface again). Since the way to overcome his inner problem is by conceiving himself as being extraordinary and by trying to fit in this concept; of which he plans to actualize it by a real action, i.e.: to kill the pawnbroker; thus, he also uses this to overcome his 'real' problem. In conclusion, he uses the way to overcome his 'inner' problem to overcome his 'real' problem. And this thing seems to happen unconsciously.

After the murder, Raskolnikov is tortured by his fear and terror of being caught by the police. He suffers a great deal. However, this 'suffering' is mostly stemmed from his realization of being unable to fit in his concept. This is so, since the crime has put him in an isolation from his family and everybody. Because one of the extraordinary man's characteristics is to be able to stand alone (thus, can bear the sense of estrangement), while Raskolnikov cannot bear such feeling; thus he is not good enough to fit in his concept. And this is the thing which makes him suffer most.



The only way to break this isolation is to confess to the police. Therefore, he is now in deep conflict as to confess or not. If he confesses, he can be released from the tortured mind of being caught and being isolated, but it will only reveal his true weakness (of being unable to fit in his concept). If he does not confess, he will be tortured by fear and estrangement, but he won't be regarded as a weak person and not good enough for his theory. However, he finally makes his confession to the police.

Raskolnikov learns his mistake long after he is put in prison. He eventually learns that his concept is too radical and that he's been ignoring his conscience in actualizing his concept. He regards everything only from his intellectual point of view, which makes him able to kill a person based on some theories he creates, without a little bit sense of guilt or remorse. Thus, he can finally put his conscience and his rational power in balance. And after paying his crime in prison, he will be expiated and will rebuild his new life with Sonia's love and loyalty.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

# THESIS

