

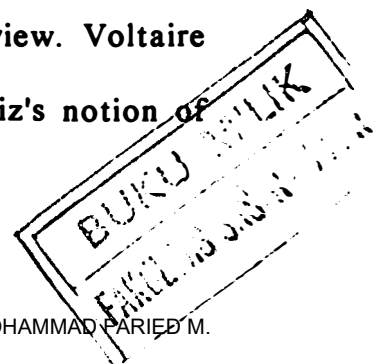
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Voltaire uses literary elements to convey his propagandas in a specific and distinctive way. He uses it in such away that *Candide*, which is a philosophical novel, becomes more understandable. Therefore, Voltaire can successfully convey his propagandas since it is presented in a clear, simple, and straightforward way.

Voltaire creates his characters as not serious characters, in the sense that it is somewhat comical. But, however, it does not tend to be trivial characters, for it is able to convey Voltaire's ideas effectively. As an adventure story, *Candide* enables Voltaire to inserts his ideas elaborately. It means that Voltaire can use various social, political, cultural, and also religious backgrounds and involve it intricately with his thoughts. Therefore, Voltaire's propagandas becomes sharper and reach its targets.

Within his element of indirect propagandas, Voltaire mainly attacks the optimistic metaphysics. This self-satisfied cosmic acceptance doctrine leads to a negative fatalism worldview. Voltaire attacks this worldview which was represented by Leibniz's notion of



'the best of all possible worlds' by arguing that the improvement of human situation is possible and that human can take charge of his own destiny.

On religion, Voltaire refuses the revealed religion, for it is incapable of encouraging virtuous living. He attacks it by proposing and formulating the concept of *deism*. Deism is empirical, tolerant, reasonable form of ideal religion. It was the major positive religious component of the Enlightenment.

Voltaire also has a deep concern toward humanity. To him, man is the unique point to which we must refer everything. Humanity is the cristallization of the nature of mankind which includes the good and evil side.

Toleration, according to Voltaire, should come out from the individual level. He does not hope that it would be enforced by the top authorities. But actually the establishment of toleration to Voltaire is for the success of the pursuit of reason.

Concerning the power, Voltaire supports and necessitates absolutism as the primary condition toward an established nation. Hence, he approves absolutism in monarchy, but in good rationalist fashion which is attempted to define their station within an orderly civil society.

The reading of *Candide* needs a comprehensive historical knowledge and understanding. It almost becomes the precondition to understand the novel deeply. Otherwise, it will be difficult to appreciate it. Moreover, it can possibly lead to the perception that *Candide* is a cheap and low quality novel. But, however, the intensive reading of *Candide* is highly valuable since it gives abundant historical information of the period of its production as the reflection of life. Voltaire's idealism and brevity in *Candide* is a good reflection of what a modern man should be, for it gives us the guide to use our reason maximally to crash the traditionalism of the ways of thinking. Man is judged from the way he uses his reason.

BIBLIOGRAPHY