

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the thesis topic, the writer concludes that Villette describes the struggle of Lucy Snowe in fulfilling her need of love and belongingness. Her awareness upon the urgency of life values, in this case love is as one of them, grows during her early age. By the flow of her life happenings, she realizes what she needs in her life. And by the intuition God gives, she feels the priority of needs. Before understanding the needs, because all her needs have been fulfilled by the Brettons, she was a dependent woman. After managing her life by herself, she recognizes the existence of independence. In addition, feeling the comfort of freedom, she tends to maintain it. That is why she keeps living independently in another words it is called solitary..

The behaviour of people surrounding her are found giving impact to her. As Lucy is a woman with high sensitivity, she absorbs many aspects from her interactions in society. However, there are different kinds of impacts: direct and indirect. The direct one is given by them, who frontally attack her such as Mme Beck, Zelic St Pierre and Ginevra Fanshawe In front of them, Lucy's spirit develops. She thinks of keeping strong to face people like Mme Beck and the others. In front of people whom she considers special in her heart like Miss Marchmont, M Paul Emanuel, and Dr. John, she also feels her

spirit rise for they support her with positive advice. The indirect impact comes from people who interact with her but have no problems with her. The models of this kind are Mrs. Bretton and Paulina de Bassompierre. However, essentially, all of them “support” Lucy in becoming mature upon her life.

Theoretically, to reveal Lucy Snowe’s psychological condition until at last she reaches for her love and independence, Maslow’s theory on humanistic personality is suitably applied. It illuminates the hierarchy of needs and their proportion in Lucy Snowe’s life. Lucy’s struggle for her needs starts from the very basic one i. e.: physiological need. After that the safety-and-security need follows to be fulfilled. Love-and-belongingness-need comes then no longer all together with the need of self-esteem. Lucy feels sufficient with all those fulfillment above. She does not make next steps to reach the highest. She only means to maintain her success in managing her present life. Fortunately, her potential is actualized (self-actualization need is the highest need of man) by people who recognizes her talent (of teaching) and potential (to be optimized); the very good man is M Paul Emanuel.

The author’s life and all aspects in hers play important role in the construction of this story. Social background and psychological condition of the author as the approach material to highlight Charlotte Bronte’s point of view and her life sphere prove that the author has great impact to the content of the story. She had expressed her ideal through her *Villette*. She depicted her imaginative escape in a happier version of Lucy Snowe’s life. In short, the

theory and approaches above have intertwined in showing Lucy Snowe's life success in reaching for her ideal.

In addition, resemblance here and there in Charlotte Bronte's *Villette* strengthen the impression that Lucy Snowe is the literary model of her author (Charlotte). Apparently, Charlotte Bronte involved emotionally than rationally because she was not writing an autobiography. Charlotte let her heroine run her own life but she poured her emotional power into Lucy's life events as the sign of an author's empathy upon her work.

Last but not least, this thesis, which concerns Charlotte Bronte's *Villette*, is very far from the quality of perfection. It needs more mature analysis to know more about Charlotte Bronte's life and literary works. Eventually, the writer of this thesis expects much any constructing critical and suggestions for the perfection of it.

SYNOPSIS