

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The study, entitled **The Effects of Superstition on the Main Character and the Plot Development in William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*** has two purposes namely to know the effects of superstition on the main character in William Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and to know the effects of superstition on the plot development in William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

Library research including internet browsing is done to form conceptual models based on the related studies. The conceptual models, them, is used to formulate the conceptual data of superstition's effects on the main character and plot development. The data corpus of this thesis includes all of the phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourses which have relation with the effects of superstition on the main character and the plot development found in William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. Sociological approach is used to analyze the data descriptively.

There are four effects of superstition on the main character in William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. They are making Hamlet shocked, causing Hamlet to be well-informed, making Hamlet doubted, and leading Hamlet to take revenge.

Hamlet is shocked because the ghost claims to be the spirit of Hamlet's father and the ghost tells that his father's death because of being murdered by his uncle Claudius. Hamlet becomes well informed since the

ghost reveals not only the fact that his uncle Claudius kills his father but also the crime scene and the motif. In taking revenge, Hamlet is also doubted. Hamlet doubts because the ghost's message that the ghost is his father's and that his uncle kills his father. Hamlet decides to take revenge because of the revelation of the spirit of Hamlet's father and the reaction of Claudius toward the play that can be the reasons for Hamlet to take revenge.

The effects of superstition on the plot development in William Shakespeare's *Hamlet* are divided into five namely on the introduction, on the rising action, on the climax, on the falling action, and on the catastrophe.

The effects of superstition on the plot development especially on the introduction, thus, are clearly seen on the main character Hamlet and the supporting characters Horatio, Bernardo, and Marcellus. The ghost makes Hamlet shocked, well informed, and doubted. The ghost also makes the supporting characters frightened, doubted, angry, and curious.

The effects of superstition on the rising action is Hamlet's madness that influenced by the ghost of the old Hamlet. It is also clear that Hamlet's madness is the rising actions because of making the situation get more complicated. Hamlet's madness is to hide the real feeling, namely shocked, doubted, and revengeful; to divert King Claudius' attention from Hamlet's plot of taking revenge; to deceive everybody such as Ophelia, the king Claudius, the queen Gertrude, Polonius, and many others; and to cause the king Claudius get worried and have plots to kill Hamlet.

The effect of superstition on the climax is the death of Claudius. Claudius' death is influenced by the ghost because of the ghost's command to Hamlet to take revenge.

The death of Hamlet is the falling action and catastrophe because Hamlet's death is part of King Claudius plot and the death of Hamlet brings revelation and changes. His death is the effect of his promise for his father's ghost to take revenge.

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