

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### 5.1 Conclusion

In this research study, the researcher deconstructed Mad Hatter's characteristics in "Alice's Adventure in Wonderland" novel by Lewis Carroll. The novel was written by Lewis Carroll and published in 1865. It told the story of Alice going down a deep hole to Wonderland and meeting so many creatures. The characters in the novel represented each of human's personalities; for instance the Cheshire Cat represented logical thinking and another point of view, the White Rabbit represented aggressiveness, and the main character, Alice, represented the curiosity of adolescent. The researcher also analyzed the interaction of Alice and the other creatures in Wonderland with the Hatter as supporting evidence of the researcher's findings. The Hatter represented "Madness". However, the researcher found that Hatter was a character that was stigmatized to have the „mad“ character, because in the Victorian age, the Hatter's strange behavior was called mad. Therefore, there were good sides of the Hatter which needed to be determined using the Deconstruction theory by Jacques Derrida. The researcher questioned the Hatter's background story why he was being called mad and how would the Hatter been able implicitly giving Alice advice if he was mad. The Hatter was only a supporting character in the story, but he became popular because the character caught the reader's attention by his eccentric behavior and also his unsolvable riddles. In the novel, Hatter guided Alice to be more precise with her words, which was when the Hatter scolded Alice because she was too curious that she asked too many questions forgetting her interlocutor was still speaking. The Hatter also showed Alice that people's opinions were subjective and that she had to be brave to express her feelings without making personal remarks. After the Mad Tea Party, Alice learned that she should not take anything personal in Wonderland, because it was a lesson of life to learn; also, it was all just a dream.

The researcher employed the „Deconstruction Theory“ of Jacques Derrida to analyze the binary opposition of the characteristics of the Hatter. The researcher found out that the Hatter was not only unique, but he was also intelligent; it was proven that he would implicitly give advice to Alice through his actions and words. He was not mad, but the term „Mad“ was used in the Wonderland by the author to describe the „uniqueness“ of each creature. This statement above was supported by the Hatter showing Alice that being different from the other was „okay“ and that Alice should be herself. The study also found that the Hatter was actually polite; it was depicted in the chapter 11 of the novel, when the King investigated the accused people who stole the tarts.

## 5.2 Suggestions

Further analysis in the study also found that the readers could learn from the Hatter“s behavior that we should not judge someone only by their appearance. Although the character was behaving strangely, the Hatter implicitly gave Alice a message, because it was his way of giving advice to someone without dictating. The Hatter was considered intelligent instead of mad because he actually helped Alice develop Alice“s children's perception to a more matured mindset.

The researcher used “Deconstruction” theory as a tool in this research study viewed from Jacques Derrida in revealing the deconstruction of Hatter“s characteristics in Alice“s Adventure in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll. The next researcher should focus on using “Deconstruction Theory” by Jacques Derrida in analyzing the novel, and thus the next researcher could comprehend the theory. Further research may analyze the same topic, so that the result will be more valid. It will be more interesting to compare this study as the previous study and the next study in the future. The researcher found the theory fosters creativity and critical thinking; and it would be best if the next researcher to use it as a tool to analyze another creature of Wonderland.

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