

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

A. J. Greimas's actantial model is able to generate the basic structure of Hamlet's original text that provides the intertwined actants as the essential elements that must exist in a narrative to develop the plot. When Hamlet, the most complex and the longest play Shakespeare wrote, is adapted to a prose, like what Charles & Mary Lamb and Edith Nesbit had done, several changes or absences undeniably occur. Whether the adaptation processes broadly affect to the essentials of the original text is questioned, and the answer is no.

Lamb Siblings and Edith Nesbit manage to maintain the essentials elements of the original text proved by the fact that the actantial model provided by the adaptations are almost similar to the original text's model. The sender of the quest might be different; the original text suggests it has been Hamlet's Oedipal desire toward his mother who urges him to kill Claudius, while the adaptations suggest the urge is the King's ghost. However, the object of all models leads to the same actant which is revenge against Claudius. Both adaptations and the original text of Hamlet share the same focus of the plot that becomes the quest of the story which is Hamlet's revenge on his father's murderer. This indicates that both adaptations only emphasizes the axe of desire.

Lamb Siblings exclude two actants; Osric and Rosencrantz & Guildenstern (referred to as 'courtiers'), and choose Marcellus's name to be mentioned. Meanwhile,

Nesbit decides not to mention those three actants. Lamb Siblings and Nesbit manage to deliver scenes when those actants are supposed to be involved in without including their names. This may help readers not to feel burdened to memorize the abundant amount of Hamlet's characters. Both Charles & Mary Lamb's and Edith Nesbit's Hamlet are suitable for early (easy) readers since both stories only consist 2.000-6.000 words. The structure of Nesbit's Hamlet shows more actants that are omitted than Lamb Siblings' does, in which the former, therefore, is way easier for early (easy) readers (5-9 year olds). The latter's structure similarity to the original play's is the closest. Even though Lamb Sibling's Hamlet is intended for easy readers and their version is the closest to the original play script, easy readers need guidance from adults in reading it since the story consists complex sentences that may even exhaust adult readers (Gearheart 50).

To conclude, A. J. Greimas's actantial model assists to identify the structure that becomes the essence of a narrative, as structuralism suggests that structuralism intends to discover how meanings are maintained and developed and its function to the large structure in a narrative, instead of interpreting its own meaning. By determining the actantial model of Shakespeare's Hamlet, Lamb Sibling and Edith Nesbit's genuine intentions are identified—to give access to broader audiences Shakespeare's masterpiece.

5.2 Suggestions

This thesis is expected to raise the awareness to readers that adapting a literary work like Hamlet involves a creative process and big effort with a different level of

difficulties which should be more appreciated. Hamlet prose adaptation can be studied on the lenses of any other approach or theory to interpret the underlying motives or meaning of the literary work. This kind of examination is hoped to encourage other literary researchers to conduct more developed structural analysis and other interesting subject rooted in the play. It indeed aims to enrich the variety of literary studies especially in children literature.

