

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Albert Camus' view through his work is contributed as the rise of absurdism in literature. He defined human condition as meaningless and absurd, and that they always look for meaning where the world can not give the answer. His works have influenced 20th-century dramatists including Samuel Beckett and Arthur Miller. Camus' novel entitled *The Stranger* (1942) has become one of the outstanding work of fiction of the 20th century. The style of the plot of this novel is said as the characteristics of absurd genre. It tells about the life of Meursault, the main character of the novel who is also the only narrator. Meursault is a French who lives in Algiers. His attitude toward people around him make people confused whether he is a good man or a bad one.

This thesis is aimed to analyze *The Stranger* by Albert Camus in term of Freudian theories of psychoanalysis. After conducting this research, the writer finds some important points in the psychoanalysis of the main character of *The Stranger* named Meursault. The writer categorizes the conclusion into two main points which are about the ambivalences of Meursault and his eros and thanatos in relation with his acceptance of death.

The first one is about the ambivalent personality of Meursault. People view him as a heartless and emotionless man. He is called a heartless man for putting his mother to the Home for Aged Person. Meursault also does not shade a tear in his mother's funeral and the next day he goes out for swimming with

Marie. Another one is his murdering case for shooting the Arab innocently and says it is because of the dazzling sunlight. He can not regret it and his answers during trial make people confused about himself.

On the other side, he is a truthful and helpful man. He helps people who need help and says what is on his mind honestly. He never rejects someone who wants to start a conversation with him. These ambivalences are caused by his life and death instincts. These two instincts that are also called as eros and thanatos are the energy of the id. Normally, people can control the thanatos which is known as the drive of aggression, sadism, violence, repetition, compulsion, and self-destruction. For Meursault, his eros which is the drive of love and harmony of life is interrupted by his thanatos since his father's absence and the death of his mother. Here, he grows up without the figure of father and makes his view of life changes. After that the death of his mother also increases his death instinct.

Meursault starts to convey his death instinct into an act of aggression. The case of murdering the Arab is the proof of Meursault's desire to death. He shoots the Arab more than four times and admits it as an accident. He makes people in the prison confused with his answers about himself and his murder case. He is so emotionless, indifferent, and blunt. And it makes the prosecutor relates his case with his personal life such his attitude at his mother's funeral.

The inner conflicts which are unconsciously suffered by Meursault are caused by his inability to control his thanatos and eros. He shows the desire of freedom of life and also the boredom of life. The influences of eros dan thanatos

become the main point of his ambivalences. His murder case prove his thanatos that all this time has been repressed by his eros is finally revealed. His unconsciousness about his desire to death has also become the problem of his view of life and his attitude toward some events in his life.

