

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Feminism will never be broken when it has been correlated to women's struggle in fighting patriarchy as an ideology. Feminism and its multiple lines of approach have helped women to realize her condition and also helped women to fight over any oppressive notions towards them.

Based on chapter I to chapter 4, there are two major conclusions from this paper. The first conclusion, which based on the first research question, is the kinds of struggle committed by Hedda Gabler in fighting patriarchal ideology as reflected in the play. There are three kinds of struggle that committed by Hedda as a female character here. They are (1) being an androgynous person, (2) freely experimenting with her own sexuality, and (3) rejecting biological motherhood.

In the first struggle of being an androgynous person, Hedda combines the feminine and masculine as her characteristics. She is affectionate, kind, friendly, and also cheerful when on the other side, she is also ambitious, tenacious, aggressive, curious, responsible with her choice, original and even competitive. The second struggle shows the consistency of Hedda's choice in choosing to become a heterosexual woman by marrying a man. She chooses to marry a man and she is responsible with that choice. While, by rejecting biological motherhood, she gives a struggle to the patriarchal ideology, especially to the ideology of "biological essentialism." Patriarchy with its biological essentialism has put woman in the cage of motherhood, but radical feminism as one branch of

feminism approach gives a woman a way to fight it. It gives a way by rejecting biological motherhood as a struggle to fight patriarchal ideology which is also adopted by Hedda Gabler in the play.

The second conclusion gives an understanding on the obstacles faced by Hedda in her struggles in fighting over patriarchal ideology. Based on the analysis, there are three major obstacles faced by Hedda here, which unfortunately comes from the patriarchal ideology itself. The three obstacles are (1) gender discrimination, (2) sexual oppression, and (3) biological motherhood. In the first obstacle, Hedda is viewed by other character's assumption that she is a passive woman who should be ignored. In the second obstacle, Hedda is oppressed sexually by her husband's friend, Judge Brack. Brack tends to tease her in every occasion and his final oppression by blackmailing Hedda leads her to choose suicide as her final fight. The last obstacle is biological motherhood. This obstacle gives Hedda hysteria and drains her physically and psychologically.

In sum, Hedda as a female character in the play has given her best struggle to fight against patriarchy as major-believed ideology. Although it seems impossible to fight the strongest ideology within the male-ruled world, Hedda seems consistent with her struggle. She is consistent with her choice to become a heterosexual woman and to become an androgynous as well. Moreover, she also fights the ideology by consistently rejecting her pregnancy. However, although Hedda's struggles are strong, the obstacles she must face are as strong as her struggle, and stronger. Thus, women should not stop to give the best struggle in fighting over any patriarchal ideology that exists in the world.

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